A 1490. i 34

# SIX MONTHS TOUR

THROUGH THE

# NORTH of ENGLAND.

CONTAINING,

An Account of the preſent State of AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES and POPULATION, in ſeveral Counties of this Kingdom.

PARTICULARLY,

I. The Nature, Value, and Rental of the Soil.
II. The Size of Farms, with Accounts of their Stock, Products, Population, and various Methods of Culture.
III. The Uſe, Expence, and Profit of ſeveral Sorts of Manure.
IV. The Breed of Cattle, and the reſpective Profits attending them.
V. The State of the Waſte Lands which might and ought to be cultivated.
VI. The Condition and Number of the Poor, with their Rates, Earnings, &c.
VII. The Prices of Labour and Proviſions, and the Proportion between them.
VIII. The Regiſter of many curious and uſeful Experiments in Agriculture, and general Practices in rural Oeconomics communicated by ſeveral of the Nobility, Gentry, &c. &c.

INTERSPERSED WITH

Deſcriptions of the SEATS of the NOBILITY and GENTRY; and other remarkable Objects: Illuſtrated with Copper Plates of ſuch Implements of Huſbandry, as deſerve to be generally known; and Views of ſome picturesque Scenes, which occurred in the Courſe of the Journey.

ALSO,

EXPERIMENTS on REARING and FATTENING of HOGS. As laid before the SOCIETY of ARTS, &c.

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La ſeule voie de ſe procurer un corps complet d'Agriculture ſeroit, ſans doute, da raſſambler les diverſes obſervations qu'auroient fourni dans chaque province. ENCYCLOPEDIE.

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IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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DUBLIN:

Printed for P. WILSON, J. EXSHAW, H. SAUNDERS, W. SLEATER, D. CHAMBERLAINE, J. POTTS, J. HOEY, jun. J. WILLIAMS, W. COLLES, J. PORTER, C. INGHAM, and T. WALKER.

M DCC LXX.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
60
MAY

Rich.d Bruce

TO

SUCH OF THE NOBILITY,

GENTLEMEN, FARMERS,

AND OTHERS,

AS WERE PLEASED TO GIVE

INTELLIGENCE TO THE AUTHOR,

DURING THE COURSE OF HIS TOUR;

THIS REGISTER OF IT IS INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR MUCH OBLIGED,

MOST OBEDIENT, AND

DEVOTED SERVANT,

NORTH MIMS,
HERTFORDSHIRE,
OCT. 1. 1769.

ARTHUR YOUNG.

BRITISH MUSEUM
60
MAY

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PRE-

# PREFACE.

SOME private buſineſs carrying me into the ſouth of *Wales*, gave birth to the *Six Weeks Tour*, which I wrote chiefly as an amuſement on the road; nor was I ſenſible that the papers might be of uſe, till I ſat down to conſider them again. It then appeared to me, that a view of *Engliſh* agriculture would be ſerviceable.

The public, by a very kind reception of it, has confirmed the idea, and induced me to undertake a more extenſive Tour.—But as my time before was limited, and I had other things to regard beſides my book, I determined to have no other employment in my new journey, and to take ſuch means of procuring intelligence, as were open to a perſon, who could command ſo few advantages.

With this view, I inſerted the following advertiſement, in many of the *London* papers, and in all the country ones, publiſhed near my intended route.

The AUTHOR of the SIX WEEKS TOUR thro' the ſouthern counties of *England* and *Wales*, propoſing to undertake this ſummer a TOUR through THE NORTH OF ENGLAND, begs leave to requeſt ſuch of the no-

bility, gentry, landlords, farmers, and others, as poſſeſs, or are acquainted with, any particular improvements, experiments, cuſtoms, implements, *&c.* in the agriculture of the following counties, *viz. Hertfordſhire, Bedfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Northamptonſhire, Rutlandſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Lincolnſhire, Derbyſhire, Yorkſhire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire,* and *Buckinghamſhire,* to inform him of ſuch circumſtances, with exact directions to the place where ſuch improvements, *&c.* are carried on. He ſhould not take the liberty of this general addreſs to perſons unknown, were it not, that he might probably, without this previous intimation, overlook many improvements and experiments in huſbandry, and return unacquainted with many practices, implements, *&c.* which deſerve to be univerſally known. And it certainly is of indiſputable conſequenc to the welfare of agriculture, that every thing commendable in the practice of it, ſhould not be confined to particular diſtricts, but publiſhed for general good. The Author is not unacquainted with the improvement of waſte lands by marle, clay, chalk, *&c.* with the clover, turnip, and carrot huſbandry; and the culture of the modern artificial graſſes; and ſhall with the utmoſt readineſs impart the little knowledge he poſſeſſes, to any who may think his opinion of the leaſt conſequence, as he travels with the ſincereſt deſire of being ſerviceable to the intereſts of huſbandry. His principal aim is agriculture; but he ſhall not paſs the ſeats of the nobility and gentry, without viewing them.

Thoſe who favour him with their addreſs, are deſired to direct to THE AUTHOR OF THE SIX WEEKS TOUR, to the care of Mr. *W. Nicoll, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.*

The

The effect of this intimation, was not ſo advantageous as I expected: However, I determined to take every meaſure that was requiſite, for procuring intelligence; and marked no certain route, deſigning to turn to the right or left, whenever I heard of any thing worthy the leaſt attention. An unremitted induſtry made ſome amends for the want of better advantages, and I compenſated the loſs of ſuch intelligence as gentlemen alone can give, by applications to many farmers. —This was in general the caſe, from *London* to *York*.

I ſpent the race-week in that city, which accident, brought me acquainted with ſeveral gentlemen, famous in the north for their love of agriculture, and the uncommon ſpirit with which they practiſe it. I was received by them with much politeneſs, and the intelligence they gave me is undoubtedly the moſt valuable part of theſe ſheets.

Now it muſt ſurely be apparent, that the value of ſuch a work, as I at preſent offer to the public, muſt inevitably depend on the nature of the intelligence I receive; and this in ſo great a degree, that it would be vanity in me to pretend to any merit from the compilation; for as to the reflections which I ſubjoin, they are ſo obvious, that I think no one could have failed making the ſame; and moſt certainly many others will occur, which have eſcaped me. This Tour is therefore uſeful in proportion to the value of my authorities: Common farmers have given me very ſenſible accounts of common practices; but few of them enter into the ſpirit of ſuch an undertaking;—ſome were jealous of my deſigns;—and none of them try experiments, and regiſter them.—In all theſe points, I have found many gentlemen extremely ſatisfactory.—By their means, (in ſending for their tenants, *&c.*) I have been enabled to gain complete accounts of com-

mon huſbandry,—and have been favoured with the particulars of many experiments, that cannot fail of pleaſing and inſtructing. Some regiſters of this ſort I inſert, which I am confident will do honour to the age, and be of the greateſt uſe to huſbandry.

In ſeveral parts of the journey I had not theſe advantages, it was therefore impoſſible for me to make uſe of them. The inferiority of ſuch parts of this regiſter is not to be laid to my account;—but to thoſe who could have given me better intelligence, but neglected or ſlighted the undertaking.

I muſt confeſs, that I have dwelt ſo much on the idea of rendering my general deſign complete, that I wiſh for the opportunity of extending the Tour through every part of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and preſenting the public a complete work.

Were I to receive the encouragement that was neceſſary, and which conſiſts only in the intimation of deſigned intelligence, I ſhould proceed with the undertaking———finiſh the account of *England* and *Wales*,———travel over *Scotland*, and make the tour of *Ireland*: But I have already found the advantages of the beſt authority too much, to depend on that alone which chance may throw in my way.

That ſuch an extenſion of the journey might be of ſome uſe, is undoubted: the remaining parts muſt contain many practices that deſerve to be generally known; and likewiſe numerous inſtances of general bad huſbandry, that require explanation, in order for a remedy.——The more a man views the agriculture of various ſoils, the readier and better able is he to propoſe methods of improvement. There muſt alſo, in ſuch tracts, be many gentlemen, who have practiſed huſbandry with unuſual attention, and who

who have noted their experiments and obſervations; ſome would probably conſent to their publication. POLITICAL ARITHMETIC might reap great benefit; for moſt of the points that form the foundation of national calculations would receive a light they never yet had;——the proportion of cultivated and uncultivated land;——the rental;——the value of the ſoil;——the amount of ſtock;——the annual expenditure in huſbandry;——the ſtate of population, dependant on agriculture:———theſe, and many other points of equal importance, would afford to politicians much better grounds for their variety of diſputes, than ſome they at preſent uſe.

But it is here requiſite to explain or apologize for one or two circumſtances concerning this Tour, that may not be ſo clear as they ought.

In the firſt place, I have been aſked more than once, whether I did not think it a little too much, to pretend to inſtruct others in huſbandry, before I had convinced the world of having practiſed it myſelf;——no work that I had yet publiſhed diſplaying any matters of *experience?* Now, as this queſtion may ariſe in the minds of many of my readers, I think it neceſſary to hint, that, ſmall as my experience is, yet I have ſome. I have been a farmer theſe many years, and that not in a ſingle field or two, but upon a tract of near 300 acres, moſt part of the time; and never on leſs than 100. I have cultivated, upon various ſoils, moſt of the vegetables common in *England*, and many that have never been introduced into field huſbandry; but, what is of much more conſequence towards gaining real experience, I have always kept, from the firſt day I began, a minute regiſter of my buſineſs; inſomuch that, upon my *Suffolk* farm, I minuted above three thouſand expe-

riments; in every article of *culture*, *expences* and *produce*, including, among a great variety of other articles, an accurate compariſon of the old and new huſbandry, in the production of moſt vegetables: But in this, I would by no means be thought to arrogate any other, than that plodding merit of being *induſtrious* and *accurate*, to which any one of the moſt common genius can attain, if he thinks proper to take the trouble.——From thoſe experiments, I have ſelected the moſt concluſive, and propoſe to lay them before the public, under the patronage of a name auſpicious to agriculture.——This, I think, is ſufficient to ſatisfy ſuch of my readers as may think me ſo greatly wanting in experience.

In the ſecond place, I ſhould apologize for introducing ſo many deſcriptions of houſes, paintings, ornamented parks, lakes, *&c.* I am ſenſible they have little to do with agriculture, but there is, nevertheleſs, an utility in their being known. They are a proof, and a very important one, of the riches and the happineſs of this kingdom: No traveller can here move far, without ſomething to attract his notice, ——art or nature will perpetually catch his eyes.—— An agriculture that even reaches perfection.——Architecture, painting, ſculpture, and the art of adorning grounds, every where exhibit productions that ſpeak a wealth, a refinement——a taſte, which only great and luxurious nations can know.——I have thought it not improper, to conſider them all;—— to reject nothing that either art or nature have contributed to render our country beautiful or convenient:——Every reader does not ſeek for the ſame entertainment, ſome haſtily paſs over every page that is not dedicated to ploughing and ſowing,—— others quickly turn over every leaf that concerns huſbandry, and dwell alone on the deſcription of houſes

houſes and gardens,———and not a few, perhaps, who ſeek the latter, are accidentally led to more uſeful paſſages, and become undeſignedly acquainted with agriculture.———However, if I have been in this reſpect to blame, it is by no means a matter of conſequence;———my farming readers may paſs over thoſe ſheets; and in the general reflections I offer at laſt, neither architecture, painting, nor gardening will interfere with rent, crops, and culture.

Thirdly, I ſhould requeſt, that the farmers will not ſuppoſe I have been inattentive in ſuch parts of the work as are incomplete, in the common articles of intelligence. I put the ſame queſtions to every one, but very few were able to anſwer me all, conſequently many gaps muſt appear: Every article varies in the extent of the intelligence; and this general remark, I think, much better than inſerting a ſtring of negatives in every day's journey.

Some of my readers may poſſibly think, I have been too free in inſerting the particulars of farms; it would be anticipating my ſubject to explain fully my motives, but I refer to the general deductions at the concluſion, where I apprehend the neceſſity of this part of the enquiry will clearly appear.

In reſpect to *ſtile* and *accuracy of language*, the candid reader will I hope conſider the *time*, *places*, and *manner* of writing theſe ſheets; the minutes were ſo extremely numerous, and of ſuch variety, that, had they not been regiſtered as faſt as they were taken, it would have occaſioned an endleſs confuſion——and a work that is partly founded on the *preſent* ſtate of affairs (*viz.* the prices of proviſions, *&c.*) will not

allow its author that time for correction and poliſhing, which more favourable ſubjects afford: This plea will perhaps be the readier accepted, when it is conſidered, that I pretend to nothing but giving a book of facts.

Indeed the undertaking has been of that laborious nature, that the idea of uniting elegance with utility would be extravagant: For many hundred miles, I had nothing but provincial weights and meaſures, totally unknown in the ſouth: Theſe were all reduced to the common ſtandard;——the intelligence I received in the moſt common points was conceived in ſuch uncommon terms, and in ſuch barbarous meaſures, that had I not gained numerous explanations, my work would have been a volume of contradictions. A practical knowledge of agriculture, is as requiſite to ſuch an undertaking as plenty of patience. After abundance of explanations, I frequently had ſuch intelligence as would have paſſed current with thoſe who were unexperienced in huſbandry, but which forced me to a moſt uncommon attention to diſcover wherein was the miſtake. My buſineſs was likewiſe ſo very unuſual, that ſome art was requiſite to gain intelligence from many farmers, *&c.* who were ſtartled at the firſt attack. I found that even a profuſion of expence was often neceſſary to gain the ends I had in view: I was forced to make more than one honeſt farmer half drunk, before I could gain ſober unprejudiced intelligence. Nor were ſuch my only difficulties; I met with ſome farmers who gave me accounts too improbable to credit; whether from ignorance, or an intention to deceive, I know not; but I always repeated my enquiries upon thoſe occaſions, until I gained the truth. When the candid reader conſiders theſe and many other circumſtances, I flatter myſelf, he will excuſe ſmall errors, and improprieties of ſtile.

One

One point remains for me to ſpeak to whereon I ſhall ever dwell with pleaſure; it is the returning my moſt grateful thanks to thoſe gentleman that had the ſpirit to encourage an undertaking, which has by ſome been branded as *viſionary*. I cannot forego the ſatisfaction of a ſlight recapitulation, to let my countrymen know, that there are men of every rank in huſbandry, that have given me intelligence; and, I doubt not, *all* with ſome view to the good of their country. No apology is wanting, for joining peers and common farmers in the ſame page: He, who is the BEST FARMER, is with me the GREATEST MAN.

I am much obliged to——SEARANKE, Eſq; of *Hatfield*, for giving me an account of his burnet. Few have cultivated that vegetable with more ſpirit, or on a larger ſcale.

Mr. WHITTINGTON of *Stevenage* has my thanks, not only for the intelligence he gave me, but, in the name of the public, for the neat and huſband-like manner in which he cultivates a very conſiderable farm.

Mr GEORGE SISSON of *Bridge Caſterton*, in *Rutlandſhire*, merits the like return: He deſerves much praiſe for his attention to burnet, an article of culture unknown in his neighbourhood.

I am much obliged to SAMUEL TUCKER, Eſq; of *Rotherham*, for his account of cultivating cabbages. He has carried that part of agriculture to very great perfection.

I had

I had the ſatisfaction of converſing on the ſubject of huſbandry with Dr. HUNTER of *York*, whoſe deſigns ſhew an inventive genius, and his writings diſplay no trifling ſhare of knowledge and preciſion. I am alſo obliged to him for a hand-drill of his own invention.

My very excellent friend E. M. ELLERKER, Eſq; of *Riſby*, muſt allow me to repeat in public, what I have ſo often reflected on with pleaſure in private: That no man wiſhes better to his country, or would ſacrifice more to her welfare.—The articles of farming intelligence which I am enabled, through his means, to offer to the public, are particularly valuable;—— they concern ſeveral very extenſive tracts of country in which his eſtates are ſituated; and no circumſtances in his power to command, were wanting to render them clear and of authority. The time I ſpent at *Riſby* afforded me an opportunity of executing my general deſign with particular advantage. I am alſo indebted to him for ſeveral recommendations, which proved of much uſe to me.

I am much obliged to Sir GEORGE METHAM, for the politeneſs with which he ſhewed me his plantations, and gave me ſome information concerning the huſbandry of his neighbourhood.

If I was not fearful of breaking in upon his attention to matters of greater importance, I ſhould beg the Marquis of ROCKINGHAM to accept my humble thanks for the great encouragement he gave me, and for the information I received from him; which any one, who views the land his lordſhip keeps in his own hands, will ſoon perceive muſt have been very inſtructive. I never ſaw the advantages of a great fortune applied more nobly to the improvement of a country.

Every

Every diſcovery of other countries,—every ſucceſsful experiment in agriculture,—every new implement, (and many of his lordſhip's own invention) introduced at a great expence.—Draining, the general management of graſs-land, and manures, among numerous other articles, are, at *Wentworth*, carried to the utmoſt perfection.

The duke of PORTLAND will honour me with the acceptance of my acknowledgments, for the reception I received at *Welbeck*, as well as the information he was pleaſed to give me, concerning ſome points in agriculture. The effects of the black moory ſoil, as a manure and a preſervative from the cock-chaffer grub, are curious.

SELWOOD HEWET, Eſq; of *Bilham*, and JAMES FARRAR, Eſq; of *Barnborough Grange*, receive my ſincere thanks for the intelligence which they were pleaſed to give me.

I am much obliged to Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND, Bart. for ſhewing me his manufactory. It is an undertaking that does him honour.

The value of the intelligence, I received from Sir DIGBY LEGARD, Bart. will ſpeak ſufficiently for itſelf; but I cannot avoid acknowledging the liberal manner in which he conſented to improve my work. His memoir upon the wolds huſbandry, is a piece full of excellent obſervations.

I beg the reverend Mr. COMBER of *Eaſt Newton* will accept the ſlight returns of thanks for the kind and friendly manner in which he aſſiſted me in proſecuting my deſign. I gained by his means ſeveral valuable articles of intelligence.

I wiſh

I wiſh I could return my thanks to CHARLES TURNER, Eſq; in a manner adequate to the ſpirit of his agriculture. His undertakings do him much honour: His experiments on cabbages, clover, potatoes, *&c.* cannot fail of being of laſting utility to the public. No one could enter more into the nature of my deſign, or forward it with greater alacrity. The week I very agreeably ſpent at *Kirkleatham*, theſe ſheets will prove was no idle one.

CHRISTOPHER CROWE, Eſq; will permit me to thank him very ſincerely for the obliging reception I met with at *Kiplin:* It is with great pleaſure, I reflect on the intelligence he gave me, which is extenſive and accurate.—His own huſbandry is ſpirited; and in ſeveral inſtances uncommon.

I am much obliged to —SMELT, Eſq; of *The Leaſes*, for an accurate account of his experiments in agriculture.

It is with great pleaſure, that I remember the kindneſs with which WILLIAM DANBY, Eſq; encouraged my undertaking. My readers will find, that I was not negligent at *Swinton*, for that gentleman took every meaſure for my information of the ſtate of huſbandry in his neighbourhood,—his attention to the populouſneſs of his extenſive eſtate, and the excellent example he has ſet in the management of his miners, deſerves every acknowledgment which a lover of his country can give. One of them (for whom I have ventured to propoſe a ſubſcription, ſee vol. II. page 18.) is almoſt as great a curioſity in farming as can any where be met with.

WILLIAM DALTON, Eſq; of *Sleningford*, gave me, with great civility, a full account of the common huſbandry

bandry in his neighbourhood; and of many very important experiments he made upon lucerne, burnet, ſainfoine, potatoes, *&c.*

SYMON SCROOPE, Eſq; of *Danby*, muſt allow me to aſſert, that I was particularly fortunate in meeting with a cultivator, whoſe experiments do honour, not to himſelf alone, but to his country. Few works of agriculture extant, contain more judicious, accurate and deciſive trials, than many which this gentleman favoured me with.

The intelligence, which I received from the Earl of DARLINGTON, was too valuable——his experiments too numerous and accurate, not to be mentioned with all poſſible acknowledgments. I can by no means do juſtice to that uncommon candour, with which his lordſhip honoured me with the particulars of, the common huſbandry about *Raby Caſtle*; and his own experience on a moſt extenſive tract of land. No man can be more accurate in the culture of twenty acres, than his lordſhip on ſome thouſands. I am particularly obliged to him for the plan and elevation of a farmyard which I believe has no equal.

I deſire that —— CARR, Eſq; will allow me to thank him for the civilities I received at *Cocken*.

It is with the utmoſt pleaſure, that I acknowledge the attention of ABRAHAM DIXON, Eſq; of *Belford*; —no man could entertain a more favourable idea of my undertaking. The intelligence I gained by his means, was particularly valuable. The extenſive county of *Northumberland*, demanded a more accurate view than I ſhould otherwiſe have been able to offer; and Mr DIXON's experiments in agriculture, and the active and ſpirited manner in which he carries on numerous and important undertakings, claim a particular notice.

I am

I am obliged to Mr. CUTHBERT CLARKE of *Belford*, for a drawing of his turnip ſlicer, and to Mr. JOHN WILKIE of *Hetton*, and Mr. CULLEY of *Fenton*, for the civilities I received from them. *Northumberland* owes much to the latter for improving her breed of ſheep.

Mr. PARKE of *Liverpool* has my thanks, for the account of improving a bog in *Lancaſhire*, that was conducted upon a very original plan with ſpirit, and does him much credit*.

I deſire Mr. ARCHIBALD BELL, and Mr. HAMILTON, principal manufactures at *Mancheſter*, will accept my thanks for the intelligence they gave me concerning the fabricks of that town.

It would be endleſs and tedious to recapitulate every perſon who was kind enough to afford me intelligence; but I muſt be allowed in general to aſſert, that I found a great many farmers who contributed much to my deſign;—who gave me very ſenſible accounts of common huſbandry, and many of them more void of prejudice and contraction, than ſome of my readers would ſuppoſe. I beg that all ſuch would accept my ſincere acknowledgments, which I make with the greateſt pleaſure, as I am certain, from their converſation, that they are good huſbandmen in their reſpective neigh-

* I do not at preſent recollect having received any letters which are unanſwered: I had ſeveral invitations from counties through which I did not paſs; if I have omitted a due acknowledgment, it has been thro' error alone; and owing neither to deſign or neglect. Should any remain unacknowledged, I beg it may be attributed to my letters having miſcarried, as I hold myſelf too much obliged to all who thought of giving me intelligence, to omit ſuch a return.

bourhoods

bourhoods. No ſet of people whatever can be more hoſpitable, or more deſirous of obliging, than the farmers in the north of *England*—It is the land of hoſpitality.

In regiſtering the minutes of a tour of above two thouſand five hundred miles, many errors muſt have crept in:—Many articles of intelligence received not ſo accurate as could have been given by gentlemen:——Even in the particulars of private experiments, I may have made ſome miſtakes—and not a few omiſſions; whoever obſerves ſuch errors or omiſſions, will lay me under a great obligation by informing me by letter of the particulars; and I ſhall certainty make the proper uſe of them, in caſe this work ſhould ſee a ſecond edition.—This is the only way to render it perfect——thoſe who wiſh to ſee a complete view of *Britiſh* agriculture, will take a little trouble of this ſort.

The manner in which my undertaking has been promoted, by ſo many ſpirited cultivators, claims ſomething more than a mere return of thanks: I ſhall never omit any opportunity of acknowledging my obligations, and be proud of obeying any of their commands within the reach of my ſituation.——I have farmed in *Suffolk* and *Eſſex*; which counties, as well as *Hertfordſhire*, in which I at preſent live, may probably contain ſomething in huſbandry that my diſtant friends may accidentally ſtand in need of.——If any perſon has an inclination to tranſplant good farmers into a ſoil occupied by bad ones——to hire ſervants uſed to the beſt culture in ſome of theſe countries*——to make uſe of implements more perfect than common

* Particularly ploughing with two horſes without a driver; and *ſtrait*.

in

in ſome parts——to procure a change of ſeed corn—or, in a word, for any thing in which I can aſſiſt them; I conſider myſelf (independently of inclination) as bound by gratitude to do it; and I ſhall accordingly execute their commands with the utmoſt ſatisfaction.

A SIX

A

# SIX MONTHS TOUR, &c.

## LETTER I.

DEAR SIR, *June*, 1768.

YOUR remark that the minutes I took of my Six Weeks tour were by no means complete, in not being extended over each county I paſſed through, is certainly very juſt; but at the ſame time you muſt allow me to obſerve, that ſuch perfection is not to be expected from the leiſure and fortune of a private perſon, who has other matters to attend to beſides the *public good*. I am very ſenſible of the advantages which would reſult from a tour upon this plan through every village in the kingdom, but I do not think we ſhould ſlight ſuch general views as theſe I venture to the world, becauſe greater advantages in the traveller, would be attended with a more enlarged intelligence.——In a word, my good friend, I am encouraged to undertake a ſecond tour by the candid, but unmerited notice which an impartial public has taken of my firſt Eſſay—— with ſuch a view, accept the following minutes: I hope they will be worthy of your attention; I promiſe that no care and accuracy ſhall be wanting on my part.

My former minutes extended from *London* in the north road almoſt to *Hatfield*; permit me therefore, to begin the following journal in that neighbourhood.

The firſt objects I found worthy of attention in huſbandry, were ſeveral fields of burnet belonging to Mr. *Searancke* of *Hatfield*, amounting to about 35 acres; and for which he obtained a gold medal of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce. Some of theſe incloſures were ſown three years ago, broad-caſt without corn, after a complete fallow, and manuring with coal aſhes, at the expence of about twenty-five ſhillings an acre. The firſt year Mr. *Searancke* kept it clean of weeds by hand work, at a conſiderable expence. The ſecond, he found the plants not near thick enough, ſo that in two mowings he had not above a load and quarter of hay per acre; this occaſioned his ſowing ſome hop clover and trefoile over the field, to fill up the unoccupied ſpaces, a practice which, although it makes his crop more advantageous for feeding, yet it does not ſeem to add to the goodneſs of it for hay, as two mowings this year yielded no more than before. Two years ago he ſowed a field with it mixed with oats, in the common method, with a ſprinkling of white clover; this is by much the beſt crop; he has at every two mowings got a load and half of hay per acre, but in point of feeding, it viſibly exceeds the other in a much greater proportion, the ground being quite covered by the two vegetables, and of a vigorous growth, notwithſtanding its being mowed twice.

His ſentiments in general upon burnet are theſe: That for hay it is a mere nothing, but for feeding cows and ſheep, an excellent acquiſition; as it ſtands the rigour of the ſevereſt winter without being damaged, and is ready for the latter before any other vegetable ſtirs: That for cows he prefers it to all other food, as the flavour it gives the butter is remarkably fine, and that kind of cattle appearing to feed on it with greedineſs: When I was in his fields, thirteen horſes were feeding upon it, and had been for ſome time; they looked very fat and well, and though he obſerved they did not ſeem to prefer it ſo much

much as cows, yet they throve very well with it. But he remarked that an acre was not ſufficient to keep one horſe from the turning out in the ſpring, to the taking in, in autumn. He prefers greatly the ſowing it with corn; aſſerts that his loſs by not beginning in that method was at leaſt three hundred pounds: But notwithſtanding this firſt loſs, he is of opinion the ground is now as advantageouſly uſed as if applied to the culture of corn. I forgot to obſerve, that the ſoil is an upland gravel.

From *Hatfield* quite to *Welwyn*, the ſoil continues a light gravel, but moſt of the occupiers poſſeſs ſome fields of ſtronger land, upon which they raiſe better wheat than on their gravels. About *Biſhop's Hatfield*, farms run in general from 70 and 80*l.* to 140*l.* a year, rent about 12*s.* at an average. Their courſe of crops is in general,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Fallow | 3. Peaſe or oats | 5. Turnips |
| 2. Wheat | 4. Fallow | 6. Barley, |

which is very good. For wheat they plough four times, ſow two buſhels and an half of ſeed, and reap on a medium 25 buſhels. For barley they plough their turnip land generally but once, unleſs the ſoil is not in good order, in which caſe they give two ſtirrings, ſow four buſhels, and gain about four quarters. For oats they plough but once, ſow four buſhels, and get four quarters. For peaſe alſo but once, ſow the ſame quantity, and gain about 20 buſhels. Beans they very ſeldom ſow. For turnips they ſtir three times, hoe once, and feed off with ſheep; very often ſell them to the ſheep graziers, the price at an average of years about 50*s.* an acre. Particulars of one farm, I hear of, as follow;

| | |
|---|---|
| 150 Acres in all | 100 Sheep |
| 120 Ditto arable | 4 Servants |
| 30 Graſs | 2 Labourers |
| £. 120 Rent | 20 Acres of wheat |
| 6 Horſes | 30 Spring corn |
| 5 Cows | 13 Turnips. |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 36 to 38*s.* a month and board
In hay time, 9*s.* a week
In winter, 1*s.* and ſmall beer
Reaping, 5*s.* per acre
Mowing corn, 1*s.* and 1*s.* 2*d.*
Mowing graſs, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Hoeing turnips, 4*s.* and ſmall beer, before harveſt; 5*s.* in harveſt

## IMPLEMENTS.

A cart, 13*l.* complete with broad wheels
A plough, from 3*l.* to 4*l.*
A pair of harrows, from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.*

## PROVISIONS, *&c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, *per lb.* | 4*d.* | Bread, *per lb.* - | 2*d.* |
| Mutton, - | 4 | Candles, - | 8 |
| Veal, - - | 3½ | Soap, - - | 8 |
| Butter, - | 7 | | |

Labourers houſe-rent from 50*s.* to 3*l.*
Wear of their tools *per annum*, 25*s.*
Their firing, 40*s.* *per annum.*

Around *Stevenage*, huſbandry varies ſomething with the ſoil, for in that neighbourhood there is a great deal of cold clay land: The farms are of all ſizes, from 50*l.* to 700*l.* Land in general letts from 8 to 10*s.* *per* acre: their courſe of crops with ſome variations,

1. Fallow 2. Wheat 3. Peaſe or oats,

and in light lands it goes on,

4. Turnips 5. Barley

They plough four times for wheat; ſow two buſhels and an half, and reap on a medium 23 buſhels: For barley they ſtir three times, ſow four buſhels, and gain in return 4½ quarters. For oats they chooſe to plough

plough twice, but cannot always; ſow four buſhels, and the mean produce they reckon the ſame as that of barley. For peaſe they ſtir once or twice, as it happens; ſow 2½ buſhels of ſeeds, and gain from 5 to 30 buſhels in return. They give two earths for beans; ſow them in every furrow after the plough, about 2½ buſhels *per* acre, never hoe them, and the crop upon an average about 20 buſhels. For turnips three or four ploughings are given; hoe them always once, and ſometimes twice, feed them off with ſheep; and the large farmers, ſome with black Scotch cattle; and reckon the average of crops at 2*l.* 2*s.* The product of a cow they lay at 5*l.* always uſe four horſes in a plough and two men, and do an acre in a day. The moſt capital farm in the neighbourhood is Mr. *Whittington*'s, the keeper of the *Swan Inn* at *Stevenage:* the particulars as follow;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1200 | Acres in all | 90 | Turnips |
| 1000 | Ditto arable | 40 | Horſes |
| 200 | Graſs | 22 | Cows |
| £. 700 | Rent | 29 | Fatting beaſts |
| 150 | Acres of wheat annually | 800 | Sheep |
| | | 8 | Servants |
| 400 | Of ſpring corn | 25 | Labourers |

Mr. *Whittington* ſows a good deal of ſainfoine, with barley, after a clean turnip fallow; he finds it laſts from 6 to 8 and 10 years, but after that time he ploughs it up again. I cannot diſmiſs theſe particulars without remarking, that I rode over a conſiderable part of his farm, and not only found his crops very good, but clean, and all his land to lay in a truly huſband-like manner.

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 35*s.* and board
In hay-time, 9*s.* a week and ſmall beer
In winter, 1*s.* a day and ditto
Reaping wheat, 5*s. per* acre

Mowing corn, 1*s.* 6*d.*
——— graſs, 2*s.*
Hoeing turnips, 4*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.*

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 20*l.*
A cart, 8*l.* to 9*l.*
A plough, 5*l.*
A pair of harrows, 1*l.* 10*s.*

## PROVISIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, *per lb.* - | 3¾*d.* | Cheeſe, *per lb.* | 3½ |
| Mutton, - - | 4 | Bread, - - | 2 |
| Veal, - - | 4 | Candles, - | 7½ |
| Butter, - | 7 | Soap, - | 7 |

Labourers houſe rent, the medium 2*l. per annum:*
Wear of ditto's tools, 1*l.* 1*s.*
Firing coſts them but little: break hedges, and ſteal moſt of it.

From *Stevenage* I took the road to *Hitchin*, and from thence to *Luton*; in all, twelve as villainous miles as any creature can ever fear travelling, the roads are ſo execrably bad. At *Offley* I ſtopped for intelligence, and found their huſbandry to vary in ſeveral particulars from that of *Stevenage*. The ſoil is a chalky clay; the under ſtratum is pure chalk ſtone; they call it white land. The farms ſeldom reach more than 140*l.* a year. The rents run about 5*s.* an acre ſince they were incloſed, but before uſed never to be above 1*s.* in ſeveral farms. Their courſe of crops

1 Fallow
2 Barley
3 Peaſe and Oats
4 Turnips
5 Barley

For wheat they plough three times, ſow 2½ buſhels of ſeed, and reap about 15 buſhels at a medium. For barley they ſtir three times, ſow four buſhels, and reap

30 1500



reap on an average three quarters. They give for oats but one ploughing, ſow four buſhels, and reap 2½ quarters. They plough but once alſo for peaſe, ſow four buſhels, and gain from 10 to 24 buſhels in return. They ſow a great many turnips, plough three times, hoe them but once, and reckon the value *per* acre from 35*s.* to 3*l.* They feed them all off with ſheep. They never plough without four horſes and two men, and do but an acre a day; this terrible cuſtom, which is ſuch a bane to the profit of huſbandry, cannot be too much condemned; for the whole expence (on compariſon with the common cuſtom) of tillage, might be ſaved by the farmer, if he would adopt the rational method of tilling with a pair of horſes, and one man to hold the plough and drive at the ſame time.—The product of a cow is reckoned here at 4*l.* 10*s.* The particulars of a farm were

| | | £. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Acres in all | 70 | Rent |
| 280 | Arable | 6 | Horſes |
| 22 | Graſs | 6 | Cows |
| 50 | Of wheat | 200 | Sheep |
| 100 | Of ſpring corn | 5 | Servants |
| 30 | Of turnips | 4 | Labourers |

## LABOUR.

In winter, 1*s.* a day
In hay time, 1*s.* and board
In harveſt, 2*l.* a month and board
Reaping, *per* acre, 5*s.*
Mowing corn, 1*s.* 6*d.*
————graſs, 2*s.*
Hoeing turnips, 4*s.* and a quart of ale *per* day.

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 17*l.* to 20*l.*
A cart, 9*l.*

A wheel-plough, 4*l.* to 5*l.*
A foot ditto, from 30*s.* to 40*s.*
A pair of harrows, 1*l.* 15*s.*
A barley roller, 1*l.* 1*s.*

## PROVISIONS, *&c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, near | 2*d. per lb.* | Veal, - | 3½*d. per lb.* |
| Butter, - | 7 | Pork, - | 4 |
| Cheeſe, - | 3¼ | Candles, | 7 |
| Beef, - | 4 | Soap, - | 7 |
| Mutton, - | 4 | | |

Labourers houſe rent, from 35*s.* to 50*s.* a year.
Wear of their tools, 30*s.*
Their firing, (if they buy) 30*s.*

If the Earl of *Bute*'s park at *Luton Hoo* was not an inducement, there certainly could be none to viſit that town: Notwithſtanding the wretched roads I was forced to crawl through, yet the beauties of hill and dale, wood and water in that park, made ample amends. We entered through the lodge from the town of *Luton*, and drove along the banks of the river, which was naturally a trifling ſtream, but is here now making, and is made further on, the fineſt water I have any where ſeen; the plantations on the top of the hills to the right as we entered, are very beautiful; on the left, the winding hollow, which is prettily diverſified with ſcattered trees, is nobly traced for continuing the water, and is a ſpot wonderfully capable. Where the lake is finiſhed, which is juſt before you come to the iſland, the view is very fine; the ſtream bends in a noble manner, is ſeen a long way without wanting irregularity, and from its breadth makes a magnificent appearance. The iſland is large, has many full-grown trees upon it, with young plantations, and adds prodigiouſly to the beauty of the ſcene. The road winds among ſome ſcattered trees towards the right, the river appearing through them in an elegant manner; there are many very fine beeches as you advance up

to

to the houſe, from the dark ſhade of which the water is ſeen at a diſtance in a very pictureſque manner. When you come pretty near the houſe (which I ſhould remark is now rebuilding upon a more extended plan) turning to the right, a gravel road leads down again to the water; it paſſes through ſeveral clumps of beech and other trees, through the openings of which the oppoſite hills are viewed in a very pleaſing ſtile; the water at the bottom of theſe hills has a moſt noble appearance; it is about a quarter of a mile broad, forming a prodigious fine bend, which has a charming effect; two boats, and a ſloop with ſails and flying colours lie at anchor here, but are by no means equal to the ſize of the water: Turning a little to the right, the bridge fronts you; it is of wood, and though unornamented, is light, and has here a good effect. A little further is the caſcade, which yet is but a *capability*; when a little improved, and catched from a proper point of view will add greatly to the variety of theſe ſcenes.

Returning from the water, you take a different road, which leads through a pleaſing valley, and gives you a very elegant view of the monumental pillar which is ſeen among the trees in a pictureſque manner. It is a plain one of the *Tuſcan* order, on a ſquare pedeſtal, upon which is the following inſcription:

In Memory of

Mr. FRANCIS NAPIER.

Upon the top is an urn; and although it is quite unornamented, this pillar is peculiarly beautiful; from the road in the valley it appears to great advantage, with that beautiful ſimplicity which reſults alone from an harmony of proportion: The urn reſts on it with a lightneſs and airy elegance, that is infinitely pleaſing. I do not remember ſeeing ſo well-proportioned a pillar

lar of this kind. The view from hence is very picturesque; the breaks in the woods are fine, and the hollow dales, grouped with fine beeches, are perfectly rural.

From *Luton* we crossed the country through very bad roads to *Dunstable*; the soil continuing a gravelly loam, and the culture pretty good: At that place is a manufacture of basket-work, which they have carried to a great perfection of neatness, and make of hats, boxes, baskets, *&c.* a large quantity annually, but not a great number of hands are employed by it. From this town to *Wooburn*, the soil is various; chalk, clay, loam and sand. At *Houghton* it is chalk on the high grounds, and a black clay in the low lands. The farms are in size from 50*l.* to 300*l.* a year; land lets about 14*s.* an acre: Their course in general is,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Pease and beans, or oats
4. Turnips
5. Barley

They plough three times for wheat, sow two bushels, and reap upon a medium about 15 bushels. For barley they plough twice, sow three bushels of seed, and reckon 23 a middling crop. They likewise stir twice for oats, sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, which is very little, and get on an average $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters in return; 24 bushels a middling crop. For pease and beans mixed they plough twice, sow three bushels, and get on an average 32 in return. When beans alone they stir twice, sow some broad cast, and some after the plough; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels *per* acre, but never hoe; twenty-five bushels the medium produce. They give two tilths for turnips, hoe them twice, and always feed off with sheep. They plough their land with three horses at length, and use a driver; do an acre and half a day, in light work. The particulars of a farm as follow,

300 Acres in all
£. 200 Rent
9 Horses
12 Cows
60 Sheep
9 Servants
3 Labourers

PRO-

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beef, — — | 3*d.* ½ *per lb.* |
| Mutton, — — | 4 |
| Veal, — — | 4 |
| Pork, — — | 4 |
| Bread, — — | 1 ½ |
| Cheeſe, — — | 4 |

Labourers houſe rent, 2*l.*
Wear and tear of their tools, 12*s.*
Their firing, 2*l.* 10*s.*

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 40*s.* a month board and lodging
In hay time, 6*s.* a week and board
In winter, 6*s.* a week and ſmall beer
Reaping *per* acre, 5*s.* and 6*s.*
Hoeing turnips, 4*s.* and 5*s.*

I found many variations before I reached *Milton* in the way to *Wooburn*; at that place and neighbourhood the ſoil is a mixture of clay and gravel; farms are in general much ſmaller than before, from 50*l.* to 100*l.* a year; land lets at an average of about 10*s.* the arable; and from 15 to 20 the graſs. They plough four times for wheat, ſow two buſhels *per* acre, and reap at a medium 20 buſhels. For barley alſo four times, ſow two buſhels, and reckon three quarters a middling crop. They ſow but few oats; when they do, they plough but once, ſow four buſhels, and reckon four quarters a middling crop. For peaſe and beans mixed they ſtir but once, ſow four buſhels, and gain in return on an average three quarters. When they ſow beans alone they plough but once, ſow them broad caſt, three or four buſhels *per* acre, hoe them ſometimes, but oftener turn their ſheep in to feed off the weeds. For turnips they ſtir thrice, hoe once, and feed off with ſheep. They uſe four or five horſes in a plough

at

at length, with a driver, but do ſeldom more than an acre in a day.—They reckon the product of a cow at 4*l.* The following are the particulars of a farm here:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | Acres | 100 | Sheep |
| 120 | Arable | 4 | Servants |
| 30 | Graſs | 2 | Labourers |
| £. 90 | Rent | 30 | Acres of wheat |
| 9 | Horſes | 30 | Barley, &c. |
| 10 | Cows | 40 | Beans and peaſe. |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 35*s.* a month and board and carriage of a load of wood.
In hay time, 1*s.* 4*d.* a day, and ſmall beer.
In winter, 10*d.* a day, and ſmall beer.
Reaping wheat, 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*
Mowing graſs, 1*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.*

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, | 1 ¾d. *per lb.* | Mutton, | 3½*d. per lb.* |
| Butter, | 7 | Pork, | 4 |
| Cheeſe, | 4 | Candles, | 7 |
| Beef, | 3 | Soap, | 7 |
| Labourers houſe rent, 30*s.* | | Wear of their tools, 6*s.* | |
| | | Firing, 25*s.* | |

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 20*l.* A cart, 11*l.*

I have not failed on all opportunities of making many inquiries reſpecting the general ſtate of the *pariſhes* I paſſed through, but was never able until this time to gain the leaſt intelligence. The following particulars of *Milton* are worth minuting; I ſhould however remark that neither in this caſe or any other, do I obtain anſwers to *all* my queries, ſo that a complete

plete deſcription is not to be expected; but I believe the following circumſtances pretty accurate; in the number of acres perhaps it is not *abſolutely* exact.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1000 Acres | 100 Cows |
| 7 Farms | 650 Sheep |
| £. 650 Rent | 25 Labourers. |
| 50 Horſes | |

*Wooburn* Abbey, the noble ſeat of his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, is in all reſpects very well worth the view of the curious traveller. The houſe forms a large quadrangle, with a handſome court in the centre; the front to the baſon is the beſt. Behind are two large quadrangles of offices diſtinct from the houſe, which are very beautiful buildings; plain and ſimple, but extremely proper for their deſtination; they are built like the houſe, of white ſtone; in the centre of their principal fronts is a ſmall dome riſing over a portico'd centre ſupported by *Tuſcan* pillars, which have a very good effect. Upon the whole, theſe are the moſt elegant detached offices I remember any where to have ſeen.

In the houſe you enter firſt the hall, which though not a well-proportioned or elegant room, is handſome. It is 40 by 37 and 15 high, the ceiling ſupported by eight pillars. The chimnies baſs reliefs in white ſtone.

The green drawing room is 22 by 35, extremely elegant, between the windows are fine glaſſes and two very noble ſlabs of *Egyptian* marble. The chimney piece is of white marble poliſhed, very handſome: Here are three large pictures; the plague of *Egypt*, dark; *David* and *Abigail*, ditto; as are the colouring and general expreſſion. Two large landſcapes, fine.

The decker worked room 25 by 20: nothing can be more elegant than this bed of decker work lined with green ſilk; the work is exquiſite, and the repreſentation of the birds and beaſts in it admirable.

The

The chimney-piece very elegant, the ſcrol of poliſhed white marble in a light and elegant taſte.

The dining room 35 by 22, a very noble room; the chimney-piece very elegant, a feſtoon of flowers carved in white marble, and finely poliſhed. In this room are four large pictures of the battles of *Alexander*. The repaſt is not a diſagreeable one, were the heroes grouped with more taſte, but they ſit at as ſquare a table as any *Dutch* painter could ever have deſigned. The oppoſite piece to it is the beſt; the groupe of three horſemen with a large rock in the back ground is very fine; the fire and ſpirit of the horſes well done.

In the yellow drawing room are two portraits by *Reynolds*, one the late Marquis of *Taviſtock*; the other the preſent Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*; the latter a very fine one. The chimney-piece is very elegant, and the pier-glaſs frame finely carved, of plated ſilver: Here is alſo a portrait of the preſent Duke of *Bedford*.

The coffee room 30 by 20; in this room remember to obſerve a ſmall portrait of *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*, which is exceedingly fine, the face and hands admirably painted.

The grotto is pretty *of its kind*; the ruſticks are well cut, but the figures of baſs reliefs in ſhells are ſtrangely incongruous with the idea of a grot. The china jars are very fine.

The billiard room is hung with very fine tapeſtry, and deſigned from *Raphael*'s cartoons.

The Ducheſs's dreſſing-room, extremely elegant, hung with emboſſed work on white paper, which has a very pleaſing effect: The chimney-piece a carved ſcrol in wood, the marble black, and veined: The pier-glaſs large, and the frame very elegant; over the chimney Lady *Oſſory* by *Hudſon*. The chairs and ſofas of painted tafeta.

The *French* bed-chamber, 26 by 22, exceedingly elegant; the bed and hangings a very rich belmozeen ſilk. The chimney-piece light and beautiful; the cornice,

cornice, feſtoons of gilt carving on a white ground, and the cieling the ſame on a lead ground; the pier-glaſs and frame, and the frame of the landſcape over the chimney, very elegant.

The dreſſing room, of the ſame dimenſions, is likewiſe hung with the ſame ſilk, the cieling and cornice richly ornamented with ſcrols of gilding on a white ground: The chimney-piece all of white marble poliſhed, but a very quarry for heavineſs. The doors, door-caſes, and window-ſhutters, &c. all ornamented like the cieling, &c. in white and gold. In this room, remember to obſerve four very large blue and white china jars; the two by the windows are prodigiouſly fine.

The ſtate bed-chamber is moſt magnificently furniſhed. It is 30 by 22, the bed and hangings of very rich blue damaſk; the cieling ornamented in compartments of rich gilding on a white ground. The chimney-piece of marble poliſhed is very elegant, and the carved and gilt ornaments around the landſcape over it in a beautiful taſte: The toilet, is all of very handſome *Dreſden* work, the glaſs frame, and boxes of gold. An India cabinet on each ſide of old japan, with coloured china jars exquiſitely fine.

The dreſſing room 21 by 20, hung with green damaſk; the chimney-piece very handſome; the pier-glaſs fine.

The drawing-room exceedingly elegant, 33 by 22; the cieling a moſaic pattern of rich carving on a white ground; the chimney-piece exceſſively handſome, the cornice ſupported by double pillars of very fine *Siena* marble. The pier-glaſſes immenſely large, and in one plate; under them moſt noble ſlabs of *Siena*. In this room are ſeveral exquiſite paintings, particularly a landſcape by *Claude Loraine*, repreſenting a ſhip partly appearing from behind a building amazingly beautiful, the diffuſion of light, the general brilliancy and harmony of the whole, admirable.

A holy

A holy family; very fine, the turn of the boy's head inimitable.

Virgin and child; the air of the Virgin's head, and her attitude moſt ſweetly elegant and expreſſive.

A *Magdalen*; very fine. The inſide of a church; the minute expreſſion of the architecture, and the rays of light, finely done.

A rock, with the broken branches of trees hanging from its clefts; (I apprehend by *Salvator*) the expreſſion very noble, and romantic wildneſs of the ſcene moſt excellently caught.

A holy family; child ſtanding in the cradle: very pleaſing.

*Joſeph* interpreting the dreams of *Pharaoh*, by *Rembrandt*; moſt admirable; in a greater ſtile than common with this maſter.

*Rembrandt*, by himſelf; inimitable.

Her Grace preſenting Lady *Caroline* to *Minerva*, by *Hamilton*; a very large picture, and ſome of the figures not inelegantly done for this maſter.

The ſaloon 35 by 22, and of a good height; it is moſt magnificently fitted up, and elegantly furniſhed; the cieling beautiful, of gilt carving on white; the door-caſe finely carved and gilt, the cornices ſupported by *Corinthian* pillars in a noble, but a light and pleaſing ſtile; the chimney-piece of white marble beautifully poliſhed: In the centre hangs a magnificent gilt luſtre. Remember to obſerve the picture, repreſenting the laſt ſupper, it is fine; the drawing in a free and bold ſtile:

A piece of *angels*; I imagine by *Albano*; fine.

Dining-room 40 by 22, a very noble room; the cieling white and gold; the chimney-piece very elegant; over it a landſcape, a water-fall, which has merit.

Second drawing room 20 ſquare; this like the reſt is very elegantly fitted up; and among other pictures, contains

Two

Two landſcapes morning and evening; by *Marrat*, capital.

Lyons, by *Rubens*, fine.

Two battles, I apprehend by *Borgognone*.

The picture gallery in three diviſions 100 by 16, ornamented by a vaſt number of excellent portraits of the *Ruſſel* family: Among others, remark that of the Counteſs of *Somerſet*, the face and hands very finely done; alſo *William* Earl of *Bedford* and Lady *Catherine Brook*, excellent. The ornaments of this room are all carving painted white: There are four ſtatues, among them a *Venus* of *Medicis*, but not pleaſing; and a *Venus* plucking the thorn out of her foot, but with none of that expreſſion of pain in her countenance which is ſo fine in the antique at *Wilton*.

*Wooburn* park is ten miles around, and contains variety of hill and dale, with prodigiouſly fine woods of noble oaks; we drove from the houſe through them towards the ſouth, and looked up the great glade which is cut through the park for ſeveral miles, and catches at the end of it a Chineſe temple; then winding through the woods we came to the Ducheſs's ſhrubbery, containing 16 acres of land beautifully laid out in the modern taſte, with many moſt glorious oaks in it. From thence we advanced to the hill at the north end, from which is a vaſt proſpect in *Buckinghamſhire*, *Hertfordſhire*, and *Bedfordſhire*; turning down the hill to the left, the riding leads to the evergreen plantation of above 200 acres of land, which thirty years ago was a barren rabbit warren, but now a very beautiful winter's ride, on a dry ſoil, with all ſorts of ever-greens of a noble growth. About the middle on the left hand ſide, is an handſome temple, retired and pleaſing: At the end of this plantation, we came to the lower water, which is about ten acres, and in the centre an iſland with a very elegant and light *Chineſe* temple, large enough for 30 people to dine in; and in the adjoining wood is a kitchen, *&c.* for making ready the repaſts his Grace takes in the

temple. In the front of the houſe is a large baſon of water with ſeveral handſome boats; formerly a large yacht ſwam in it, but rotting, it has not been rebuilt.

This park, which is one of the largeſt in the kingdom, contains 3500 acres of a great variety of ſoils, from a light ſand to a rich loam, which yields graſs good enough to fat large beaſts: It is all walled in; was there a great variety of water, it would be much more beautiful, but the nature of the ſoil in the low parts makes that acquiſition very difficult; but what might be much eaſier gained are buildings ſcattered about it, which would give a great and pleaſing variety to the rides, and for want of which moſt of them are very melancholy.

As his Grace keeps a large ſtock of cattle in the ſummer to keep down the graſs in his park, he found it difficult to keep them in the winter; this occaſioned his practiſing the turnip huſbandry upon a large extent of land; and alſo to raiſe great quantities of carrots, which the ſandy parts of his farm are admirably adapted for, being of a deep ſtaple and the ſand a rich one; it is to be regretted that the neighbouring farmers do not follow ſo excellent an example.

In the town of *Wooburn*, I had the ſatisfaction of meeting with a curioſity in agriculture, a moſt accurate and elegant experiment ground, in which many kinds of graſſes are tried with a neatneſs that muſt pleaſe every ſpectator. Mr. *Bramſtone* is the owner, and certainly from the variety of his trials muſt be very underſtanding in the nature of ſeparated graſſes, and very attentive to their culture. This gentleman was not himſelf at home, but I was very civilly received by his brother, who ſhewed me all the experiments, and obligingly reſolved my inquiries.

His prickly-edged *Medica* appears to me a great curioſity: It is annual, as Mr. *Bramſtone* apprehends, but the luxuriance of its growth exceeds every thing I ever ſaw: two or three plants which ſtand ſingle, ſpread an extent of ſhoots ſix feet diameter, as I meaſured

ſured myſelf; the leaf and yellow bloſſom give it the appearance of a trefoil rather than a lucern, as do its trailing ſhoots, none of them being upright. I cannot but apprehend that this plant might be applied to moſt excellent purpoſes in common, by attentive huſbandry, in which caſe, it ſhould certainly be ſown very thin, and the plants ſet out at five or ſix feet diſtance from each other with hand hoes; but if it is an annual, nothing of this ſort can ever anſwer.

The purple feſcue appears very thick and fine; but Mr. *Bramſtone*, who has tried the folding of two or three ſheep upon moſt of his graſſes, finds that they do not at all affect this feſcue.

The barren broom graſs was two feet high, but not fine nor thick.

The annual dwarf pea, which I remember Mr. *Rocque* praiſed much for lawns, is a ſhabby beggarly plant: Mr. *Bramſtone* has a ſmall plat of it, which is quite ragged, though fed off with ſheep.

The great oat, two feet high, but coarſe and thin.

The bird graſs, very fine and thick, and much affected by ſheep; this is certainly an excellent graſs.

The meadow fox-tail, coarſe, but very early; ſheep in the ſpring of the year eat it greedily.

Creſted dog's-tail, made no great appearance, but is well affected by ſheep.

Of lucern, Mr. *Bramſtone* has ſeveral experiments; broad-caſt, drilled at 18 inches aſunder, and tranſplanted at two feet; all two years old, and cut twice this year before I viewed them; I found the drilled above two feet high, and very fine and thick. The tranſplanted was 18 inches high, but very thin; it is, however, by no means in perfection yet. The broad-caſt eight inches high, thick and fine; cleaned by a ſtrong iron rake inſtead of harrowing: In reſpect to the compariſon, Mr. *Bramſtone* ſeems to think the broad-caſt yields more in quantity, but as the others were ſo much forwarder, they probably will get a cutting upon it, in which caſe the drilled muſt certainly

exceed it: No concluſions, he obſerved, could be drawn from the tranſplanted, as it was viſibly yet in an imperfect ſtate; but he apprehended it would laſt longer than any of them; a remark which is very probable, when the rows are at the diſtance of three feet four inches, according to the directions of the Rev. Mr. *Harte*, in his excellent *Eſſays* on huſbandry; but I queſtion whether, at an equal diſtance, it will laſt longer than the drilled. Mr. *Bramſtone*'s ſoil is a black rich ſand, very light, and of a good depth; carrots would thrive incomparably in it.

From *Wooburn* to *Newport Pagnell*, the ſoil has a great variety; for ſome miles it is quite a light ſand, and then a gravel with ſome light loams: About *Wanden* the ſoil is chiefly ſand, but few of their farms are very large, they run from 30*l.* to 200*l.* a year; their field land lets at an average for about 7*s.* 6*d.* an acre, and their incloſures from 10*s.* to 12*s.* Their courſe of crops is,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat or barley
3. Beans and peaſe

2. Rye
3. Turnips
4. Barley

And 1. Fallow

Then plough four times for wheat, ſow two buſhels an acre, and reap on a medium three quarters. For barley they ſtir four times, ſow four buſhels, and get in return about three quarters. For oats they plough but once, ſow four buſhels, and reap at an average three quarters. For peaſe and beans mixed they likewiſe plough but once, ſow four buſhels, their crop not above 2$\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. They give but one tilth for beans alone, ſow them broad-caſt, never hoe them, but turn in ſheep to feed off the weeds, and reckon three quarters a middling crop. For turnips they ſtir three or four times, hoe them twice, reckon the value at about 40*s.* an acre, and feed them off with ſheep alone. They uſe four or five horſes at length in their ploughs, and yet do no more than an acre a day: This miſerable management cannot be too much condemned.

demned. The product of a cow they lay at near 4*l.* They let their dairies at 3*l.* a head. The particulars I gained of a farm are,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Acres | 200 | Sheep (a walk) |
| £. 60 | Rent | 2 | Servants |
| 8 | Horſes | 3 | Labourers |
| 12 | Cows | | |

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, *per lb.* | 1¾*d.* | Veal, *per lb.* | 3 |
| Cheeſe, - | 4 | Pork, - - | 3½ |
| Butter, - - | 7 | Candles, - | 7 |
| Beef, - - | 3½ | Soap, - - | 6½ |
| Mutton, - | 4 | | |

Labourers houſe rent, *per annum*, 30*s.* to 50*s.*
Wear of their tools, 15*s.*
Their firing they get off the common

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 35*s.* the month and board
In hay time, 1*s.* a day and victuals
In winter, from 8*d.* to 1*s.* a day, and no beer
Reaping wheat, 5*s.* 6*d.*
Mowing corn, 1*s.* 6*d.*
——— graſs, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.*

The ſoil and management both changed much for the better about *Broughton*: The former is there various, but much of it very excellent. Farms are from 100*l.* in general to 200*l.* a year; rents about 1*l.* an acre. Their courſe,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Beans
4. Turnips
5. Barley
6. Clover

This is an excellent courſe: For wheat they ſtir three or four times, ſow two buſhels, and reap from 20 to 30. They give the ſame tillage for barley when on a fallow, which they manage excellently, for they throw their fields on to the ridge to lie dry in the

winter, and then plough and ſow early in the ſpring. Their quantity of ſeed is five buſhels, and their mean crop as many quarters. For oats they plough but once, ſow five buſhels, and gain in return 4½ quarters: They plough but once alſo for the mixture of peaſe and beans, ſow four buſhels, and reap 2½ quarters; nor do they give more earths for beans alone, ſow them generally broad-caſt, but ſometimes dibble them in, by which method they ſave near two buſhels of ſeed; broad-caſt they ſow ſix buſhels, but never hoe them; before they bloſſom, they feed off the weeds with ſheep; their crops are extremely various, ſometimes none, and at others 40 buſhels. For turnips they give four or five tilths, hoe once, and feed them all off with ſheep; they generally lay all their manure upon the turnip fallow: They ſow ſome clover, but ſeldom mow it, feed it with ſheep; and mixed with a little rye-graſs, reckon that it will fat an ox in the ſpring of the year better than natural graſſes. The product of a cow they reckon at 4*l.* and in a kindly year like this, one acre of their paſtures will keep one through the ſummer.

Like their neighbours, they continue in the abſurd cuſtom of three, four, and five horſes in a plough at length with a driver; uſe none but foot ploughs, and do an acre a day.

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 32*s.* the month and board
In hay time, 6*s.* and board; 9 without
In winter, 10*d.* a day and ſmall beer
Reaping wheat, 4*s.* to 6*s.*
Mowing graſs, 2*s.*
Hoeing turnips, 5*s.*

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, *per lb.* - | 4*d.* | Butter, *per lb.* | 6 |
| Mutton, - | 3¾ | Cheeſe, - - | 4 |
| Bread, - - | 1¾ | Candles, - | 7 |

Labourers

Labourers houſe rent 20*s.* and keep in repair.
Wear of ditto's tools, 20*s.*
Their firing, 50*s.*

The following are the particulars of a farm in this neighbourhood:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 140 | Acres in all | 30 | Cows |
| 20 | Ditto arable | 150 | Sheep |
| 120 | Ditto graſs | 2 | Servants |
| £. 140 | Rent | 1 | Labourer |
| 4 | Horſes | | |

Of another:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Acres, all graſs | 80 | Sheep |
| £. 160 | Rent | 3 | Servants |
| 3 | Horſes | 2 | Labourers |
| 30 | Cows | | |

Of another:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Acres, all graſs | 80 | Sheep |
| £. 160 | Rent | 2 | Servants |
| 2 | Horſes | 2 | Labourers |
| 20 | Cows | | |

Of another:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Acres in all | 2 | Cows |
| 60 | Of arable | 30 | Oxen |
| 140 | Graſs | 400 | Sheep |
| £. 180 | Rent | 2 | Servants |
| 7 | Horſes | 2 | Labourers |

Theſe four farms compoſe the whole pariſh; conſequently it contains

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 740 | Acres | 82 | Cows |
| 80 | Of arable | 710 | Sheep |
| 580 | Of graſs | 9 | Servants |
| £. 640 | Rent | 8 | Labourers |
| 16 | Horſes | | |

From *Newport Pagnell* I took the road to *Bedford*, if I may venture to call ſuch a curſed ſtring of hills and holes by the name of *road*; a cauſeway is here and there thrown up, but ſo high, and at the ſame time ſo very narrow, that it was at the peril of our necks we paſſed a waggon with a civil and careful

ful driver. This is a pernicious and vile practice; it might be expected if thrown up at the expence of the farmers alone; but when found in *turnpikes*, deſerves every unworthy epithet which frightened women or diſlocated bones can poſſibly give riſe to. The whole way to *Bedford*, I found immenſe quantities of beans; not a mile paſſed without ſeveral hundred acres. About *Aſtwick* their courſe is,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat and barley
3. Beans and peaſe, or oats.

For wheat they plough three times; ſow two buſhels, and reap on a medium 15 buſhels. They give three ſtirrings for barley, ſow four buſhels, and reckon $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters a middling crop. For oats they plough but once, ſow four buſhels, and on an average not above 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. They give but one tilth for beans, ſow them broad-caſt, four buſhels to an acre, never hoe them, but feed off the weeds with ſheep. Clover they often ſow over their wheat in the ſpring; generally mow it for hay twice, and ſeldom feed it.

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 40*s.* the month and board.
In hay time, 8*s.* a week, no beer.
In winter, 8*d.* and 9*d.* a day.

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 18*l.* A cart, 10*l.*

About *Biddenham*, they have all ſorts of ſoil, from very light loam and gravel to clay. Their farms run from 40*l.* to 300*l.* a year; the open fields let from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* an acre; and the incloſures from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* The principal of their courſes are,

1 Turnips

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Turnips | And 1. Fallow |
| 2. Barley | 2. Wheat |
| 3. Clover and rye-graſs | 3. Peaſe and beans |

For wheat they plough three times, ſow two buſhels, and reap on a medium 2½ and 3 quarters. They give three earths for barley, ſow four buſhels, and reckon three quarters a middling crop: For oats, which is ſomewhat unuſual, they ſtir twice or thrice, ſow four buſhels, and three quarters the mean produce. They plough but once for beans, ſow two buſhels broad-caſt, never hoe them, but like their neighbours are ſlovens enough to truſt to their flocks for the weeding of them; the average of crops is three quarters. For peaſe they likewiſe ſtir but once, ſow two buſhels and an half, and gain in return about two quarters and half.

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 40*s.* a month and board
In hay time, 1*s.* 4*d.* a day for three weeks
In winter, 4*s.* 6*d.* a week

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, *per lb.* | 4*d.* | Butter, *per lb.* | 6*d.* |
| Mutton, - | 4 | Bread, - - | 1½ |

The particulars of a farm, I enquired after were,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| £. 40 | Rent | 4 | Cows |
| 5 | Horſes | 2 | Servants |

The vale of *Bedford*, which is a perfectly flat tract of land for ſome miles around the town, is very rich in ſoil and excellently managed, if I may judge by the noble crops I ſaw all round the town. The wheat, and barley, and turnips, were very fine, and equal to any I ever ſaw, and the beans in point of height and thickneſs made a fine appearance, but I doubt can never turn out equal to the other crops for want of hoeing; The practice through all this country

of

of ſowing three, four, and five buſhels of beans to an acre, and not hoeing, muſt for ever exclude capital crops; that quantity of ſeed, which is more than double of what is requiſite, only choaks the earth with ſtraw ſo very thick, as not to admit the air to forward the production of the ſeed. In *Suffolk* and *Eſſex*, they ſow only two buſhels, and hoe half the plants up, and yet reap much greater crops than the farmers of this country, which conſidering the ſoil of both, can only be owing to a great ſuperiority of management.

The town of *Bedford* is noted for nothing but its lace manufactory, which employs above 500 women and girls. They make it of various ſorts up to 25*s.* a yard; women that are very good hands, earn 1*s.* a day, but in common only 8*d.* 9*d.* and 10*d.* Girls from eight to fifteen earn 6*d.* 8*d.* and 9*d.* a day. This manufacture, is of infinite uſe to the town, employing advantageouſly thoſe who otherwiſe would have no employment at all.

Leaving *Bedford*, I took the road to *Northill*, it was for a few miles the *Biggleſwade* turnpike, but I was aſtoniſhed to find after I left the turnpike, that the road continued a very fine cauſeway, of a good breadth and heighth, and very level and free from rutts; I could ſcarce believe myſelf upon a bye-road which induced me to enquire; I found it was the excellent effect of ſeveral gentlemen attending much to the buſineſs; particularly ——*Howard*, Eſq; of *Carrington*, who not only greatly aſſiſted the pariſh in making a fine cauſeway through the village, but himſelf expended above fifty pounds in making one bad piece a good road: Highly deſerving of praiſe are ſuch inſtances, for had other gentlemen conducted themſelves with half this ſpirit, turnpikes would have been rendered quite unneceſſary: A ſtriking contraſt is this *bye-road* to the *turnpike* between *Newport* and *Bedford*.

Having

Having mentioned *Carrington*, I ſhould not forget to remark, that that village is one of the neateſt, beſt built, and moſt lively I have ſeen; moſt of the houſes and cottages are new built, all of them tiled, and many of brick, which with white pales and little plantations, have a moſt pleaſing effect. After I left *Carrington*, the road continued extremely good, until I got near *Northill*; owing to the ſpirited attention of—*Butcher*, Eſq; but it degenerated much over a common, a little before *Northill*.

I would adviſe any traveller, who paſſes through the county of *Bedford* to make *Northill* in their route, were it only for the ſatisfaction of viewing two ſmall pieces of painted glaſs done by *J Oliver* in 1660, belonging to the Rector, the Rev. Mr. *Maxey*. They are very ſmall, but each has a fly, ſo exquiſitely painted as to exceed the power even of imagination to conceive; the wings are coloured on one ſide, and the bodies on the other of the glaſs, and are touched in ſo lively and ſpirited a manner, (eſpecially one, which is ſuperior to the other, that without fruit) that it is difficult to believe them but painting, and not life itſelf; the light appears through the body at the junction with the tail in the moſt inimitable manner, and the roundneſs of the fly, with the lightneſs of its claws, are repreſented in the boldeſt and fulleſt relief. In a word, it is truly admirable: in the chancel of the church, is a very fine painted window in good preſervation by the ſame maſter.

The pariſh of *Sandy* near *Northill*, is much noted for its gardens; there are above 150 acres of land occupied by many gardeners, who ſupply the whole country, for many miles, with garden ſtuff, even to *Hertford*. I examined their grounds with much attention, and inquired concerning their practice of a very ſenſible gardener, reſpecting two or three articles of their culture, which are, or ought to be the buſineſs of farmers in many ſituations.

Their

Their ſoil is a rich black ſand two or three feet deep. Carrots, they ſow about new *Lady Day*, upon ground dug one ſpit deep, hoe them very carefully three times; they do it by the day, and the three coſt them from 20 to 30*s.* an acre, as the crop happens to be; they ſet them out about eight or ten inches from plant to plant; and get on a medium, 200 buſhels upon an acre. I drew ſeveral roots, and found them from one foot to 18 inches long. Parſnips they cultivate exactly in the ſame manner, but the product never equals that of carrots, by 50 or 60 buſhels. The prices of carrots vary from 1*s.* to 4*s.* a buſhel, but the firſt is very low. Potatoes they plant at the ſame time; 20 buſhels plant an acre, at the diſtance of about one foot every way; they hoe them three times, but not at all before they come up, which is practiſed in *Eſſex* about *Ilford*. They reckon the midſummer dun ſort to yield beſt; a middling crop is 250 buſhels upon an acre, they always manure for them, either with dung or aſhes, about 20 load, but aſhes they prefer. The price varies from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* a buſhel.

Of onions, they ſow vaſt quantities;—the time, about a fortnight before *Lady Day*; they hoe and weed them always five times at the expence of four pounds an acre, ſet them out ſix inches aſunder, and their crops riſe to above 200 buſhels, but their price from 16*d.* (which is very low) to 2*s.* They always manure for them with great care. Theſe gardeners give from 40*s.* to 5*l.* rent per acre, for their land; it is, as I before obſerved, a rich looſe black ſand of a good depth, and very favourably protected from adverſe winds by ſeveral conſiderable hills. It is a remarkable, and a very pleaſing ſight, to behold crops of onions, potatoes, *French* beans, and even whole fields of cucumbers, intermixed with crops of wheat, barley, turnips, *&c.*

It may not be unentertaining, to calculate the profit theſe gardeners make by the preceding crops, and

firſt

firſt with carrots; the expences per acre we may ſuppoſe as follow;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rent | £ 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Digging | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Seed | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Sowing | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Raking | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Hoeing | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Digging up | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| £. | 6 | 7 | 6 |

*Produce.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 Buſhels at 2s. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Expences | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Profit | 13 | 12 | 6 |

## POTATOES.

*Expences.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rent | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Manuring | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Digging | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 Buſhels ſet | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| Planting, &c. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Hoeing | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Digging up | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | 12 | 18 | 6 |

*Produce.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 250 Buſhels at 20d. | 20 | 16 | 0 |
| Expences | 12 | 18 | 6 |
| Profit | 7 | 17 | 6 |

ONIONS.

## ONIONS.

*Expences.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rent - - | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Manuring - - | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Digging and raking | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Seed - - | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Sowing and raking | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Weeding and hoeing | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Taking up - - | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | 14 | 11 | 0 |

*Produce.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 Buſhels at 20*d.* | 16 | 13 | 0 |
| Expences - | 14 | 11 | 0 |
| Profit - - | 2 | 2 | 0 |

At this place, is to be ſeen a ſmall field of lucern belonging to Sir *Philip Molyneux.* It was ſown broadcaſt by itſelf laſt ſpring; that part of it that was uncut I found very thick and fine, above two feet high, but numerous weeds were among it, from which I conjecture, that the land either was not duly prepared by fallowing, or that the crop was not kept clean while young.

From *Sandy* to St. *Neot*'s the country is chiefly open, and the crops not equal to thoſe around *Bedford:* I would adviſe you, if accident ſhould carry you to that town, to view a very beautiful little natural landſcape, which is ſeen in great perfection from Mr. *Cole*'s cloſe, at the bottom of his garden; the river winds along at your feet; at one end is the bridge, through the centre arch of which, houſes are ſeen in a pleaſing manner; on the other ſide, the ſtream is loſt among the

the wood in a truly pictureſque ſtile; in front, are ſeveral meadows, which though flat, are by no means diſagreeable; ſome high trees vary the ſcene, among which a farm houſe appears juſt at the point you would place it; turning a little to the right the houſes of the town are ſeen very prettily intermixed with trees, and the ſteeple riſes from behind a fore ground of wood, which has a good effect. St. *Neot*'s is a clean, well-built town, has a good church ornamented with a handſome organ, and the river not only adds greatly to its beauty, but much enlivens it.

I took the road to *Kimbolton*, the country continuing in general open; about *Hale Weſton*, the ſoil is a gravelly loam, with variations. The open fields lett at 7*s.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre, and the incloſed paſtures about 17*s.* The farms run from 40*l.* to 200*l.* a year. Their courſe of crops,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Fallow | And 1 Turnips |
| 2 Wheat | 2 Barley |
| 3 Peaſe, &c. | 3 Peaſe, &c. |

They plough four times for wheat, ſow two buſhels, and reap at a medium fifteen. For ſummer-tilth barley they ſtir four times, and twice the turnip land, ſow four buſhels, and reckon the mean produce at three quarters. They give but one earth for oats, ſow four buſhels, and get at an average two quarters. For peaſe they plough but once, ſow four buſhels, and reckon 12 buſhels the mean produce. For beans, they likewiſe ſtir but once, ſow them broad-caſt, four buſhels to the acre, never hoe them, but ſometimes hook out the rank weeds, and turn ſheep in; fifteen buſhels the medium. For turnips they give three earths, hoe them once; reckon the mean value per acre, at 35*s.* and feed all off with ſheep: They uſe from three to ſix horſes in a plough at length; and do, after the breaking the fallow, five rood a day. The profit of a cow they reckon at 4*l.* The particulars of a farm,

660 Acres

| | |
|---|---|
| 660 Acres | 20 Cows |
| 60 Graſs | 650 Sheep |
| 600 Arable | 8 Servants |
| £. 300 Rent | 10 Labourers. |
| 20 Horſes | |

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread - | 1¾*d. per* lb. | Veal - | 4 *d. per* lb. |
| Cheeſe - | 4 | Pork - | 4 |
| Butter - | 7 | Candles - | 7 |
| Beef - | 3¾ | Soap - | 7 |
| Mutton - | 4 | | |

Labourers houſe rent from 20*s.* to 35*s.*
Wear of their tools, 20*s.*
Firing, 30*s.*

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 20*l.* A cart, 12*l.* A roll, 15*s.*

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 36*s.* to 40*s.* the month and board
In hay time, 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, and beer
In winter, 1*s.* a day, and ſmall beer
Reaping wheat, 5*s.* to 7*s.*
Mowing corn, 1*s.*
——— graſs, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*
Hoeing turnips, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*
Ditching (the reparation) 4*d.* a pole
Threſhing wheat, 1*s.* a load, or 5 buſhels
——— ſpring corn, 1*s.* a quarter

*Kimbolton* caſtle, the ſeat of his Grace the Duke of *Mancheſter*, is ſituated cloſe to the town; it is a quadrangular building: The hall is 50 feet long by 25 broad, and hung round with family portraits, ſome of which are very good. Out of it you enter, on the right hand, the blue drawing room, 35 by 20, over the

the chimney-piece hangs a very fine picture of *Prometheus*, the horrible expreſſion of which is very great. Between the windows are ſix ſmall portraits, excellently done, particularly the man and woman in the middle; his face is very expreſſive, and the finiſhing in hers the ſame. The yellow drawing room 35 by 22, with a handſome glaſs luſtre in the centre: Here are,

A moſt admirable portrait of Lord *Holland*, with an attendant officer, and a perſon adjuſting his ſaſh; the heads and hands, the drapery and the relief of the figures are all fine.

A virgin and ſleeping child. Strange attitude.

Virgin and child. Eyes very bad.

The ſaloon is 40 by 27; hung with crimſon velvet; the pillars in two corners, I ſuppoſe, were neceſſary to the building, but they are handſome ones; the ſlabs are of various marbles in *Moſaic*; over the chimney, a picture of *Hector* and *Andromache*, the colours, attitudes, and expreſſion of which are by no means pleaſing.——The ſtate bed-chamber, 27 by 21, is hung with velvet, the pier glaſs and ſlab glaſſes from *Venice*; the border of the firſt is pretty. In the cloſet is a *Magdalen*; the expreſſion of pain in her countenance, is not amiſs; the thought ſeems borrowed from Lord *Pembroke*'s *Venus*.——Through the ſtair-caſe is a ſmall room hung with very fine drawings after *Raphael* and *Julio Romano*.

The dining room is 30 by 27.

The library 24 ſquare; the book-caſes pretty.

From *Kimbolton* to *Thrapſton*, the country is in general open, very little incloſed beſides their paſtures; I ſhould obſerve to you, that quite from *Newport Pagnel* to *Thrapſtone*, the lands are all ploughed into broad arched lands about a perch and half over, and a yard higher in the centre than the furrows. This cuſtom is a very good one, where the water is let clean out of the furrows, but I have more than once, in winter ſeen ſuch furrows two feet deep in water.

About *Great Catworth*, the ſoil is very good, clay in general, but ſome gravelly loams. It lets the arable for about 14*s.* an acre, and the graſs 20*s.* Farms, from 30*l.* to 100 a year. Their courſe of crops,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Beans, peaſe or oats.

They plough three times for wheat, ſow two buſhels, and reap about 2½ or three quarters. For barley, they give the ſame tillage, ſow four buſhels, and reckon three quarters the mean produce. For oats they ſtir but once, ſow four buſhels, and gain at an average, two quarters and an half. They ſow but few peaſe, but when they do, they plough but once, ſow four buſhels, and reap on a medium two quarters. For beans they plough likewiſe but once, ſow all broad-caſt, four buſhels, never hoe, but ſometimes feed the weeds off with ſheep. They never ſow turnips: In their ploughs which are all foot ones, they uſe from four to eight horſes, and after one or two earths, do an acre and half a day. All their dung they lay on their barley lands, but ſeldom mix it with earth. The particulars of a farm were,

| | |
|---|---|
| 250 Acres | 200 Sheep |
| £. 100 Rent | 4 Servants |
| 11 Horſes | 2 Labourers |
| 20 Cows | |

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, - | 2 *d. per lb.* | Mutton, | 3½ *d. per lb.* |
| Butter, - | 6 | Veal, - | 3½ |
| Cheeſe, - | 4 | Pork, - | 4 |
| Beef, - | 4 | Soap, - | 6 |

Labourers houſe rent, from 10*s.* to 30*s.*
Wear of their tools, 7*s.* to 10*s.*
Their firing, 25*s.*

LABOUR.

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 30*s.* a month and board, with carriage of a load of wood.
In hay-time, 1*s.* 6*d.* a day, and ſmall beer.
In winter, 8*d.* a day, and ſmall beer, and a meſs of milk in a morning.
Reaping of wheat, 4*s.*
Mowing corn, 1*s.*
Mowing graſs, 1*s.* 4*d.*
Ditching, 5*d.* per pole.
Threſhing wheat, 2*s.* *per* quarter.
——— ſpring corn, 1*s.*

## IMPLEMENTS, &c.

A waggon, 20*l.* Oak timber, per foot,
A cart, 12*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The country between *Kimbolton* and *Thrapſtone* is extremely pleaſant, and more ſcattered with villages and churches than any I ever ſaw; from one level plain, which riſes above the ſurrounding country, I counted with eaſe twelve ſteeples. It likewiſe continues very pleaſant and well diverſified to *Oundle*. About *Aychurch*, between *Thryſton* and the latter named place, the ſoil is a ſtrong clay. The farms are ſmall in rent, in general from 20*l.* to 60*l.* land lets at 5*s.* an acre. Their courſe of crops,

1. Fallow 2. Wheat or barley 3. Beans

For wheat they plough four times, ſow two buſhels of ſeed, and get at a medium three quarters. They plough three times for barley, ſow four buſhels, and reap four quarters. They ſow ſcarce any oats, and no turnips. For beans they plough but once, ſow four buſhels broad-caſt; never hoe, but the ſlovenly practice of feeding off the weeds with ſheep yet continues; three quarters they reckon the medium pro-

duce. They manure only for wheat and barley, ſpread it on the fallows the end of *July* or beginning of *Auguſt*, and plough it in. They uſe three horſes at length, and do an acre a day. The particulars of a farm I gained, were

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 180 | Acres all arable | 200 | Sheep |
| £. 50 | Rent | 3 | Servants |
| 10 | Horſes | 2 | Labourers |
| 30 | Cows | | |

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, | - | 1¾ *d. per lb.* | Beef | - | 3½ *d. per lb.* |
| Butter | - | 6 | Mutton | | 3½ |
| Cheeſe | - | 4 | | | |

Labourers houſe rent, 2*s.* 6*d.* and repairs to 5*s.* and few higher; this is ſurprizing, notwithſtanding the many quarries of ſtone in the country.

Wear of their tools *per annum*, 8*s.*

Their firing 50*s.*

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 30*s.* to 36*s.* a month, and board.

In hay-time, 1*s.* a day, and board.

In winter, 8*d.* a day and ſmall beer, and a meſs of milk in the morning.

Reaping wheat, 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*

Mowing barley, oats and beans, 1*s.*

——— graſs, 1*s.* 4*d.*

Threſhing wheat, 1*s.* 4*d. per* quarter.

——— ſpring corn, 1*s.*

## IMPLEMENTS.

Waggon, 20*l.* A cart, 10*l.*

In the whole pariſh are,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1200 Acres of arable land | 55 Horſes |
| 8 Farms | 200 Cows |
| A large ſheep-walk | 2000 Sheep |
| 20 Labourers | about 550*l.* Rent |
| 1 Poor family that takes of rates | |

This whole track of country, quite to *Stamford*, is chiefly open and uninclоſed, except in ſmall parcels around the villages, which however give a pleaſant variety to it in travelling; but it is melancholy to think, that in an age wherein the benefits of incloſing are ſo well known and underſtood, ſuch vaſt tracks ſhould remain in ſuch a comparatively unprofitable ſtate.—*Stamford* is a very pretty well-built town, all of ſtone, a quarry lying under the whole country; but the infamy of ſuffering a ſtreet to be ſo vilely bad as that at the north entrance, cannot be too ſeverely remarked; the pavement, if ſuch it is to be called, is nothing but deep holes.

As I ſhall to-morrow morning view the noble ſeat of the Earl of *Exeter*, *Burleigh* Houſe, and am again come into the great North road, after an excurſion from it, I ſhall here beg leave to conclude this letter, remaining,

DEAR SIR,

Your's, *&c.*

## LETTER II.

*BURLEIGH* Houſe is a very antient building, in the form of a quadrangle, very ſpacious, ſurrounding a large court, and in the old ſtile of building very handſomely ornamented with turrets, carving in ſtone, *&c. &c.* Many of the rooms are but ſmall, and therefore I have minuted but few of them diſtinctly; nor have I marked all the paintings as they hang in each room, as it would be difficult to diſtinguiſh them by peculiar phraſes. Some are little more than cloſets.

The Billiard Room, newly fitted up, 33 by 21, the chimney-piece of white marble poliſhed, and a rounding of *Siena*; it is light and pretty.

The Chapel, not finiſhed; 33 by 24; beſides the Anti-room, which is ornamented with very elegant carved wainſcot.

The Bow-window-room, 45 by 33, painted by *Le Guere*, who, with *Verrio*, painted all the cielings, *&c.* in the houſe. Out of this you enter into another, 30 by 24, with ſilver ſconces around it, and furniture of the hearth the ſame. Next is a bed-chamber, rich work on a black ſattin, and lined with yellow ſilk; the fringe of the counterpane, and ornaments at the head of the bed, are in a pretty taſte. In the cloſet are

Three pieces by *Gieuſeppe Chierera.*

Adoration of the Shepherds, by *Baſſan*; the colouring good.

Two

Two landſcapes, by *Gaſper Pouſſin*; one of them excellent.

In the ſmall cloſet adjoining are two pieces by *Smith*, of *Derby*; boys blowing bladders, and girls dreſſing a cat; admirable: The diffuſion of light ſtrongly expreſſed, and very ſtriking.

In the dreſſing-room, 18 by 27,

Two flower-pieces, by *Baptiſt*, very fine.

*Henrietta*, King *Charles*'s Queen; by *Vandyke*; the drapery very well done.

Two fruit pieces; *Michael Angelo*; very fine.

A bunch of grapes, by Miſs *Grey*, in worſted; inimitable.

Honey-ſuckles, by ditto; very pretty.

Landſcape, a water-fall, by *Harding*; the water well done.

Here are likewiſe a *Chineſe* pagoda in ivory and mother of pearl; very pretty; and ſome prodigious fine china jars: Nor ſhould you forget to remark the *India* cabinets in theſe apartments, and the japan card tables, both which, with a great variety of furniture, are very elegant. In the following rooms are,

Fruit and flowers, by *M. Angelo*; fine.

*Mars* and *Venus*; *Jordans*.

*Pan*, by *Carlo Marratt*.

*Venus* and *Cupid*; *N. Pouſſin*; fine but the ſky-blue a ſtrange one indeed.

Four pictures, by *Carlo Marratt*, but not in his beſt manner.

Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, by *Le Brun*; heads amazingly fine.

Virgin and Child; *Correggio*; the colouring, *&c.* of this picture does not equal the idea one has formed of this great maſter's genius.

Wiſemens' offerings; *Carlo Dolci*. The finiſhing of this picture is very fine; the airs of the heads noble, the attitude of the child excellent, and the colours and clear obſcure of great merit.

Martyrdom of St *Catherine*, by *Julio Romano*; a piece containing numerous figures, and is very fine.

Virgin and Child, by *Carlo Cignani*; very noble.

A ſleeping *Chriſt*, by *Pouſſin*; moſt exquiſite.

Virgin's head; a ſketch by *Raphael*.

*Joſeph*'s head; a ditto by ditto. The name of *Raphael* is great but theſe ſketches will not anſwer any one's idea who has ſeen theſe alone of this matter.

Virgin and Child; *Schiedone*; very fine.

Ditto, *Albano*; excellent.

St. *Euſtachius*'s Viſion, by *Albert Durer*; a prodigious expreſſion of the minute ſort.

Virgin and Child; *Correggio*; the attitude fine.

*Chriſt* bleſſing the elements, by *Carlo Dolci*.

To deſire you to make a pauſe when you come to this picture, would ſurely be needleſs; for all, from the connoiſſeur to the clown, muſt be ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at the firſt entering the room: Sure never piece was finiſhed in ſo perfect a manner; and at the ſame time the *great expreſſion* ſo little damaged by it; in ſhort, the expreſſion of *the ſoul* is as great as the finiſhing of *the mouth*; and the whole piece moſt ſuperlatively excellent. The divine reſignation,—attention to the moment,—religious complacency of ſoul;—all is moſt exquiſite: There is not only a pictureſque beauty in this piece, but an *ideal* one, and in a noble ſtile; for the ſentiments in the countenance of our Saviour, are rather thoſe of an imaginary exiſtence, ſomething ſuperior to humanity, than a repreſentation of what is ever beheld. The finiſhing and colouring, down to the bread and napkin, are inimitable; the general glow and brilliancy exquiſite; the bold relief of the right hand, beyond expreſſion; the hollowneſs of the opened mouth ſurpriſingly touched. In a word, every part of this amazing work

work proves that *Carlo Dolci* deſerves to be ranked among the firſt of painters.

Adoration of the Shepherds by ditto, amazingly fine.

*Chriſt* in the garden; *Baſſan.* The ſtrong reflection of the light very ſtriking, but the ſtile of painting coarſe, and almoſt like tapeſtry.

Martyrdom of St. *Catherine*, by *Parmegiano*, after *Correggio*; moſt ſweetly elegant.

Virgin and *Chriſt*'s body, *Hani. Carrache*; very fine.

Holy family; *Andrea del Sarto*; fine. The old female head excellent.

Head; a ſketch by *Correggio*; diſagreeable.

Morning and evening, two landſcapes, by *Tempeſta*; fine.

*Venus* and *Adonis*; *Gieuſeppe Chierera: Venus*'s fleſh is well painted; clear, but natural.

The dreſſing-room hung with green cut-velvet, with elegant gilt papié machée borders, is very handſomely fitted up: The chimney-piece a ſmall baſs relief let into the centre, with a border around the whole of *Siena* marble; very elegant.

*Chriſt*'s head; *Carlo Marratt*; very fine.

Adoration of the Shepherds; *Ferara.* This picture is a good one, but the principal action ſtrangely abſurd; the virgin holds the child in her lap, as a crier would a parcel of oranges.

Virgin ſupporting the dead body of *Chriſt*; *Vandyke:* A ſmall, but aſtoniſhing picture. The body is painted in the moſt admirable ſtile; the expreſſion exact, but great; the colouring exquiſite; the group and general effect ſurpriſingly fine. In a word, this piece is truly capital, and worthy of infinitely greater encomiums than in my power to give.

Virgin, by *Ferrato*; fine.

Virgin, *Chriſt*, and St. *John.*

*Chriſt* appearing to *Mary Magdalen.*

Holy

Holy family.——Theſe four by *Carlo Marratt*, and very fine

Virgin, copied by *Patours*; attitude, colours, and turn of the ſhoulders, good.

The offering the tribute-money, in two colours, by *Vandyke*. The group, airs of the heads, and attitudes, admirably fine.

*Eliſha*; *Carlo Dolet*; prodigious fine. The colouring, expreſſion, and general effect great.

Aſſumption, *Hanibal Carrache*.

Virgin at our Saviour's tomb; *Carlo Marratt*, after *Raphael*; very fine.

Virgin and child; *Correggio*; a fine, but an unpleaſing picture; the faces very ugly.

Flight into *Egypt*; *Carlo Dolci*. The thought, manner, colours, and expreſſion, very beautiful.

A ſatire on the *Capuchines*; *David Teniers*; very great expreſſion.

Adoration of the Shepherds, and offering of the wiſemen, two pieces by *Polenburgh*; colouring, finiſhing, and the deſign of the heads, very fine.

St. *John*, by *Parmegiano*; very fine.

*Centaur* and *Dejanira*; *Jordanus*; finely expreſſive: The female fleſh ſoft and beautiful, and well contraſted with the roughneſs of the *Centaur*.

St. *Sebaſtian* and St. *Lucia*, by *Carlo Dolci*; fine.

A cat and dead birds, and pigeons in a baſket, by *Dav. Conich*; extremely well done.

*Venus* riſing from the ſea, by *Titian*; very capital. Moſt of the pictures I have ſeen of this maſter are either in bad preſervation, or the colouring gone off and hard. We look in vain for that glowing brilliancy of pencil, of which we read ſo much in many works on painting: But in this exquiſite piece, the colours are admirable; nothing can be more beautiful than the expreſſion of the naked; the roundneſs and elaſtic ſoftneſs of the breaſts are inimitable; the beauty of the face very great, and moſt elegantly painted; her attitude

attitude very pleaſing: In a word, you will view this picture with uncommon pleaſure.

*Albano*; *Amphytrite*; fine.

*Roleant Savary*, landſcape; very fine. It is painted in the ſtile of *Salvator Roſa*.

In the blue damaſk drawing-room are ſeveral exquiſite pieces; and the glaſſes, frames, *&c.* very elegant.

*Carlo Marratt.* Our Saviour and the *Samaritan* Woman; fine.

*Celeſti.* *Adam* and *Eve* lamenting over the dead body of *Abel*; very fine.

*Guido.* The *Perſian* Sybil; prodigiouſly fine; the colouring and expreſſion wonderfully great.

*Jordanuis.* *Iſaac* bleſſing *Jacob*; amazingly fine. The dying expreſſion in *Iſaac*'s face, and that of the whole piece, very capital.

*Carlo Marratt.* Virgin with the dead body of *Chriſt*; exquiſitely fine.

Salutation. The colouring very fine; but the clear obſcure appears to me very faulty.

*Jordanus.* *Tobit*; exquiſite.

*Carlo Marratt.* *Magdalen*; inimitable.

*Titian.* Virgin and child; the colouring a good deal gone off.

*Girendo de la Nocle.* The reconciliation of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*; the heads and hands very fine.

*Ludovico Carrache.* Virgin, *Chriſt*, and *John* extremely fine.

*Carlo Marratt.* *Magdalen*.

In another drawing-room, 30 by 27, is a moſt noble chimney-glaſs in one plate 7 feet by 4; it is hung with crimſon damaſk: Here are ſeveral very fine pictures.

*Jordanus.* *Jupiter* and *Europa*.

*Marcus Curtius*.

*Fortune*.

Death of *Seneca*.

Theſe four pieces are all fine; but the laſt moſt inimitable. The expreſſion in the whole of *Seneca*'s figure is wonderfully great; nothing can be truer than the repreſentation of the muſcles, and the plaits and folds of the aged body.

*Guerchino.* *Chriſt*, the virgin, and St. *John*; very fine.

The dining-room is an excellent one, 40 by 25, richly fitted up; the receſs is within ſome very elegantly carved and gilt pillars. Here are, by

*Ferrara.* Paſſage of the children of *Iſrael* over the *red ſea*; fine.

*Morellio.* *Diogenes* daſhing his cup to the ground; prodigiouſly fine attitude and expreſſion. It is life itſelf.

*Jordanus.* The beheading St. *John*; fine,

*Genaria.* *Armida* enchanting the ſword of *Rinaldo*; extremely pleaſing.

*Jordanus* *Diana* and *Actæon*; the figure of *Diana* prodigiouſly fine; the naked backs done inimitably; the clear obſcure excellent, and the general effect very ſtriking.

A head in *Moſaic*; the only piece in that noble invention that I remember having ſeen; at a ſmall diſtance the colours are natural and fine; but near, the effect is by no means good.

This collection, upon the whole, will afford any ſpectator the greateſt entertainment; for here are pictures that muſt kindle raptures in thoſe who remark nature alone; and others ſufficient to afford the moſt noble enjoyment to the moſt learned eye. The pieces are extremely numerous; very few of them indifferent, and many exquiſitely fine. The collection of the work of *Jordanus* is moſt capital; they are in great numbers, and of amazing expreſſion. The death of *Seneca* is one of the fineſt pieces of this maſter that is any where to be ſeen. *Carlo Dolci* is likewiſe ſeen here in ſurprizing perfection; his pieces in this

this collection are all good, and ſome of them ſuperlatively ſo; particularly our Saviour bleſſing the elements. The two hiſtoric pieces by *Vandyke* are particularly valuable, as that painter did ſo few of them: The dead *Chriſt* is of moſt capital merit. Of *Carlo Marratt* we find many very fine pieces, but not upon the whole equal to thoſe we ſee at *Houghton*. *Titian* is exhibited in the *Venus* riſing from the ſea, to very great advantage, conſidering how few of his capital pictures are to be found in *England*. *Guido*'s Sybil is worthy of the higheſt admiration; and *Pouſſin* appears to advantage in ſeveral pieces. In a word, many of the greateſt painters are here to be ſtudied with profit and delight, and their works here to be ſeen the laſting admiration of every ſpectator. Among ſuch a number of exquiſite pictures, it is difficult to draw compariſons; but I believe you will be beſt pleaſed with *Chriſt* bleſſing the elements, by *Carlo Dolci*, the dead *Chriſt* by *Vandyke*, and *Seneca* by *Jordanus*.

About *Stamford*, particularly northwards, at *Caſterton*, *&c.* the ſoil is clay, and what they call creech, which is a poor ſandy loam; farms are from 20*l.* to 500*l.* a year; rents are, for field land, from 5*s.* to 7*s. per* acre; and for incloſures, as high as 1*l.* Their courſe is,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Trefoile and clover mixed for two years.
4. Barley, ſometimes wheat
5. Turnips
6. Barley

For wheat they plough four times, ſow two buſhels and an half and $2\frac{3}{4}$, and reap on a medium two quarters and an half. They give four tilths for barley, ſow four buſhels, and reckon four quarters the average. They plough but once for oats, ſow four buſhels, and get at a medium five quarters. For peaſe they give one ſtirring, ſow three buſhels, and gain in return about $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. For beans they likewiſe plough but once, ſow them broad-caſt, never hoe,

hoe, and get about three quarters or $3\frac{1}{2}$ at an average. They ſow many turnips, plough for them three times, hoe them once, reckon the mean value at two guineas an acre, and feed them with nothing but ſheep. They cultivate a great deal of ſainfoine, ſow it generally with barley that ſucceeds turnips, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and ſometimes 5 buſhels of ſeed to the acre; they reckon that the land cannot be made too fine for it; it laſts twenty years. They always mow it once, and never more, and get for about a dozen years two loads of hay *per* acre at an average, but for the firſt year only one load. If they cut it oftener, they reckon that it damages it much. The particulars I gained of a farm were,

£. 100 Rent
200 Acres
150 Arable
50 Graſs
6 Horſes
10 Cows
160 Sheep
4 Servants
2 Labourers

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 18*l.*
A cart, 7*l.*
A plough, 1*l.* 5*s.*
A pair of harrows, 1*l.* 5*s.*
A roll, from 1*l.* 5*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 7*s.* 6*d.* a week and board
In hay time, 1*s.* a day and board, for carting, *&c.*
In winter, 1*s.* Only three miles off it is 7*d.*
Reaping *per* acre, 5*s.*
Mowing corn, 1*s.*
——graſs, 1*s.* 3*d.*
Hoeing turnips, 5*s.*
Threſhing wheat, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* *per* quarter
——barley, *&c.* 1*s.*

PRO-

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, - | 6*d. per lb.* | Mutton, | *per lb.* 3 |
| Cheeſe, - | 3 | Veal, - - | 3 |
| Beef, - | 3 | | |

Labourer's houſe rent, 20*s.* an acre of land included.

A modern improvement in this country is the laying their lands down with clover and trefoile for two years, and keeping it fed well down with ſheep, by which means many pernicious weeds which uſed to trouble them greatly are got under, and their lands kept clean and in good order.

Mr. *Siſſon* of *Caſterton*, a very conſiderable farmer, and a moſt underſtanding, intelligent man, was ſo obliging as to give me the above particulars: He is noted for his good huſbandry in general, and for his freedom from all prejudices againſt new methods of culture. He once tried lucerne, broad-caſt, upon a clean fallow, but met with no ſucceſs in the attempt. Burnet he has an experiment on, which turns out very advantageouſly; the field has now a fine after-crop, the firſt mowed for hay; but I forbear a particular account, as the following paper contains Mr. *Siſſon*'s own regiſter of the experiment. I copy it from one he gave me, which was in his own hand.

" *George Siſſon*, of *Bridge Caſterton* in the county of *Rutland*, farmer, did, in *May* 1767, ſow upon an acre of light creech land in *Ingthorp* lordſhip in the ſame county (properly cultivated as for turnips) 14*lb.* of burnet in an incloſure, which was ſown with turnips, cultivated in the ſame manner. After the turnips were hoed, the burnet was laid, and not meddled with till the time the turnips were ſtocked for eating, which was in *March* 1768; it grew to about 18 or 20, and ſome 22 inches in length, having received no damage by the inclemency of the weather, although the turnips rotted much; and I verily believe it did as much ſervice to the ſheep, as the beſt acre of turnips

in

in the ground. They being remarkably fonder of the burnet than the turnips, I was under a neceſſity of eating of it until all the turnips were eaten off, and the turnip land ſowed with barley which was the firſt week in *April*, Old Stile.

It grew, and was a tolerable good crop to all appearance, but (being a ſtranger to it) I believe it ſtood two or three days longer than it ought: It began to ſhell very much as I mowed it, which was in the beginning of *July*; the weather being favourable after it was moved prevented its ſhelling much after that. After it was properly in order as hay or ſainfoine, I carried it into a barn, and threſhed it out; and to my aſtoniſhment, when winnowed, there were 23 buſhels or two quarters and ſeven buſhels, which when weighed, was 562½lb. from 14 only being ſowed: the fodder, the horſes eat much like the ſainfoine after it was threſhed.

*N. B.* The 14lb. coſt me 7½*d.* per lb. which amounts to 8*s.* 9*d.* and the 562½lb. after the ſame proportion amounts to 17*l.* 11*s.* 3¾*d.*

This being my experiment of the burnet graſs, the good ſucceſs I had, will induce me to make a further experiment. I intend, (God willing) to ſow 12 acres of land in the ſame lordſhip properly cultivated in *March* 1769, with a crop of barley in order to find out the beſt and moſt advantageous method of dealing with the ſaid ſeed, and ſhall endeavour to introduce it in another lordſhip in the ſame county, and more of my family intend doing the like upon different ſoils.

Witneſs my hand,

*Bridge Caſterton,*
*Rutland.*

GEORGE SISSON.

*N. B. John Gervis*, farmer of *Little Caſterton*, has tried the ſame experiment with the like ſucceſs.

Returning to *Stamford*, I took the road to *Grimſthorpe*; the country moſtly open, and the roads execrably

crably bad; about little *Byten*, their huſbandry is but indifferent, however their ſoil is the ſame, it is clay and gravelly loam; farms run from 40*l.* to 80*l.* a year; rent of land about 4*s.* an acre: Their courſe,

1. Fallow,
2. Wheat,
3. Beans, peaſe or lentils,

They plough five or ſix times for wheat, ſow from four to ſix buſhels *per* acre. *N. B.* their meaſure is random work, ſome acres very large, and others ſmall, but the largeneſs of the above quantity made me obſerve their fields, and enquiring the ſize believe by my eye that their acres in general contain near one and half or better, but ſtill the quantity of ſeed is very great: they reap on a medium about two and half quarters. For barley, they ſtir three or four times, ſow five or ſix buſhels, and gain in return, two quarters. For oats, they plough but once, ſow three buſhels, and don't get above one and half or two quarters at an average; from which it is plain their ſoil does not ſuit them, and I obſerved the crops (even this good year) to be very poor. They plough twice for peaſe, ſow four buſhels, and gain in return two quarters: They cultivate but few beans; plough once for what they do ſow in the broad-caſt manner, and never hoe, nor have any idea of feeding the weeds off with ſheep, which ſlovenly cuſtom I have minuted ſo long; their mean crop two and half quarters; ſcarce any turnips ſown. Their clover they commonly ſow over wheat in the ſpring, and if it takes well, let it lie a year, mow it twice for hay, the ſecond of which they reckon beſt, contrary to general ideas; but their reaſon is the number of weeds, they cut with the firſt crop, a proof by the bye of bad huſbandry; at *Michaelmas* they plough up the ſward, and harrow in wheat, which is running the land to impoveriſhment; but this is not however univerſal. Their dung they never mix with earth, but carry it directly on to their wheat fallows; they fold their ſheep likewiſe on

them, and reckon that 1000, will fold on an acre and half, never on the ſame ſpot twice; 160 ſheep they calculate will in a ſummer fold 20 acres. They plough with four horſes at length, and ſometimes ſix, and do an acre a day.

## PROVISIONS, *&c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cheeſe, | 4*d. per lb.* | Veal, | 3½*d. per lb.* |
| Butter, | 4 | Candles, | 7 |
| Beef, | 4 | Labourers houſe rent, | 19*s.* |
| Mutton, | 3½ | Their firing, | 30*s.* |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 6*s.* a week and board
In hay time, 1*s.* 6*d.* a day
Reaping *per* acre, 5*s.*
Mowing corn, 1*s.*
Threſhing wheat, 1*s.* 6*d.*
—— —— ſpring corn, 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Duke of *Ancaſter*'s park at *Grinſthorpe* is of very great extent; the road leads through it for the courſe of about three miles; the houſe appears at firſt view (as well as afterwards, as you proceed) extremely magnificent; being admirably ſituated on a hill with ſome very fine woods ſtretching away on each ſide; many hills and ſlopes ſeen in different directions, and all pointing out as it were an approach to the dwelling. In the vale before the houſe is a noble piece of water, with two pretty yachts upon it; the banks are boldly indented with creeks in a fine ſtile, and the breadth and length conſiderable, but two circumſtances are much wanted to render it complete; the principal end of it appears in full view, inſtead of being loſt behind a hill or a plantation which this might eaſily be, and would add infinitely to its beauty and magnificence, for the *concluſion* of a water being ſeen, is painful at the very firſt view: The

The other point is, the break in the water by the road, for in fact it is two lakes, and one being higher than the other, a *real* bridge cannot be thrown over; at preſent it is a cauſeway; but it might very eaſily be made to appear ſo like a bridge, as to deceive even thoſe who paſs it, and this would be attended with a great effect.

The houſe is a very convenient, and a good one, and ſome of the apartments very elegantly fitted up. The hall is 50 feet long by 40 broad, and of a very well proportioned height; at each end is a ſtone ſtaircaſe parted from the room by ſtone arches; but theſe are heavy. The chapel is neat: The tea-room with a bow window is pretty; the chimney-piece of marble dug out of the park. Returning through the hall you are conducted up the ſtair-caſe, into the principal apartment; the firſt is a tea-room richly ornamented with fluted pilaſters of the *Corinthian* order, finely carved and gilt, the cieling, cornices, *&c.* in a moſt light and elegant taſte, gilt ſcrolls on a light lead colour. Next is the dining-room 40 by 27, with two bow windows fitted up with gilt ornaments on a blue ground. The cieling ditto on white in compartments. The feſtoons of gilt carving among the pictures, *&c.* is in a light and pleaſing taſte. The chimney-piece one of the moſt elegant in *England*, under the cornice three baſſo reliefs in white marble, (but not poliſhed) the centre a man pulling a thorn out of a lion's paw, well executed; theſe are upon a ground of *Siena* marble, and have a fine effect; they are ſupported on each ſide by a fluted *Ionic* pillar of *Siena*. In this room are ſeveral family portraits, and King *Charles* and his family by *Vandyke*; a large picture and fine.

The next is a bad proportioned room, being much too narrow and low for its height, but the fitting up is handſome. Here are,

*Cocles* defending the bridge. His attitude is a very tame one; nor is there any great expreſſion in it.

Two landſcapes in a ſhowy ſtile, containing each a large trunk of a tree, pretty.

A fire at night in a town, fine; the figures in the front ground are numerous and well grouped, and the light not badly expreſſed.

*Chriſt* crowned with thorns, the minute expreſſion good; but never were ideas more truly *Dutch*.

A battle; fine. I ſuppoſe by *Bourgognone*.

Two large pieces of cattle; I apprehend by *Baſſan*. The diffuſion of light is in his ſtile, and likewiſe the roughneſs of the tints.

A *Dutch* fair.

The blue damaſk bed-chamber is elegant, it is hung with blue paper, upon which are painted many different landſcapes in blue and white, with repreſentations of frames and lines and taſſels in the ſame; the toilet in a bow window, all blue and white. Out of this room, you enter the breakfaſting cloſet, which is extremely elegant; quite original, and very pleaſing. It is hung with fine *India* paper, the cieling in arched compartments, the ribs of which join in the centre in the gilt rays of a ſun, the ground is prettily dotted with coloured *India* birds; the window ſhutters, the doors and the front of the drawers (let into the wall) all painted in ſcrolls and feſtoons of flowers in green, white and gold; the ſofa, chairs, and ſtool frames of the ſame. Upon the whole, it is in real taſte.

From *Grimſthorpe* to *Coltſworth* are eight miles called by the curteſy of the neighbourhood, a turnpike; but in which we were every moment either buried in quagmires of mud, or racked to diſlocation over pieces of rock which they term *mending*: A great houſe muſt be great indeed to anſwer the fatigue, pain and anxiety of *ſuch approaches!* No environs are ſo truly magnificent as *good* roads in a country which abounds with *bad*. Pity that the tolls are not trebled. The country is chiefly open, diſagreeable, and badly cultivated.

It

It is very pictureſque and beautiful, all the way from *Coltſworth* to *Grantham*, and all encloſed on the right hand. About *Paonton*, the ſoil is loamy gravel, lets from 5*s.* to 15*s.* an acre; farms from 20*l.* to 100*l.* a year: their courſe,

1 Fallow, 4 Turnips,
2 Wheat, 5 Barley,
3 Peaſe,

which is excellent. They ſtir twice or thrice for wheat, ſow 10 pecks, and reap on a medium, $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters. For barley, they plough twice, ſow four buſhels, and gain $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters in return: For oats but once, ſow four buſhels, and get four quarters. They ſow few beans, but their method is to plough once, ſow them broad-caſt, four buſhels, never hoe, and get about three quarters. For turnips they ſtir thrice, hoe once; value from 1*l.* to 3*l.* feed them with ſheep alone. They mix rye-graſs with their clover, and ſow it both on barley and wheat, mow it once, and ſeldom get more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ load *per* acre: Their dung they lay on the turnip land.

## PROVISIONS, *&c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cheeſe, - - | 4*d.* | Mutton, - - | 3*d.* |
| Butter, - - | 6 | Candles, - - | 7 |
| Beef, - - | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | Soap, - - | 6 |

Labourers houſe rent, 50*s.* with commonage.
Their firing, 40*s.*

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 22*l.* A cart, 12*l.* 12*s.*

## LABOUR.

From the beginning of *June* to *Michaelmas*, 9*s.* a week.
In winter, 1*s.* a day.

Reaping, 4*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. 6*d*.
Mowing graſs, 2*s*.
Hoeing turnips, 4*s*. to 5*s*.
Ditching 24 yards from 8*d*. to 20*d*.
Threſhing wheat, 2*s*. a quarter.
—— —— ſpring corn, 1*s*. 2*d*.

It is a common practice around *Grantham*, to pare and burn their old turf when they convert it into arable land. The operation coſts about twenty ſhillings an acre.

Mr. *Middlemore*, at a farm about three miles from that town, has for ſome years tried a ſeries of experiments on many acres of land, a complete regiſter of which would undoubtedly be highly acceptable to the publick. The following particulars I gained of his bailiff, as he is himſelf abroad. Near the farm-yard he has a cloſe of about three acres with lucern; a rood was tranſplanted in rows two feet ſix inches aſunder, laſt *March* twelvemonth; it was cut but once laſt year, once this year, and I found the plants about 18 inches high: They were for their age fine and vigorous, but many of them had failed, and the intervals were quite over-run with weeds, inſomuch that I wondered at the luxuriance of the plants while ſo ſurrounded. The reſt of the cloſe is broad-caſt, ſeven years old: It has been always cut three times a year; once this year, and when I ſaw it, was two feet high, in bloſſom, and very thick, but had many weeds among it. It had been always harrowed after each cutting, with a machine, of which I took the draught. See plate I. fig. 1.

1. 1. Two bars of wood 7 feet long.
2. 2. 2. Croſs-bars, 1 foot 5 inches.
The teeth 1 foot long. Drawn by one horſe.

Sometimes he uſes that repreſented by fig. 2. which is a ſolid piece of timber, about ſix or eight inches thick, and about a yard ſquare. The laſt cuts the deepeſt, but is apt to choak. The lucern has frequently been made into hay, and yielded a load an acre

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Fig. 1.

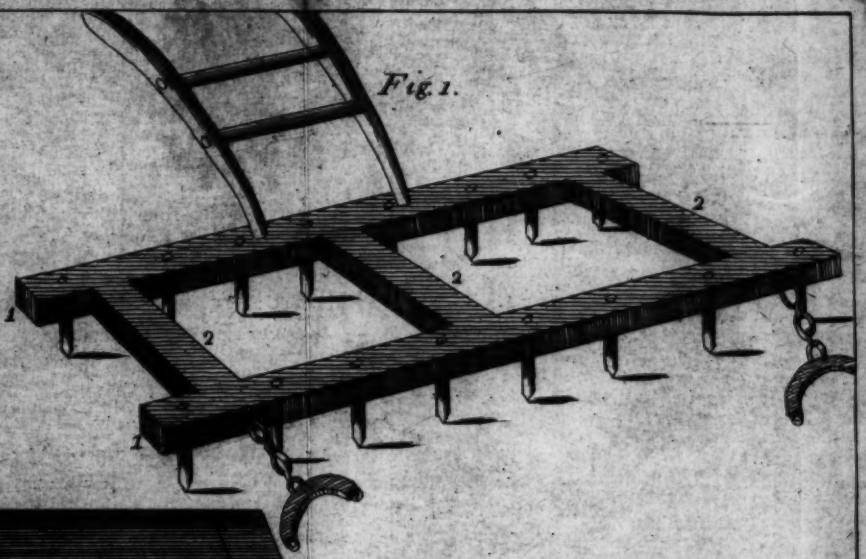



Fig. 2.

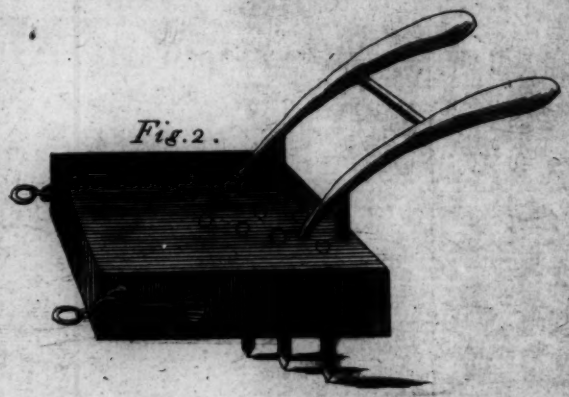


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

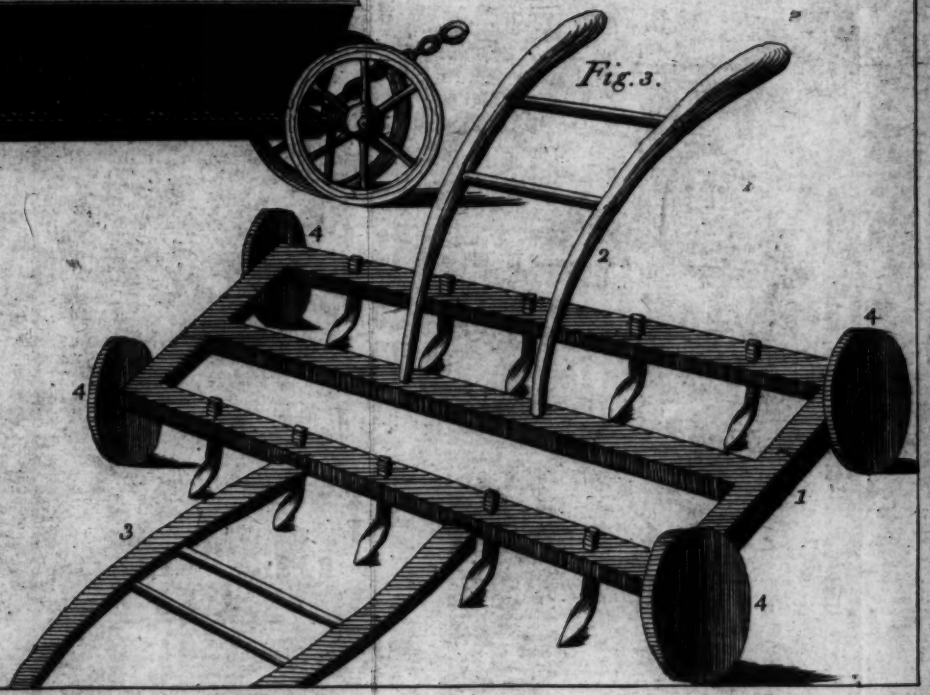
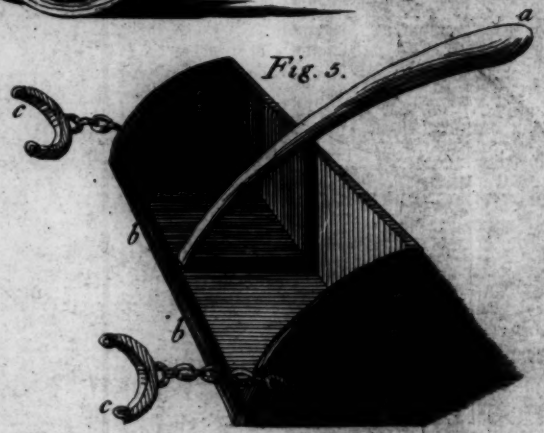



Fig. 5.



acre at each cutting; nor has the making it been found more troubleſome than with ſainfoin or clover. The bailiff calculates, that an acre will laſt three horſes at ſoiling the ſummer round; but I apprehend this is a *very* large ſuppoſition, for the appearance of the crop ſpoke no ſuch matter in three cuttings. He thinks it will laſt four or five years longer, and this I believe may be the caſe, if the harrowing is well executed, and the ſtrongeſt weeds were dug out. All ſorts of cattle have been fed with it, but none affect it ſo much as horſes; and it yields in general more than any other graſs in that country, more than either ſainfoin or clover.

This gentleman has likewiſe cultivated large quantities of cabbages for feeding his ſheep, (of which he keeps ſome hundreds) bullocks, *&c.* He has uſed them four years, and notwithſtanding the lightneſs of the ſoil, which is a red ſand, called here *creech*, has found them of incomparable ſervice. The ſorts he has planted moſt are the turnip, the *Batterſea*, and the winter green globe*; the firſt have roſe to 5*lb.* weight, the ſecond to 10 or 12*lb.* and the laſt to 14*lb.* The bailiff informed me, that the laſt was much the beſt; for beſides the ſuperior quantity, cattle like it better, and it laſts longer good in the ſpring. It has generally been reſerved for the ſheep in the month of *April*, and it ſtands the ſharpeſt froſts. The turnip cabbage, though well affected by ſheep, is not liked by oxen, it being extremely hard, and ſometimes flocky. The ſeeds of theſe ſorts are ſown in the beginning of *March*, and when four inches high, pricked out into a well dug bed. About *Midſummer* they are tranſplanted into the field in rows four feet aſunder, and one foot or eighteen inches from plant to plant. If the weather holds dry, they are watered with a water-cart, and at a ſmall expence. Six thouſand are generally allotted to an acre; they horſe-hoe them ac-

* I apprehend, the great *Scotch*.

cording as the weeds riſe. The turnip cabbage-ſeed coſt 7*s.* 6*d. per lb.* and the pricking out the plants of either ſort, 1*s.* a thouſand, and the tranſplantation into the field the ſame: A man ſets 1000 or 1500 in a day, and a gardener 3000. I made inquiries into the product, but could learn nothing explicit; however, if the weight *per* cabbage is only 4*lb.* the amount is above ten ton, which, conſidering the ſeaſon of the year they laſt to, is a moſt valuable crop.

Turnips are here cultivated in large quantities, but in an imperfect manner: Their ſoil about *Coldharbour* is ſo light, that they do not half pulveriſe it, even for this crop, ſaying that they ſhould get ſcarce any crops; but their hoeing is very bad. I walked over ſeveral cloſes in a farm adjoining Mr. *Middlemore*'s, belonging to a farmer who rents 550*l.* a year; and although they had been hoed, they were quite thick, and irregularly ſet out. Mr. *Middlemore* uſes for hoeing them a machine, which I apprehend is his own invention. See plate I. fig. 3.

1. Three feet five inches
2. Five feet ſix inches
3. Nine feet
4. The wheels 18 inches diameter.

The teeth are about 18 inches long, and ſtand nine inches aſunder. It is a good plan, and looſens the ſoil well; but then the breadth of the ſhares (which is not above three inches) is too ſmall to ſerve by way of hoeing; the great uſe of it muſt be inſtead of harrowing, which is by ſome farmers in the eaſt of *England* much practiſed. In a field, juſt by the homeſtall of 50 acres, wherein I ſaw that machine, Mr. *Middlemore* has ſeveral curious experiments. This cloſe of 50 acres was a few years ago let at one ſhilling an acre in *Sward*; but Mr. *Middlemore* taking it into his own hands, broke it up, and has kept it in tillage ever ſince with great ſucceſs. There are a few acres of it occupied by a crop of peaſe in drills equally diſtant of one foot: They were never hoed, but were well corned; however, the crop was by no means

equal

equal to thoſe of the neighbourhood broad-caſt, nor to what the land would in that manner have produced.

In this field I likewiſe found a remarkable experiment on barley: Obſerving a large breadth of it, with a great difference between one ſide and the other, I inquired the reaſon; and the bailiff informed me, that the beſt part (which I apprehend will be full five quarters *per* acre) ſucceeded cabbages, and the other part (which does not promiſe above $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters) turnips. Adjoining this barley is a good crop of wheat, with ſainfoin drilled among it in one part, and ſown broad-caſt in another; the latter was harrowed in ſpring, and benefitted the crop; both riſe very finely. In the latter method, the common allowance of ſeed to the acre is about four buſhels. Here is likewiſe an extraordinary fine piece of oats, ſown with a peck of ſeed which Mr. *Middlemore* had from *Flanders*; each ſtalk bears a very large quantity of grains; and the ſpecies ſeem to prove greatly in the change of climate and ſoil.

Throughout all this country, and much I have already deſcribed, is found a ſtratum of ſtone at a ſmall depth from the ſurface, which precludes the improvement by clay, chalk or marle, and yet their land much wants ſomething further than farm-yard manure and the fold. Paring and burning in ſo ſhallow a ſoil can be practiſed but once in many years, and when done, laſts but few. Lime was once tried by Mr. *Middlemore* upon turnip land, but the crop failed juſt where the manure was ſpread; and a ſtrong proof now exiſts, that this is no improvement; for oppoſite this gentleman's fields are ſome turnip cloſes of the farmer above-mentioned. One of 40 acres was manured from the farm-yard; another adjoining of 40 was limed; the firſt is well ſpread with plants, and would prove a good crop, had they been well hoed; thoſe upon lime are nothing.

Mr. *Middlemore* has a ſpiky roller, which I ſhould apprehend of excellent uſe in ſtrong clays, but of none

none in this ſandy country; it is 7 feet 6 inches long, 14 inches diameter; the ſpikes $\frac{3}{4}$ths of an inch ſquare, and 4 long, 100 in number. Alſo a moveable ſheep-rack, upon an improved conſtruction, for feeding flocks with hay, bran, malt combs, oats, *&c.* See plate I. fig. 4.

My road not lying by *Belvoir-caſtle*, I went thither purpoſely to view it. About three miles from *Grantham*, in the way the road riſes up a ſmall hill, at the ſummit of which ſuddenly appears an immenſe proſpect over a prodigiouſly extenſive vale, which thoſe who delight in *extent* will be highly pleaſed with. It is not however equal to that from *Belvoir-caſtle*, which is ſeen almoſt in the clouds on the top of a vaſt hill, for many miles around. From the rooms may be ſeen *Lincoln* Minſter at 30 miles diſtance, perfectly clear; *Newark* appears in the centre of the valley; and *Nottingham* is eaſily diſcerned.

The houſe is old, and the fitting up and furniture the ſame; inſomuch, that I may venture to adviſe all who, being at *Grantham*, and having ſome inclination to ſee it, but not a determined one, to give up the ſcheme, for the road is dreadfully bad, and the proſpect infinitely exceeded in real beauty by many in *England*. I remarked the following pictures:

Two pieces of fruit and flowers, with a china baſon in one, well done, in the ſtile of *Michael Angelo*.

Landſcape, a rock, and a water-fall; good.

Virgin and child; pleaſing.

Portraits of the hereditary prince, the count de la Lippe, and duke Ferdinand; very good ones, eſpecially the laſt.

Landſcape; the glowing light behind the trees fine.

Oxen ploughing, by a *Dutch* painter.

Storks; good.

A witch's cave, in the *Dutch* ſtile; romantic ideas, and expreſſive execution.

A cattle piece; good.

The

The ſetting ſun, a large landſcape; the glowing warmth of the ſky is fine; and the architecture and trees well done.

The holy Virgin; a large picture, in the manner of *Guido*; the turn of the head admirable, and the general attitude fine.

Gods and Goddeſſes, I apprehend by *Rubens*; but not in his beſt manner.

The inſide of a church; the architecture and light very fine.

Miracle of the five loaves; the figures numerous, and well grouped; the finiſhing and colours good.

Landſcape, in a dark ſtile, but good.

Two ſmall ditto; pleaſing.

*Leander*, borne by ſea nymphs.

Cards; not ſo *Dutch* as in common.

A ſleeping *Bacchus*.

The country between *Grantham* and *Newark* is all open; about *Foſſen* the ſoil is a rich clay, which ſlacks after rain like lime; a ſtrong mark of excellent land. Farms are ſmall, from 20*l.* to 36*l.* a year; they do not hire or reckon by the acre, but by what they call *orſe-ſkins*, which generally contains nine acres, but varies; the rents generally from 4*l.* to 6*l.* Their courſe,

1. Fallow 2. Wheat or barley 3. Beans

For wheat they plough four times; ſow two buſhels, and reap from 24 to 30. For barley plough four times, ſow four buſhels, and gain about the ſame quantity as of wheat. They ſow no oats, conſidering their land as too good. For beans they ſtir but once, ſow them broad-caſt, four buſhels to the acre, never hoe them, but ſometimes hand-weed the largeſt; mean crop 20 buſhels. Their manure they lay all upon their barley fallows. In their ploughs they uſe four horſes at length, and do an acre a day. The particulars of a farm I gained were,

81 Acres in all. 61 Arable
20 Acres graſs £. 36 Rent
9 Horſes

9 Horſes (a ſurpriſing number)
6 Cows
72 Sheep
3 Servants
2 Labourers

In the pariſh are,

1080 Acres
20 Farms
80 Horſes
60 Cows
960 Sheep
2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound poor rates

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 16*l.* 16*s.* A cart, 9*l.* 9*s.* A plough, 1*l.*

## LABOUR.

In hay and harveſt, 1*s.* a day, and board
In winter, 6*d.* to 8*d.* a day, and board
Reaping wheat, 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*
Threſhing wheat *per* quarter, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
——— ſpring corn, 1*s.* 6*ds*

## PROVISIONS, &c.

Butter, - 6*d. per lb.* Beef, - 3½*d. per lb.*
Cheeſe, - 4 Mutton 3
Labourer's houſe rent, when no land, 15*s.*
Their firing, 30*s.*

*Newark* is a very pretty, clean, and well built town; remark when you ſee it, particularly the ſteeple, which for ſome miles around appears very light and beautiful: There is likewiſe a new ſtreet worth viewing; although the houſes are very ſmall, yet each ſide of the whole ſtreet forms but one front, and in a very pretty neat taſte. How much it is to be lamented, that this is not the method in all the towns of *England!*

From *Newark* the country is moſtly incloſed to *Tuxford*, and appears to be pretty well cultivated: Around *Cromwell* the ſoil is ſandy; but lets from 10*s.*

to

to 20*s. per* acre; farms from 20*l.* to 100*l.* a year: Their courſe is,

1. Turnips
2. Barley or oats
3. Rye

They plough three or four times for turnips, hoe them once or twice; value a crop at about 40*s.* and feed them off with ſheep. They give the turnip land but one ſtirring for the barley, ſow four buſhels, and reap about four quarters: Oats they manage in the ſame manner, and gain at an average four quarters. The few peaſe they ſow they plough once for, ſow three or four buſhels, and get in return three quarters. When they ſow beans, which is not often, and only upon particular pieces of land, they ſow them broad-caſt four or five buſhels an acre, never hoe them, and get about three quarters *per* acre.

## LABOUR.

In hay time and harveſt, 1*s.* a day and board
In winter, 8*d.* and board
Reaping *per* acre, 4*s.* to 6*s.*
Mowing corn, 1*s.* 3*d.*
——— graſs, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*
Threſhing wheat, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
——— ſpring corn, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, - | 6*d. per lb.* | Candles, - | 6½*d. per lb.* |
| Cheeſe, - | 4 | Soap, - | 6 |
| Beef, - | 4 | Labourers houſe rent, | 25*s.* |
| Mutton, - | 3 | ——— firing, | 20*s.* |

The road from *Stamford* to *Tuxford* is excellent, and very well kept. The practice of ploughing on to broad-arched lands, continues yet on all but the lighteſt ſoils; but the farmers in this long tract of country have little idea of draining off the water which

which lodges in the deep furrows; a circumſtance of very bad management.

At *Weſt-Drayton* I was fortunate enough to meet with a very intelligent occupier, who gave me a clear and conſiſtent account of the huſbandry of that neighbourhood. The ſoil is a rich ſandy gravel; the arable lets from 10*s.* to 12*s.* an acre, and the graſs from 15*s.* to 20*s.* The farms are not large, being in general from 40*l.* to 100*l.* a year. Their principal courſe is

1. Turnips
2. Barley
3. Clover one year
4. Wheat

which, for land rich enough for wheat, and light enough for turnips, is an excellent courſe. They lay all their dung upon their turnip land, but never mix it with turf or clay. They very often lime their lands for all ſorts of crops; ſow four quarters on an acre, which coſt 1*s.* 10*d.* *per* quarter, and the carriage they reckon as much more; but it laſts only one year. Sometimes they pare and burn the old ſward, which is done for 10*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* an acre, ſurpriſingly cheap. For turnips they plough three, four, and five times, hoe once, reckon the mean value at 35*s.* an acre, and uſe them for feeding ſheep and rearing young cattle. They give the turnip land two earths for barley, ſow three buſhels *per* acre, and gain on a medium $4\frac{1}{2}$ quarters, ſometimes ſix, and even ſeven quarters. For oats they plough once, ſow five buſhels, and five quarters the average produce; have now and then ten quarters. For peaſe they give two ſtirrings, ſow three buſhels of ſeed, and get from two to four quarters. They ſow few beans, but plough once, uſe four buſhels of ſeed, never hoe them; the crop about $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters; clover at two cuttings gives three loads of hay. The particulars of a farm as follow:

55 Acres in all
12 Of graſs
43 Of arable
£. 40 Rent
6 Horſes
7 Cows
1 Servant
1 Labourer

Has

Has annually

| | |
|---|---|
| 8 Acres of wheat | 7 Of turnips |
| 14 Of ſpring corn | |

In the whole pariſh are

| | |
|---|---|
| 250 Acres | 20 Cows |
| 3 Farms | £. 200 Rent |
| 18 Horſes | £. 20 Poor's Rate |

## LABOUR.

In hay time and harveſt, 1*s.* a day and board
In winter, 8*d.* and ditto
Reaping *per* acre, 4*s.* 6*d.*
Mowing corn, 1*s.*
Mowing graſs, 1*s.* 6*d.*
Hoeing turnips, 4*s.*
Ditching, 1*s.* 2*d.* the acre, or 28 yards
Threſhing wheat *per* quarter, 1*s.* 11*d.*
——— ſpring corn, 1*s.* 4*d.*

## PROVISIONS, *&c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, | 7*d. per lb.* | Soap, | 6*d. per lb.* |
| Cheeſe, | 4 | Labourers houſe rent, | 20*s.* |
| Beef, | 2½ | Repairs of their tools, | 14*s.* |
| Mutton | 3 | Their firing, | 35*s.* |
| Candles, | 7 | | |

## IMPLEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A waggon, 20*l.* | A pair of harrows, 1*l.* 1*s.* |
| A cart, 7*l.* 10*s.* | A roller, 1*l.* 1*s.* |
| A plough, 1*l.* 1*s.* | |

## BUILDING.

Bricks *per* thouſand, 12*s.*
Oak timber *per* foot, 16*d.* and 18*d.*
Aſh ditto, 14*d.*

They

They uſe in this country three or four horſes at length in a plough, with a driver, and do about an acre a day.—The product of a cow they reckon at 3*l.*

*Shirewood* foreſt was the firſt large and continued tract of *waſte* land that I have met with, ſince I left *Hertfordſhire*.

At *Bawtrey*, hearing that —— *Lyſter*, Eſq; had ſeveral experiments in agriculture of the modern kind, I deſired to view them, and his clerk ſhewed me them in an obliging manner, and gave me a very intelligent account of them. Mr. *Lyſter* has cultivated cabbages as food for cattle four years; the ſort he prefers is the large *Scotch* cabbage; he has raiſed them frequently to 16 and 20 lb. weight, which is a vaſt ſize. The uſes he generally applies them to, are the feeding of cows both dry and milch; the rearing of young cattle which are exceſſively fond of them, and the feeding of ſheep. I viewed the crop of this year, which made an excellent appearance; it is of two acres in rows, four feet aſunder and two feet from plant to plant. Mr. *Lyſter* has the ſeed ſown the latter end of *January*, or the beginning of *February*; he uſed to tranſplant them twice before they were ſet out for a crop in the field; but this year he ſet them into the field directly from the ſeed-bed; they were tranſplanted the middle of *June*, but if the weather comes wet ſooner by a fortnight or three weeks, he never omits making uſe of it. The number ſet on an acre is 6240, and ſix men plant an acre in a day; the mean produce about 10lb *per* cabbage; which is a very conſiderable produce of above 27 tons *per* acre; but Mr *Lyſter*'s clerk informed me that cabbages are by no means ſo ſubſtantial a food for cows or beaſts as turnips, for that any given number of cattle will eat up many acres of cabbages in the time that they will conſume a few turnips. In *October*, they begin to burſt, and by *Chriſtmas* muſt be all fed off. The ſoil upon which Mr. *Lyſter*'s cabbages are ſown is a very light ſand, which ſurprized me greatly, for a ſtrong

clay

clay is what we find commonly recommended for the culture of this vegetable; but I take theſe ſands to be naturally of a very rich and fertile nature; indeed the land lets in general at 10*s.* or 12*s.* an acre, which ſpeaks no barrenneſs. The rows are always horſe-hoed three times, and I found the crop in an excellent order without a weed in the field. Mr. *Lyſter*'s clerk was in general of opinion that the crop was not upon the whole advantageous; for although all the cattle tried with them, ſeem very much to affect them, yet they conſume them ſo quick, that a large produce of cabbages does not equal a ſmall one of turnips. In addition to this, I ſhould obſerve that the landlord of the *Crown Inn* at *Bawtrey*, who rents a large quantity of land, has made the ſame remark in fatting oxen with them.

Upon this culture of cabbages, it is in general to be obſerved, that turnips have in many parts of *England* been found of excellent uſe in fatting of beaſts, and even adequate to the purpoſe; but the great fault of a turnip crop is the rotting by froſts early in the ſpring, ſo as to leave part of *March*, all *April*, and in ſome counties part of *May*, quite without ſpring proviſions: The vegetable therefore wanting as a ſuccedaneum to ſupply the place of turnips at that ſeaſon of the year, is one that will abide the ſeverity of the winter froſts; but from the preceding account, it is plain, that the cabbages Mr. *Lyſter* has cultivated will by no means anſwer that purpoſe, as they are gone by *Chriſtmas*; but we are not therefore to conclude againſt cabbages in general, for other ſorts may be more laſting and hardy than the large *Scotch*, particularly the turnip cabbage, and perhaps others. For this reaſon I much wiſh that Mr. *Lyſter* had cultivated other ſorts as well as the *Scotch*, as I doubt not but the ſpirit with which he conducts his inquiries in agriculture, would have caſt new lights on the benefits of the advantageous cabbage culture.

Beſides this vegetable, Mr. *Lyſter* has cultivated carrots; laſt year he had a ſmall piece which was of incomparable uſe in feeding a large quantity of ſwine; this year he has ſome acres which I viewed, I found one field juſt weeded and the other weeding; the crop exceedingly fine in point of regularity and growth, but *infinitely* too thick; in weeding the weeds alone were pulled out by hand, but the carrots not thinned, in ſo much that every foot ſquare preſented knots of three or four, and often more within an inch or two of one another; no hoeing given them: If carrots anſwer ſo managed, what would they not do if *hoed* three times as in *Suffolk*?

Beſides theſe experiments Mr. *Lyſter* has an acre of lucerne ſown five years ago in drills two feet aſunder. It is upon the ſame ſandy ſoil; he has generally cut it thrice a year and finds it of uſe in ſoiling horſes; but the clerk informed me, that it by no means anſwered natural paſtures or clover in real value. It is however vigorous, and promiſes to laſt many years longer.

This ingenious cultivator laid down a great many acres with *Dutch* clover, and what is here called ribbed graſs, which I take to be the narrow leafed plaintain, and finds it anſwer very well, even to producing in favourable ſeaſons two loads of hay *per* acre; he ſows 4lb. of *Dutch* clover and 6lb. of rib graſs ſeed: The firſt at 6*d.* *per* lb. the laſt at 4*d.* and finds that all cattle much affect both. One piece he laid with them after a fallow in autumn and without corn, and found it to anſwer much better than in common.

I obſerved in one of the fields an inſtrument for levelling: See plate I. fig. 5. If it is placed againſt a ridge of earth and held down by a man by the handle (*a*), the edge (*b*) let againſt the earth, and ſix horſes fixed to the chains (*c*), it cuts up the earth until the machine is full, when it is moved and emptied, and applied freſh to the work, but as the breadth is not above two feet and the length about four, it muſt ſtrike any one, that the trouble of moving it ſo often

as

as would be requiſite in a few perches would, with the great expence of ſo many horſes, equal, or probably exceed the price of common digging; and then there is the difference of throwing the earth in the latter method directly into the carts, whereas in the former it will, after the operation, be to be thrown into the carts; ſo that I much queſtion whether any thing would be ſaved by the uſe of this machine; however I have given it, that if others are of a different opinion, they may try the experiment.

Mr. *Lyſter*'s clerk gave me one piece of information, which was very ſurpriſing indeed! That the butchers of that neighbourhood prefer turnips that never were hoed, to thoſe that are managed with the utmoſt attention, and will give more money for an acre, the apples of which are not larger than a double fiſt, than for one whoſe products are as large as a peck loaf; and their reaſon for this ſtrange preference is this; cattle, they aſſert, when feeding upon turnips in a field, bite large ones, and if the flavour does not pleaſe them, leave them for others, when the firſt preſently decay and are rotten; but this objection holds proportionally to all ſized turnips, ſmall in ſuch caſes will rot as well as large ones; but to anſwer ſuch ridiculous notions by reaſoning is abſurd, facts ſpeak infinitely ſtronger; aſk a *Norfolk*, a *Suffolk* or an *Eſſex* grazier, whether he has any objection to large turnips? Why do ſome of them take the pains to raiſe large ones, to have the trouble of ſlicing them to pieces? Will ten tons of a vegetable fat as many beaſts as thirty tons of the ſame? The *Bowtrey* butchers muſt be capital fools indeed!——and the farmers equally ridiculous, if ſuch prejudices ever become a rule in their management.

From this town to *Doncaſter*, the road leads through a very light ſandy country, greatly reſembling the weſtern parts of *Norfolk*. About *Cantler*, the ſoil is chiefly ſand; lets at various prices, but all are low. Farms run from 20*l.* to 40*l.* Their courſe is,

1. Turnips 3. Clover
2. Barley 4. Rye, and ſome wheat

They plough four or five times for their turnips, never hoe them, value a crop at about 25*s.* or 30*s.* and feed them off with both ſheep and beaſts. For barley they ſtir twice, ſow three buſhels, and gain at a medium a crop of 3½ quarters. Their clover they mow twice in the year, and get about two loads of hay at the two cuttings. For wheat, they give the clover land but one ſtirring, ſow three buſhels of ſeed, and reap at an average about two quarters. For rye, they likewiſe plough but once, ſow two buſhels, and have in return about the ſame quantity as of wheat. For oats they give but one tilth, ſow four buſhels, and get in return about three quarters. For peaſe, they plough twice or thrice, ſow three buſhels; the mean crop 12 or 16 buſhels; they lay all their manure on their turnips; uſe three horſes at length, ſometimes two a-breaſt, and do an acre a day.

## LABOUR.

In hay time and harveſt, 1*s.* a day, and board
In winter, 10*d.* a day, and ditto, (very high!) formerly but 6*d.*
Reaping, *per* acre, 4*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.*
Mowing corn, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*
——— graſs, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Ditching, 1*s.* 5*d.* the acre, of 28 yards
Threſhing wheat, 8*d.* the 3 buſhels
——— barley, *&c.* 1*s.* 4*d.* *per* quarter

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 20*l.* A plough, 12*s.*
A cart, 10*l.* A harrow, 12*s.*

PRO-

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, - | 4*d. per lb.* | Soap, | 6*d. per lb.* |
| Mutton, | 3 | Butter, | 7 |
| Veal, | 2 | Cheeſe, | 4 |
| Candles, | 7 | Labourers houſe rent, | 30*s.* |

Wear of their tools, 5*s.* Their firing, 20*s.*

The particulars of a farm, were

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| £. 50 Rent | 5 Cows | 1 Labourer |
| 6 Horſes | 3 Servants | |

*Doncaſter* is a very pretty, clean, well built town; the ſtreets broad and well paved. The town hall is a handſome building, the pillars very elegant, but the door in a heavy and an ugly taſte. A little out of the town —— *Wharton*, Eſq; has two or three fields of experiments, which I examined with much pleaſure; particularly three or four acres of cabbages, very large and fine for their age; they had not been planted above ſix weeks, and their leaves almoſt met; the rows were three feet aſunder, and the plants two between each; but this diſtance was evidently too ſmall, as the horſe hoe muſt be ſhut out long before the wetneſs of the winter would render it neceſſary to ſtop. The plantation was very clean from weeds, having been hand hoed once or twice. Mr. *Wharton* has tried cabbages ſeveral years, and found them of excellent uſe in feeding all ſorts of cattle, particularly fatting beaſts. They are greatly preferred to turnips for the latter uſe; it is reckoned that two acres will compleatly fat three large beaſts: I was likewiſe informed, that they will laſt late into the ſpring, even to the time of turning out to graſs. As I gained theſe pieces of information of a neighbouring farmer, I was not able to diſcover the ſort, but believe it the common large *Scotch*; and if ſo, the account is very different from the laſt I received at *Bawtrey*.

Beſides cabbages, I found in Mr. *Wharton*'s experiment field two prodigious fine pieces of potatoes, one

in rows 18 inches aſunder, and the other two feet; very fine crops as ever I ſaw; the ſoil very fine light looſe ſand, and I apprehend very rich; the cabbages, &c. grow on the ſame. They raiſe a great many of theſe roots about *Doncaſter*, and reckon the mean produce of an acre at 250 buſhels, and the common price is 1*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* a buſhel: There have been ſome wagers betted this year, that that quantity is gained from off three roods.

The ſame gentleman has a ſmall experiment on carrots, which, like thoſe I have before mentioned at *Bawtrey*, have not been hoed, but ſtand quite thick on the beds; they were very poor ones, nor could they poſſibly be otherwiſe, notwithſtanding the excellency of the ſoil for this root: One of the common carrots now growing in the fields of the ſandy gardeners (already mentioned) would outweigh 40 of the beſt that can be picked out of the plantations either of Mr. *Lyſter* or Mr. *Wharton*, and yet their ſoils appear to be as nearly allied as poſſible to that of thoſe gardeners; but the want of proper cultivation makes this immenſe difference.

There cannot be a more pleaſant ride than from *Doncaſter* to *Rotherham*; from every part of the road various and agreeable proſpects are ſeen, which vaſtly enliven the country. But one is peculiarly pleaſing; it is a view of *Coneyſborough* and the caſtle, with the adjoining lands. In the front is a prodigious fine break between two large hills, which lets in a noble view of a large tract of fertile fields bounded by diſtant hills, and over them a very extended diſtant proſpect. The hill on the right hand is rough and uncultivated, and contraſts admirably to the oppoſite one, which is divided into beautiful incloſures, with a great quantity of wood hanging on bold ſlopes down to the edge of the valley; the caſtle, which ſeems almoſt complete, riſes in a moſt pictureſque manner from one of theſe woods, and in another part of them appears the town upon the ſide of the hill, with the houſes one above another,

another, in a manner which adds greatly to the beauty of the landſcape. A broad river winds in a charming ſtile through the irriguous valley, breaking upon the eye in ſuch a pleaſing ſtile, that it is impoſſible not to be ſtruck with rapture at the view.

Around this neighbourhood the ſoil is chiefly a ſandy gravel; but under the ſurface through all this country the rock is preſently found; in ſome places it riſes quite to the view like an artificial pavement, in broad patches of ſeveral yards. Land lets from 6*s.* to 12*s.* an acre; farms are from 20*l.* to 100*l.* a year. Their courſe,

1. Fallow 2. Barley 3. Beans 4. Wheat

For the latter they plough but once, ſow three buſhels, and reap on a medium about 20 buſhels. For barley, they plough four times, ſow four buſhels, and reckon four quarters the average produce. They ſtir but once for oats, ſow four buſhels, and gain in return about four quarters. In their clay lands, they ſow ſome beans, plough once for them, ſow four buſhels, and reckon the average produce at 18 buſhels. They ſow but few turnips; but their culture is, to plough four or five times for them, hoe them once, and ſometimes twice, value a crop at about 30*s.* and uſe them in feeding both ſheep and beaſts. The particulars I gained of a farm were,

| | |
|---|---|
| £. 50 Rent | 3 Servants |
| 6 Horſes | 1 Labourer |
| 5 Cows | |

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, | 6*d. per lb.* | Mutton, | 3½*d. per lb.* |
| Cheeſe, | 4 | Veal, | 3 |
| Beef, | 3 | | |

Labourers houſe-rent, 30*s.*
Wear of their tools, 5*s.*
Their firing, 24*s.*

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 20*l.* A pair of harrows, 12*s.*
A cart, 10*l.* A roller, 15*s.*
A plough, 1*l.*

## LABOUR.

In hay time and harveſt, 1*s.* a day and board
In winter, 1*s.* and drink
Reaping wheat from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*
Mowing corn, 1*s.* 6*d.*
——— graſs, 1*s.* 4*d.*
Hoeing turnips, 5*s.*
Threſhing wheat, 9*d.* the five buſhels
——— ſpring corn, 1*s.* 6*d.* the quarter

As I am now come into the region of manufactures, and my road running thro' it for many miles, I ſhall here make a pauſe in my narrative, and conclude myſelf,

Your, &c.

LET-

## LETTER III.

*ROTHERHAM* is famous for its iron works, of which it contains one very large one, belonging to Mr. *Walker*, and one or two ſmaller. Near the town are two collieries, out of which the iron ore is dug, as well as the coals to work it with; theſe collieries and works employ together near 500 hands. The ore is here worked into metal and then into bar iron, and the bars ſent to *Sheffield* to be worked, and to all parts of the country; this is one branch of their buſineſs. Another is the foundery, to which they run the ore into metal, pigs, and then caſt it into all ſorts of boilers, pans, plough-ſhares, &c. &c. &c. The forgemen work by weight, and earn from 8*s.* to 20*s.* a week, but 12*s.* or 14*s.* the average; the foundery men are paid by the week, from 7*s.* to 10*s.* No boys are employed younger than 14, ſuch from 3*s.* to 4*s.* a week. In the collieries, the men earn from 7*s.* to 9*s.* a week. There are few women employed; and only in piling old bits of ſcrap iron (which are brought to *Rotherham* by way of *Hull* from *Holland*, *London*, &c.) into the form of ſmall pyramids, upon round pieces of ſtone, after which they are ſet into the furnace till they become of a malleable heat, and are then worked over again.

Beſides the iron manufactory, they have a pottery, in which is made the white cream-coloured *(Staffordſhire)* and tortoiſe-ſhell earthen-ware; It employs about two or three and twenty men and 40 boys; the men are paid 9*s.* a week for day-work, but much is done by the piece, in which caſe they all earn more, up to 15*s.* a week. Boys of nine or ten years old have 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* a week. There is alſo a very large quantity of lime burnt in this town, which conſtantly

ſtantly employs about 20 hands, that earn at a medium 9*s.* a week.

## PROVISIONS, *&c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, | 1½*d. per lb.* | Veal, | 3*d. per lb.* |
| Butter, | 6 | Pork, - | 4 |
| Beef, - | 3½ | Cheeſe, | 4 |
| Mutton, | 3½ | Candles, | 6 |

Manufacturers houſe-rent, from 30*s.* to 50*s.* a year.

Coals ſold by the waggon load, calculated at two tons, for 10*s.* 6*d.*

But what gave me much greater ſatisfaction than the iron works of *Rotherham*, was the cabbage culture of *Samuel Tucker*, Eſq; who lives juſt out of the town. This excellent ſpirited and accurate cultivator has, I apprehend, carried that branch of farming to its *ne plus ultra*: He was pleaſed to receive my inquiries with the utmoſt politeneſs, and anſwered all my queſtions with the greateſt candor. He has planted them with great ſucceſs three or four years, but never before had ſo large a crop as at preſent, upon three acres of land.

The ſoil is a light ſandy loam, but very rich, and ſufficiently ſtrong to throw out any crop that is ſown in it; it is not in many places above ſix or ſeven inches, and in other eight or nine deep, before the rag ſtone appears, under which lies a quarry of building ſtone: This ſandy loam is in all ſeaſons dry and healthy, and may be ploughed ſoon after rain throughout the whole winter. This and the adjoining fields could all be let at from 40*s.* to 50*s.* an acre. It bore wheat laſt year; was manured for the cabbages in the ſame manner as is uſual for turnips, about 10 loads of rich rotten dung *per* acre. The wheat ſtubble was turned up in the autumn, and a part of the field, upon which ſeven rows of the plants ſtand, received four ploughings more,

more, before the cabbages were ſet; the reſt of the field received five or ſix more.

The ſeed from which thoſe ſeven rows were planted, was ſown the 16th of laſt *Auguſt*, pricked out of the ſeed-bed the middle of *October*, and tranſplanted into the field the laſt week in *May*; it happening to be a dry time, they were watered till rooted. I obſerved ſcarce a gap in the rows throughout the whole field. The ſeed for the reſt of the field was ſown in the ſpring, ſome of which were tranſplanted into the field directly out of the ſeed-bed, and viewing them attentively, I could perceive ſcarce any difference between ſuch and the others that had been pricked out: Mr. *Tucker* was of opinion, that it is the beſt way to make two tranſplantations; but obſerved, that the plants which were taken directly from the ſeed-bed, rooted much ſooner, and with leſs watering, than the others. All the ſeed for the whole field did not exceed half a pound, was ſown on three or four perches of ground in the garden, and produced plants enough for ten acres of land.

The ſeven rows from the autumn ſowing are much the fineſt; many of them cabbaged largely; ſome I examined that weigh, I gueſs, 10 or 11 *lb.* at preſent, and when in perfection muſt amount to near 30*lb.* The reſt of the field, however, is inferior to theſe rows alone, but the whole a moſt noble crop. The plants on one ſide of it are much ſmaller than the reſt, owing however to no other cauſe than a later planting, Mr. *Tucker* purpoſely varying the ſeaſon, that they might not all come to perfection at once. And in this, I apprehend, he judged right; for I have no conception that cabbages, which at the beginning of *Auguſt* weigh above even 6*lb.* can poſſibly laſt longer than *October*; whereas thoſe which are now much leſs, may abide the winter much better; however, this is merely my own conjecture.

The whole field is planted in rows four feet aſunder, and the plants at two feet and two feet ſix inches from

from each other; conſequently an acre holds about 5000 cabbages. But here I muſt be allowed to differ in opinion from the practice of this very ingenious cultivator; the plants are now ſo ſpread, as quite to ſhut out a horſe from the intervals, and in the rows they perfectly croud one another, which in the nature of things cannot permit ſingle cabbages to grow to ſo great a weight, as if they enjoyed the full ſpace and air that nature demands. Perhaps it may be ſaid, that the greater number of cabbages gained in this way will more than make up for ſuch a loſs: It may poſſibly be ſo, but experiment can alone decide it. Was I to plant cabbages on ground as rich as Mr. *Tucker*'s, I ſhould place the rows ſix feet aſunder, and give each plant three feet in the rows; and from the ſurpriſing ſize of that gentleman's plants at this time, I am confident the cabbages would join in a month or ſix weeks.

The whole plantation has been horſe-hoed twice, and I found it as clean from weeds as a garden. In the tranſplantation, three men in half a day ſet 3000 plants.

Two years ago Mr. *Tucker*'s cabbages weighed, he calculates, about 10*lb*. each at an average: Many of them 23*lb*. Laſt year, being on a much worſe ſoil, they were not ſo good.

In reſpect to the uſes of them; he begins to cut them about *Martinmas*. His method is to take up three or four rows at different diſtances in the field to admit a cart, and then to pick ſuch as require cutting from the whole, by which means the crop laſts vaſtly longer than if the cabbages were regularly drawn. The quantity which requires cutting before *Chriſtmas*, is not conſiderable, that being the time when they chiefly come in. They have every year laſted till the end of *March*, and ſome till the beginning of *April*. They have been of excellent ſervice in feeding milch cows, weaned calves, and fatting beaſts. If the cows are confined totally to cabbages, the milk has a rank taſte;

taſte; but if they have other food beſides, and depend on theſe but in part, no ſuch effect is perceived. Laſt year two acres and a half, much worſe than the preſent crop, kept twelve cows (with ſome ſtraw) the principal part of the winter. The oxen Mr. *Tucker* has fatted on them, have proved excellent beef. His pigs eat them very greedily.

The vaſt crops of corn he raiſes after this vegetable, prove that it by no means exhauſts the ſoil, notwithſtanding he conſtantly draws them, and never feeds in the field. He has raiſed more than ten quarters of oats *per* acre, the firſt crop after them, and eight quarters the ſecond crop without any fallow intervening, which is a ſurpriſing produce, conſidering that his farm never receives any other fallow than the cultivation of *fallow* crops, *viz.* turnips and cabbages.

This gentleman has a very curious experiment on wheat; it is a crop ſown with ſeed from *Dunſtable*; it is an excellent one, and the grain much improved. It is pity that ſeed is not changed often, and from a greater diſtance than is common.

Another circumſtance, though not concerning agriculture, I ſhould not forget; which is the landſcape from Mr. *Tucker*'s cabbage-field, ſituated on the top of a hill. I would at any time, with the utmoſt pleaſure, ride forty miles to view ſuch another. You look down a very bold deſcent upon an extenſive valley, moſt exquiſitely beautiful; chiefly meadows of admirable verdure, and all interſected with hedges and ſcattered trees. Three rivers wind through it in different directions, in the moſt pleaſing manner imaginable; loſt in ſome places among the trees, and breaking upon the eye in others, in a ſtile of picturesque elegance, eaſier conceived than expreſſed. They appear in eighteen different and almoſt unconnected ſpots, inſomuch that the whole valley is ornamented with them in a moſt charming manner: It is every way bounded by hills, waving one above another, ſcattered with villages, and beautifully cultivat-

ed

ed to their tops. You look immediately down on one ſide upon *Rotherham*, and *Sheffield* is ſeen in the vale at the diſtance of ſix miles. There is diſtant proſpect enough to give a variety to the ſcene, and not ſufficient to fatigue the eye, which commands every part of this bewitching landſcape with eaſe and delight.

From *Rotherham* to *Sheffield* the road is execrably bad, very ſtony, and exceſſively full of holes.

*Sheffield* contains about 30,000 inhabitants, the chief of which are employed in the manufacture of hard-ware: The great branches are the plating-work, the cutlery, the lead works, and the ſilk mill. To give a clear and diſtinct account of theſe articles, would require infinitely more time than any one can ſuppoſe an *agricultural* obſerver could give them.

In the plated work ſome hundreds of hands are employed; the mens pay extends from 9*s.* a week to 60*l.* a year: In works of curioſity, it muſt be ſuppoſed that dexterous hands are paid very great wages. Girls earn 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* a week; ſome even to 9*s.* No men are employed that earn leſs than 9*s.* Their day's work, including the hours of ceſſation, is thirteen.

In the cutlery branch are ſeveral ſubdiviſions, ſuch as razor, knife, ſciſſar, lancet, ſlems, *&c. &c.* Among theſe the grinders make the greateſt earnings; 18*s.* 19*s.* and 20*s.* a week, are common among them; but this height of wages is owing in a great meaſure to the danger of the employment; for the grindſtones turn with ſuch amazing velocity, that by the mere force of motion they now and then fly in pieces, and kill the men at work on them. Theſe accidents uſed to be more common than they are at preſent; but of late years they have invented a method of chaining down an iron over the ſtone on which the men work in ſuch a manner, that in caſe of the above-mentioned accidents, the pieces of the ſtone can only fly forwards, and not upwards; and yet men by the force of the breaking have been thrown back in a ſurpriſing manner,

ner, and their hands ſtruck off by ſhivers of the ſtone. The mechaniſm of theſe grinding wheels is very curious; many grindſtones are turned by a ſet of wheels which all receive their motion from one water-wheel, increaſing in velocity from the firſt movement to the laſt, which is aſtoniſhing; in the finiſhing wheels it is ſo great, that the eye cannot perceive the leaſt motion. In the other branches of the cutlery, workmen earn from 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* a day: The firſt are common wages, and the laſt eaſily earned by the poliſhers of the razors. Surpriſing wages for any manual performances! All the hands in theſe branches have conſtant employment.

Here is likewiſe a ſilk mill; a copy from the famous one at *Derby*, which employs 152 hands, chiefly women and children; the women earn 5 or 6*s.* a week by the pound; girls at firſt are paid but 1*s.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* a week, but riſe gradually higher, till they arrive at the ſame wages as the women. It would be prepoſterous to attempt a deſcription of this immenſe mechaniſm; but it is highly worthy of obſervation, that all the motions of this complicated ſyſtem are ſet at work by one water-wheel, which communicates motion to others, and they to many different ones, until many thouſand wheels and powers are ſet at work from the original ſimple one. They uſe *Bengal*, *China*, *Turkey*, *Piedmont*, and *American* raw ſilk; the *Italian* coſts them 35*s.* a pound, but the *American* only 20*s.* it is a good ſilk, though not equal to the *Piedmont*. This mill works up 150*lb.* of raw ſilk a week all the year round, or 7800*l. per annum*. The erection of the whole building, with all the mechaniſm it contains, coſt about 7000*l.*

I would adviſe you, in caſe you take this place in your way to the more northerly parts, to view all the mills in town; among others, do not forget the tilting-mill, which is a blackſmith's immenſe hammer in conſtant motion on an anvil, worked by water-wheels, and by the ſame power the bellows of a forge adjoining

adjoining kept regularly blown: The force of this mechaniſm is prodigious; ſo great, that you cannot lay your hand upon a gate at three perch diſtance, without feeling a ſtrong trembling motion, which is communicated to all the earth around.

Upon the whole, the manufacturers of *Sheffield* make immenſe earnings: There are men who are employed in more laborious works, that do not earn above 6 or 7*s*. a week, but their number is very ſmall; in general they get from 9*s*. to 20*s*. a week; and the women and children are all employed in various branches, and earn very good wages, much more than by ſpinning wool in any part of the kingdom. The poor's rates in this town generally run at about 4*s*. in the pound. All I converſed with aſſured me, that their buſineſs has never been ſo great ſince, as it was during the war: Every branch was then ſtrained to an unuſual briſkneſs.

The country between *Sheffield* and *Barnſley* is fine; it abounds with the beauties of landſcape, and has a pleaſing variety. The ſoil is in general good, and the crops the ſame. At *Eccleſfield* I converſed with a ſenſible farmer, whoſe account of their huſbandry was this:

Farms run from 20*l*. to 80*l*. and the rent of land from 14*s*. to 20*s*. an acre. Their courſe of crops,

1. Fallow, 2. Wheat, 3. Clover, 4. Wheat.

This is very bad huſbandry. Another is,

1. Fallow, 2. Wheat, 3. Oats.

They plough five times for wheat, ſow ten pecks, and reckon the mean produce at 20 buſhels. For barley they give five tilths, ſow $3\frac{1}{2}$ buſhels, and get on an average 4 quarters. For oats they ſtir but once, ſow five buſhels, and get in return four quarters. For peaſe they likewiſe give but one earth, ſow three buſhels, and reckon the medium at 20. They plough but once for beans, ſow them broad-caſt $3\frac{1}{2}$ buſhels, never hoe them, and reap about 30. For turnips they ſtir five times, hoe them once or twice,

value

value an acre at about 40*s.* and uſe them for ſheep, and ſtall-feeding bullocks. They drain their lands with much attention, being in many places of a wet ſpringing nature. They cut them from two to ſix feet deep, according as the ſprings are found which damage the land; the price is about 1*s.* a perch; but this relates only to good farmers, who copy it from the Marquis of *Rockingham*. They lay a conſiderable quantity of lime upon their lands, about four quarters an acre, and do it for all ſorts of crops. Their yard manure they never mix with earth, lay it on wheat and turnip land. They ſow ſome rye, plough for it five times, ſow two buſhels, and reap on a medium 30.

They uſe three and four horſes in a plough, at length, and do an acre a day. They let their cows at 45*s.* for twenty weeks in ſummer. The particulars of a farm:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | Acres in all | 4 | Turnips |
| 25 | Ditto graſs | 4 | Horſes |
| 45 | Arable | 6 | Cows |
| £. 50 | Rent | 8 | Oxen |
| 24 | Acres of wheat | 3 | Servants |
| 18 | Spring corn | 1 | Labourer |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 1*s.* a day and board
In hay time, 1*s.* a day and board, for mowing
In winter, 1*s.*
Reaping wheat, 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*
Mowing graſs, 1*s.* 6*d.*
Hoeing turnips, 4*s.* and 2*s.* the ſecond
Ditching, 2*s.* for 28 yards the acre
Threſhing wheat, 8*d.* the load of three buſhels
Barley, 1*s.* a quarter
Oats, 8*d.* ditto

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, | 1½*d. per lb.* | Mutton, | 3½*d. per lb.* |
| Oat ditto, | 1 | Veal, | 3 |
| Butter, | 8 * | Pork, | 4 |
| Cheeſe, | 3½ | Candles, | 6½ |
| Beef, | 3½ | | |

Labourers houſe rent, 40*s.*
Wear and tear of their tools, 6*s.*
Their firing, 20*s.*

## IMPLEMENTS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A waggon, | 14*l.* | A harrow, | 1*l.* 10*s.* |
| A cart, | 7*l.* 10*s.* | A roller, | 10*s.* 6*d.* |
| A plough, | 1*l.* | Bricks *per* thouſand, | 10*s.* |

The Earl of *Strafford*'s ſeat at *Wentworth-caſtle*, near *Barnſley*, is very well worth ſeeing. The new front to the lawn is one of the moſt beautiful in the world: It is ſurpriſingly light and elegant; the portico, ſupported by ſix pillars of the *Corinthian* order, is exceedingly elegant; the triangular cornice incloſing the arms, as light as poſſible; the balluſtrade gives a fine effect to the whole building, which is exceeded by few in lightneſs, unity of parts, and that pleaſing ſimplicity which muſt ſtrike every beholder.

The hall is 40 by 40, the cieling ſupported by very handſome *Corinthian* pillars; and divided into compartments by cornices elegantly worked and gilt; the diviſions painted in a very pleaſing manner. On the left hand you enter an anti-chamber, twenty feet ſquare, then a bed-chamber of the ſame ſize, and thirdly a drawing-room of the like dimenſion; the pier glaſs is large, but the frame rather in a heavy ſtile. Over the chimney is ſome carving by *Gibbons*.

* (This price muſt be owing to the neighbourhood of *Sheffield*)

The

The other ſide of the hall opens into a drawing-room 40 by 25. The chimney-piece exceedingly elegant; the cornice ſurrounds a plate of *Siena* marble, upon which is a beautiful feſtoon of flowers in white; it is ſupported by two pillars of *Siena* wreathed with white, than which nothing can have a better effect: The door-caſes are very elegantly carved and gilt. Here are three fine ſlabs, one of *Egyptian* granate, and two of *Siena* marble; alſo ſeveral pictures.

*Carlo Marratt.* *David* with *Goliah*'s head, ſuppoſed by this maſter; fine.

*Salvator Roſa.* Two cattle pieces, exceedingly fine, and in a more finiſhed and agreeable ſtile, than what is commonly ſeen of this maſter.

*Guido.* *Diana,* copied from this maſter; the naked body is painted well, but the arms in the blue drapery very ill done; it is not at firſt ſight clear, whether the figure has a right arm or not.

*Paulo Mattea.* *Abraham.*

Dining-room, 25 by 30. Here is found the great Earl of *Strafford,* by *Vandyke*; the expreſſion of the countenance and the painting of the hands very fine.

Going up ſtairs, (the ſtair-caſe by the bye is ſo lofty as to pain the eye) you enter the gallery, which is one of the moſt beautiful rooms in *England.* It is 180 feet long by 24 broad, and 30 high. It is in three diviſions; a large one in the centre, and a ſmall one at each end; the diviſion is by very magnificent pillars of marble, with gilt capitals: In the ſpaces between theſe pillars and the wall, are ſtatues.

*Apollo,* *Bacchus,* and
An *Egyptian* Prieſteſs, *Ceres.*

This noble gallery is deſigned and uſed as a rendezvous-room, and an admirable one it is; one end is furniſhed for muſic, and the other with a billiard-table: This is the ſtile which ſuch rooms ſhould always be regulated in. At each end is a very elegant *Venetian* window, contrived (like ſeveral others in the

houſe) to admit the air by ſliding down the pannel under the centre part of it. The cornices of the end-diviſions are of marble, richly ornamented. Here are ſeveral valuable pictures.

*Bourgognone.* Two battle pieces.

*Vandyke.* *Charles* I. in the Iſle of *Wight*; very fine.

*Baſſan.* Wiſemens Offerings.

*Carlo Marratt:* Himſelf, and *Turkiſh* lady kept by him; the lady is beautiful and graceful: *Carlo* had a better taſte than *Rubens.*

*Titian.* Miracle by St. *Paul*; group and colouring very fine.

*Carlo Marratt.* *Chriſt* in the garden, and the bloody iſſue cured; very fine.

*Michael Angelo.* Two ſharpers cheating a gentleman at cards; very fine. Viſion of St. *John*; the colouring and attitude bad.

Lord *Strafford*'s library is a good room, thirty by twenty, and the book-caſes handſomely diſpoſed.

Her ladyſhip's dreſſing-room is extremely elegant, about 25 feet ſquare, hung with blue *India* paper; the cornice, cieling and ornaments, all extremely pretty; the toilet-boxes of gold, and very handſome.

Her ladyſhip's reading cloſet is exceſſively elegant, hung with a painted ſattin, and the cieling in Moſaics feſtooned with honeyſuckles; the cornice of glaſs painted with flowers: It is a ſweet little room, and muſt pleaſe every ſpectator. On the other ſide of the dreſſing-room is a bird cloſet, in which are many cages of ſinging birds: the bed-chamber 25 ſquare, is very handſome; and the whole apartment very pleaſingly complete.

But *Wentworth-caſtle* is more famous for the beauties of the ornamented environs, than for that of the houſe, though the front is ſuperior to many. The water and the woods adjoining, are ſketched with great taſte. The firſt extends through the park in a meandering courſe, and wherever it is viewed, the terminations are no where ſeen, having every where the effect of a real

real and very beautiful river; the groves of oaks fill up the bends of the ſtream in the moſt elegant manner. Here advancing thick to the very banks of the water; there appearing at a diſtance, breaking away to a few ſcattered trees in ſome ſpots, and in others joining their branches into the moſt ſolemn brownneſs. The water, in many places, is ſeen from the houſe between the trees of ſeveral ſcattered clumps moſt pictureſquely; in others it is quite loſt behind hills, and breaks every where upon the view in a ſtile that cannot be too much admired.

The ſhrubbery that adjoins the houſe is diſpoſed with the utmoſt elegance: The waving ſlopes dotted with firs, pines, *&c.* are exceſſively pretty, and the temple is fixed at ſo beautiful a ſpot, as to command the ſweet landſcape of the park, and the rich proſpect of the adjacent country, which riſes in a bold manner, and preſents an admirable view of cultivated hills.

Winding up the hill among the plantations and woods which are laid out in an agreeable taſte, we came to the bowling-green which is thickly encompaſſed with evergreens; retired and beautiful with a very light and pretty *Chineſe* temple on one ſide of it; and from thence croſs a dark walk catching a moſt beautiful view of a bank of diſtant wood. The next object is a ſtatue of *Ceres* in a retired ſpot, the arcade appearing with a good effect, and through the three diviſions of it, the diſtant proſpect is ſeen very finely. The lawn which leads up to the caſtle is elegant, there is a chump of firs on one ſide of it, through which the diſtant proſpect is ſeen; and the above-mentioned ſtatue of *Ceres*, caught in the hollow of a dark grove, with the moſt pictureſque elegance, and is one among the few inſtances of ſtatues being employed in gardens with real taſte. From the platform of graſs within the caſtle walls (in the centre of which is a ſtatue of the late earl who built it) over the battlements, you behold a ſurpriſing proſpect on which ever ſide you look; but the view which pleaſes me beſt, is

that oppoſite the entrance, where you look down upon a valley which is extenſive, finely bounded by riſing cultivated hills, and very complete in being commanded at a ſingle look notwithſtanding its vaſt variety.

Within the menagery at the bottom of the park, is a moſt pleaſing ſhrubbery extremely ſequeſtered, cool, ſhady, and agreeably contraſted to that by the houſe from which ſo much diſtant proſpect is beheld; the latter is what may be called fine; but the former is pleaſingly agreeable. We proceeded through the menagery (which is pretty well ſtocked with pheaſants, *&c.*) to the bottom of the ſhrubbery, where is an alcove in a ſequeſtered ſituation; in front of it the body of a large oak is ſeen at the end of a walk in a pleaſing ſtile; but on approaching it, three more are caught in the ſame manner, which from *uniformity* in ſuch *merely* rural and *natural* objects diſpleaſes at the very firſt ſight. This ſhrubbery, or rather plantation is ſpread over two fine ſlopes, the valley between which is a long winding hollow dale, exquiſitely beautiful; the banks are thickly covered with great numbers of very fine oaks, whoſe noble branches in ſome places, almoſt join over the graſs lawn, which winds through this elegant valley; at the upper end is a gothic temple, over a little grot, which forms an arch, and together have a moſt pleaſing effect; on a near view, this temple is found a light, airy, and elegant building. Behind it is a water ſweetly *ſituated*; ſurrounded by hanging wood in a beautiful manner, an iſland in it prettily planted; and the bank on the left ſide riſing elegantly from the water, and ſcattered with fine oaks. From the ſeat of the river God; (the ſtream by the bye is too ſmall to be ſanctified) the view into the park is pretty, congenial with the ſpot, and the temple caught in proper ſtile.

Before I leave this very agreeable place, let me remark to you, that in no great houſe which I have ſeen, have I met with more agreeable treatment, from all

all who ſhow the ſeveral parts generally ſeen by ſtrangers, nor will you perhaps eſteem it wrong to hint, and Lady *Strafford* retired from her apartment for us to view it; I mention this as an inſtance of general and undiſtinguiſhing politeneſs, a ſtriking contraſt to that unpopular and affected dignity in which ſome great people think proper to cloud their houſes—— ſuch is the neceſſity of gaining *tickets*——of being *acquainted* with the family—of giving notice before hand of your intention; all which is terribly inconvenient to a traveller.

The country between *Sheffield*, and *Barnſley* is in general good and well cultivated: About *Wooley*, the ſoil is chiefly clay, and lets from 10*s.* to 15*s.* an acre; farm run from 20*l.* to 100*l.* a year, one of their courſes is,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Beans
4. Oats

They plough five times for wheat, ſow two buſhels, and reap at a medium about 22 buſhels. They ſtir three times for barley, ſow four buſhels, and gain three quarters and half. For oats, they give but one tilth, ſow four buſhels, and gain in return five quarters, ſometimes ſeven, eight, and nine, which are vaſt crops. For peaſe, they plough but once, ſow three buſhels; and 15 the medium produce. One earth likewiſe for beans, ſow them broadcaſt three buſhels, the average crop 18 buſhels. They ſtir five times for turnips, hoe them once, value a crop at about 40*s.* and generally feed them off with ſheep. Their clover they ſow on ſpring corn, mow it twice, and gain three loads an acre. They plough ſometimes with two horſes a breaſt, and at others with three or four at length, and do an acre a day. The particulars of a farm I gained were,

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 Acres in all | 5 Horſes |
| 7 Graſs | 1 Cow |
| 43 Arable | 60 Sheep |

£. 62 Rent — 1 Servant
14 Acres of wheat generally — 1 Labourer
10 Ditto of barley, &c.

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, - | 6*d.* *per lb.* | Candles, - | 7*d.* *per lb.* |
| Cheeſe, - | 4 | Soap, - | 6½ |
| Beef, - | 3½ | Labourers houſe rent, | 30*s.* |
| Mutton, | 3¼ | Their firing, | 12*s.* |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 1*s.* 4*d.* a day
In hay-time, 1*s.* 4*d.* ditto for mowing
In winter, 9*d.* and 10*d.*
Reaping and mowing corn and harveſting it 5*s.* an acre, one with another.
Mowing graſs, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
Hoeing turnips, 4*s.* 6*d.*
Threſhing wheat, 6*d.* or 8*d.* the load, of three buſhels
——— barley, 1*s.* 6*d.* the quarter

## IMPLEMENTS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Waggon, | 16*l.* | A plough, | 1*l.* |
| A cart, | 12*l.* | A roller, | 12*s.* |

*Wakefield* is noted for the dreſſing trade: The cloths come to this town to be dyed, &c. and go through their laſt hands. The men earn from 6*s.* a week (in winter) to 14*s.* boys till their apprenticeſhip or 14 or 15. 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* a week. Around the town are many collieries; the men employed in them, earn 10*s.* or 12*s.* a week.

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, - | 1¼*d.* *per lb.* | Candles, | 6½*d.* *per lb.* |
| Mutton, | 3½ | Soap, - | 6 |

Beef,

Beef, - 3½ Butter, 7
Veal, - 3
Manufacturers houſe rent, from 40*s.* to 50*s.*
Their firing, 20*s.*

The trade of this place, is at preſent very dull; it has been ſo ever ſince the peace.

The country between *Wakefield* and *Leeds* continues very beautiful; but the roads ſtony and very ill made. At this town, but more in the neighbourhood, is carried on a vaſt manufacturing trade: *Leeds* cloth market is well known, and has been often deſcribed. They make chiefly broad cloths from 1*s.* 8*d.* a yard, to 12*s.* but moſtly of 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* Good hands at this branch, would earn about 10*s.* 6*d.* a week, the year round, if they were fully employed; but as it is, cannot make above 8*s.* This difference of 2*s.* 6*d.* is a melancholy conſideration. A boy of 13 or 14, about 4*s.* a week, ſome women earn by weaving as much as the men. The men, at what they call offal work, which is the inferior branches, ſuch as picking, rinting, &c. are paid 1*d.* an hour. Beſides broad cloths, there are ſome ſhalloons, and many ſtuffs made at *Leeds*, particularly *Scotch* camblets, grograms, burdies, ſome calimancoes, &c. The weavers earn from 5*s.* to 12*s.* a week; upon an average 7*s.* Boys of 13 or 14, 5*s.* a week. But they are all thrown out in bad weather; men in general at an average the year round, about 6*s.* or 6*s.* 6*d.* a week. They never want work at weaving. Dreſſers earn from 1*s.* to 3*s.* a day, but are much thrown out by want of work. The women by weaving ſtuffs, earn 3*s.* 6*d.* or 4*s.* a week. Wool combers, 6*s.* to 12*s.* a week. The ſpinning trade is conſtant, women earn about 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* a week. Girls of 13 or 14, earn 1*s.* 8*d.* a week. A boy of 8 or 9 at ditto, 2½*d.* a day; of ſix years old, 1*d.* a day. The buſineſs of this town flouriſhed greatly during the war, but ſunk much at the peace, and continued very languid till within theſe two years, when it began to riſe again.

PRO-

## PROVISIONS, &c.

Much oat bread eat, 10 or 11 ounces for 1*d.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, - | 8*d. per lb.* 18 or 19 ounces. | | |
| Cheeſe, - | 4 | Pork, - | 4*d. per lb.* |
| Mutton, - | 4 | Bacon, - | 7 |
| Beef, - | 4 | Veal, - | 2½ |

Milk, a pint in ſummer ½, in winter 1½*d.* and 1*d.*
Manufacturers houſe rent, 40*s.*
Their firing, 20*s.*

The country from *Leeds* to *Tadcaſter* is fine, and to *Winnmoor*, a ſtrong blue clay ſoil with noble crops on it. About *Kiddel*, land incloſed lets at about 8*s.* or 9*s.* an acre; it is generally limeſtone with a covering of various ſorts, but chiefly clay; Farms from 10*l.* to 150*l.* a year; the courſe

1. Fallow
2. Wheat or barley
3. Oats
4. Barley, &c.

They plough three or four times for wheat, ſow three buſhels, and gain in return 18 or 20. For barley they plough five times, ſow four buſhels, and reckon the medium produce at four quarters. They ſtir but once for oats, ſow better than four buſhels, and reap from three to eight quarters. For peaſe, they likewiſe ſtir but once, ſow three buſhels, and gain from eight to 20. They give but one earth for beans, ſow four buſhels broad-caſt, never hoe them, and reap from 12 to 40 buſhels. They reckon their ſoil in general too heavy for turnips, but plough five, ſix, or ſeven times, hoe once; value them at from 35*s.* to 50*s.* an acre, and uſe them for ſheep and oxen. Clover they ſow on wheat and barley, and get at one mowing on good land near three load of hay an acre. Mr. *Rooks*, from whom I have this account, has introduced the huſbandry of ſeeding the clover; he mows it for hay, or feeds the firſt crop, and lets the ſecond ſtand for ſeed, gets from 4 to 12 buſhels *per* acre; They manure with rape duſt, lay three quarters *per* acre

acre on wheat, and four on barley, coſts them 13*s.* 6*d.* a quarter beſides carriage of nine miles. They uſe two horſes double, in their light lands; in their ſtrong, four oxen and one horſe, or two oxen and two horſes; oxen reckoned beſt for ploughing. The particulars of a form,

| | |
|---|---|
| 283 Acres in all | 12 Oxen for ploughing |
| 70 Ditto graſs | 12 Ditto young, to ſucceed ditto |
| 213 Arable | 7 Servants |
| £. 120 Rent | 2 Labourers |
| 9 Horſes | Sows 70 Acres wheat |
| 4 Cows | 50 Barley, &c. |
| 180 Sheep | |

## PROVISIONS, *&c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, | 6½*d. per lb.* | Candles, | 6*d. per lb.* |
| Cheeſe, | 4 | Labourers houſe rent, | 18*s.* |
| Beef, | 3 | Wear of their tools, | 5*s.* |
| Mutton, | 3½ | Their firing, | 20*s.* |
| Veal, | 2½ | | |

## IMPLEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A waggon, 16*l.* | A harrow, 14*s.* |
| A cart, 8*l.* 10*s.* | A roller, 10*s.* |
| A plough, 1*l.* 5*s.* | |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 1*s.* and board
In hay time, 1*s.* 4*d.* for mowing
In winter, 1*s.* a day
Reaping wheat, and getting it in 5*s.*
Mowing ſpring corn and getting in, 2*s.* 6*d.*
——— graſs, 1*s.* 6*d.*
Hoeing turnips, 5*s.* 6*d.*
Ditching, 1*s.* the 28 yards

Threſh-

Threſhing wheat, 10*d.* the load of three buſhels
——— barley, &c. 1*s.* 4*d.* a quarter,

About *York* I remarked large quantities of potatoes planted in the open fields. Beans, potatoes, and clover, they reckon a fallow, and ſow winter corn after the latter two; ſixty buſhels they reckon a middling crop; they plant generally in rows, two feet aſunder, and earth them up by hand hoes. The fields in which they are ſet, let at about 12*s.* an acre.

I omit ſpeaking of the city of *York* at preſent, as I purpoſe returning to it in the race week, and expect then to view the public buildings with greater advantage. I took the road to *Beverley*.

About *Wilbersfort*, the ſoil is in general clay and ſome ſandy loams, the commons let at 5*s.* an acre, the field lands at 10*s.* and the graſs incloſures at 20*s.* Farms from 20*l.* to 60*l.* a year. Their courſe

1. Fallow
2. Wheat or rye, or barley
3. Oats or beans

They plough four times for wheat, ſow 10 pecks, and reap at a medium, 30 buſhels. For barley, they plough five times, ſow three buſhels, and reap from 30 to 40. They give four earths for rye, ſow two buſhels, and gain 25 in return. For oats, they ſtir but once, ſow four buſhels, and gain from 30 to 80. They ſow ſome peaſe, plough but once for them, uſe four buſhels of ſeed, and reckon from 15 to 20 about the mean produce. For beans they likewiſe plough but once, ſow them broad-caſt, four buſhels to the acre, never hoe, and gain about the ſame crop as of peaſe. Some few turnips are ſown upon the lands, that are freſh burnt, plough but once for them, never hoe, and eat them with cows and ſheep. They lime their lands a good deal; lay 64 buſhels upon an acre, reckon that it laſts two years; the expence 20*s.* The grand improvement which they practiſe on their new land is paring and burning; they give 5*s.* an acre for ſtubbing up the whins, 10*s.* for paring, and 5*s.* for burning. They ſow clover on their barley lands,

mow

mow it for hay, and get ſurpriſing crops, two load each mowing, and they ſow wheat after it. In a plough they uſe two horſes double, ſtir an acre a day. The product of a cow they reckon at 3 or 4*l.* The particulars of a farm I gained, as follow,

| | |
|---|---|
| 80 Acres in all | 2 Horſes |
| 40 Arable | 10 Cows |
| 40 Graſs | 1 Servant |
| £. 30 Rent | 1 Labourer |

## PROVISIONS, *&c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cheeſe, - | 2*d. per lb.* | Candles, | 6*d. per lb.* |
| Butter, - | 7 | Soap, - | 6 |
| Beef, - | 3½ | Labourers houſe rent, | 20*s.* |
| Mutton - | 3½ | Their firing, | 30*s.* |

## IMPLEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| A waggon, 12*l.* to 15*l.* (very narrow bodies) | A cart, 8*l.* |
| | A plough, 1*l.* |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 1*s.* 3*d.* a day, and board
In winter, 8*d.*
Reaping, 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*
Mowing graſs, 1*s.* 6*d.*
Threſhing, all by the day

A vile cuſtom I remarked, in ſome of the new incloſures here, was the ſowing common clover in laying down land for five, ſix, or ſeven years; that graſs laſts in their land but two years, ſo that you ſee ſome fields in which it is wearing out, in others it is quite gone and nothing but quick graſs and rubbiſh ſucceeding. The white thorn plants in the new hedges were all full of weeds, and of a ſtinted growth.

At *Hatton*, and the neighbourhood, I found ſeveral variations,

variations, which require freſh minutes; their ſoil is chiefly gravel, lets from 5*s.* to 20*s.* an acre, their courſe

1. Fallow 2. Wheat and rye 3. Barley 4. Peaſe

They give four ploughings for wheat, ſow two buſhels, and ſometimes more, and gain from 15 to 20. For barley they give five earths, ſow three buſhels, and get about 15 in return. They plough four times for rye, ſow two buſhels, and reap at a medium 20 buſhels; they ſow clover on their barley lands, cut it twice for hay, and get three loads at the two mowings. For oats they plough once, ſow four buſhels, and get four quarters. They ſtir once for peaſe, ſow two buſhels; the crop from nothing to twenty buſhels. For beans they give but one ploughing, ſow them broad-caſt, three buſhels to the acre, never hoe, and reckon the mean crop at three quarters. Very few turnips ſown. The particulars I gained of a farm were,

| | |
|---|---|
| 140 Acres | 4 Oxen |
| £. 70 Rent | 3 Servants |
| 4 Horſes | 1 Labourer |
| 16 Cows | |

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, | 4*d. per lb.* | Cheeſe, | 2½*d. per lb.* |
| Mutton, | 3 | Candles, | 6½ |
| Butter, | 7 18 *oz.* | Soap, | 6 |

Labourers houſe rent, 20*s.*
Wear of their tools, 10*s.*
Firing, 20*s.*

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 9*s.* a week and board
In hay time, ditto
In winter, 6*d.* a day and board

Reaping

Reaping *per* acre, 4*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*
Mowing graſs, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*ss*
Threſhing wheat, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* a quarter
——————Barley, 1*s.* 6*d.*
——————Oats, 1*s.*

## IMPLEMENTS. *&c.*

A waggon, 16*l.* 10*s.*
A cart, 5*l.* to 10*l.*
A plough, 1*l.*
A harrow, 6*s.*
Bricks, 11*s.* a thouſand
Oak-timber, 1*s.* 6*d.* a foot
Aſh ditto, 1*s.*

They uſe three, four and five horſes in a plough, and do an acre a day. The product of a cow well fed, from 5*l.* to 6*l.*

I remarked the whole way from *York* to *Beverley*, that they uſed many oxen in their huſbandry works; all the waggons I met had two oxen and two horſes in them. At *Barnby Moor* they informed me, that oxen were much the beſt, and exceeded horſes in every reſpect; would out-draw and out-plough them. The adjoining moors are common to the houſes around them; would let, if incloſed, at 3*s.* 6*d.* or 4*s.* an acre, without further improvement, and might be made, with nothing but good huſbandry, worth 10*s.* an acre. The ſoil in this country is chiefly ſand and gravel. The incloſures let at 20*s.* an acre, and the open fields at 7*s.* 6*d.* Their courſe of crops,

1. Fallow 2. Wheat 3. Barley

They pare and burn a little, and ſow rape on it: They have a little ſainfoine in their gravelly incloſures. Between *Market Weighton* and *Beverley*, I obſerved ſeveral warrens, which muſt raiſe the wonder of every traveller, to ſee ſuch good land left to ſo woeful an uſe; the turf is exceedingly rich and fine, and the plentiful crops of thiſtles ſcattered about it, prove the natural goodneſs of the ſoil; for the thiſtle is ſo luxuriant and exhauſting a vegetable, with ſo ſtrong and penetrating a tap root, that it is ſcarce ever found on bad ſoils.

About

About *Biſhop's Burton* is ſome of the moſt extraordinary open field land I have met with; for it let while open at 18*s.* and 20*s.* an acre; and now a bill of incloſure has paſſed, it is ſaid to be raiſed to near 30*s. per* acre. They raiſe ſometimes ſix quarters *per* acre of wheat, and ſix, and even ſeven of barley, which are immenſe crops upon any land, but eſpecially in open fields, that do not admit of the moſt beneficial treatment.

*Beverley* is a very pretty town, well and regularly built, very clean and well paved; the ſtreets broad and handſome. The minſter, for *Gothic* architecture, is a very light and beautiful building, and kept in good repair; but its *modern* decorators appear to have had ideas of neither beauty nor propriety; for, with true taſte, they have given the venerable pile juſt ſuch an entrance as you would imagine for a cake-houſe; a *new-faſhioned* iron rail, and gate *handſomely* adorned with gilding, and a modern ſtone wall with two urns of white ſtone, which, with a few reliefs cut on them, would do tolerably well for the decoration of a ſhrubbery. But theſe gentlemen, not content with this ſtroke of genuine propriety, have carried their *Grecian* ideas into the very choir of a *Gothic* cathedral. At the entrance, under the organ, they have raiſed ſome half dozen (if I recollect right) ionic pillars and pilaſters; and built an altar-piece in the ſtile of, I know not what. It is an *imperium in imperio*; the bird of *Jove* certainly flutters her lofty wings to command the attention of the ſpectator, and call it off from the barbariſm of *Goths* and *Vandals* to fix curious fluted *Corinthian* pillars, raiſed *merely* to ſupport the pedeſtal whereon appears the king of birds. You will not quickly meet with a more capital piece of abſurdity; and yet (if you could ſuppoſe a uſe for it) this altar-piece, as high as the cornice of the pillars, has ſomething light and well proportioned in it, but rendered heavy and unpleaſing by the eagle's pedeſtal. Cloſe adjoining

adjoining is a monument in memory of one of the *Piercy*'s, near 700 years old, adorned with a profuſion of carving in ſtone, very light and airy. Behind the altar-piece is a modern one, by *Scheemaker*, (Sir *Michael Warton*'s) which is in a heavy unpleaſing taſte.

But as I ſhall have the pleaſure of reſiding ſome days in this neighbourhood, I ſhall here make a pauſe in my journal, by aſſuring you how much I am, *&c.*

## LETTER IV.

AT *Riſby*, near this town, the ſeat of my very excellent friend, *E. M. Ellerker*, Eſq; I fixed my quarters ſome time, and took the opportunity of viewing the adjacent country. My firſt excurſion was to *Cave*, the ſeat of Sir *George Montgomery Metham*; from the hills in the way thither, is a very fine view of the river *Humber*, with the *Trent* falling into it on one ſide, and the *Ouſe* on the other; the neighbourhood of *Lincolnſhire* heightening the proſpect greatly. Sir *George* aſſured me, that when he came to his eſtate, he found his houſe in the middle of what deſerved the name of a bog; the ground all very flat, the offices noſing every window of the manſion, and all in the midſt of an open country, with not an acorn planted. His deſigns are not yet completed; but what is done, gives a very pleaſing ſpecimen of judgment and taſte. Behind the houſe is an agreeable ſloping fall, down to a very fine irregular ſheet of water, the banks of which are weaved in the trueſt taſte, with a juſt medium between the ſlight trivial bend, (which looks like an old ſtreight line turned into a waved one) and the ſtrong, bold, and ſudden indentures which ſhould ever be ſurrounded with natural woods, or wild unornamented ground; a graſs-walk waves along the banks, which, is cloſe ſhaven, and kept in neat order, and this is bounded by a thick plantation; ſo that the whole being in the ſtile of a pleaſure-ground, no other plan of forming the water would have had ſo great an effect. The head at the great end of the water appears at preſent full in view from both ſides; but Sir *George* deſigns to give the corner oppoſite to the houſe a ſweeping wave around the new plantation, which

which will take off the effect, and be a great improvement; when the plantations get up, the other end will be quite hid, and the whole have no other appearance than that of ornamented nature. Adjoining are many new plantations, ſketched with much taſte, with zig-zag walks through them in an agreeable ſtile; a paddock is paling in around the whole, which will be well ſurrounded with wood *. In a wood where there was once only a paltry ſtream, Sir *George* has made a beautiful lake, and inſtead of being totally open to every wind, he has diſpoſed on all ſides numerous and thriving plantations

From *Riſby* towards *Hull*, the ſoil improves in richneſs, great quantities of beans are ſown in the open fields, but I ſhould not forget to remark, that the crops are all over-run with weeds, to a greater degree in general than I remember to have ſeen; but when beans are never hoed, it is ſurprizing there ſhould ever be found a clean crop. At *Cottingham* they plant a great quantity of potatoes, chiefly for *Hull* market; their ſoil is a rich loam, or a mixed clay; lets at 3*l.* an acre; 70 or 80 pecks of ſetts plant an acre of land, and they reckon the return upon a medium at ten for one, or from 700 to 800 pecks; the price from 4*d.* to 6*d.* a peck. They hoe them ſeveral times according to the quantity of weeds, but never before they are up.

At this place Mr. *Watſon* has a pleaſure ground, which is very well worth ſeeing; it conſiſts of ſhrubberies with winding walks, and the imitation of a meandring river through the whole. The graſs plot

* Beſides theſe improvements, here are numerous and complete offices, both for the houſe and farm, newly built of a light-coloured lime-ſtone, dug almoſt on the ſpot. The following eſtimate of walling with this ſtone. Sir *George* was ſo kind as to give me.

A rood of ſeven yards in length, and one in depth, takes three loads of ſtone, the digging of which is — — — 1*s.* 6*d.*
Workmanſhip, — — — 3 6
Chipping and pointing, — — — 4 9

in front of the houſe ſurrounded with ever-greens and ſhrubs, with a *Gothic* bench on one ſide, is very pretty, and the clumps to the water's edge well diſpoſed: From thence, paſſing by a bridge, you follow the water through a paſture ground, with walks and benches around it; the banks cloſely ſhaven, the bends of them natural, and quite in the ſtile of a real river. About the middle of the field it divides and forms a ſmall iſland, which contains two or three clumps of ſhrubs, and is a very great ornament to the place; the walk afterwards leads to the other winding ones around the field, which is certainly laid out in general in a good taſte. There are however, one or two circumſtances, that cannot fail of ſtriking every ſpectator, which, if they were a little altered, would be a great improvement. Directly acroſs the whole runs a common foot-way, which, though walled in, cuts the grounds too much; a broad arch or two thrown over it, well covered with earth and planted with ſhrubs, would take off the ill effect of croſſing this path. In the water is the imitation of a rock, every kind of which is totally unconſonant with the pleaſing and agreeable emotions of the gently-winding ſtream, and ſmoothly-ſhaven banks; beſides, any rock worth ſeeing would ſwallow up this water. In the next place here are ſome urns, an ornament, when properly diſpoſed, of great efficacy; but cloſe, ſhady and ſequeſtered ſpots, whereon the eye falls by accident, as it were, are the places for urns, and not open lawns, full in the ſhining of the meridian ſun. Another point is the end of the river, being full in view, and to be walked around; this is in a bad taſte. It is ſurpriſing that the ideas of imitating nature, in rejecting a ſtreight line for the water, and giving its banks the wave of a real ſtream, ſhould not be extended to the hiding the concluſion, by winding it among the wood where it could not be followed; and it would have been a great improvement, to have given the ſtream in one place a much greater wave, ſo

as

as to have enlarged it to four times its preſent width; this would have added much to the variety of the ſcene. Laſtly, I might remark, that the circular baſon near the end of the river has a very bad effect; any water ſo very artificial, ſhould not be ſeen with the ſame eye that views the imitation of a real ſtream.

At and about a farm called *Hottenprice*, belonging to Mr. *Ellerker*, adjoining to *Cottingham*, I remarked a peculiar kind of ſoil, which is found very troubleſome to cultivate; it is a very looſe moory land, to the depth of about ſix or ſeven inches, and under it a ſtiff clay; they get very poor corn upon it, eſpecially barley; beans ſuit it beſt. It is, like all the other land in the country, kept on broad high ridges, and as the clay is ſtiff and retentive of water, which finds no drains to carry it off, the furrows in winter are half full of it. I apprehend it is to this cauſe the poverty and looſeneſs of the land is owing; if the ſurface was ploughed down, and well drained with hollow drains, by lying dry in the winter, it would become firmer and more ſound; this effect I have often obſerved in *Suffolk*. This land lets at about 9*s*. *per* acre. I ſhould not forget to remark, that over all this country I ſaw none but very ſlovenly huſbandry; no turnips hoed; the beans all full of weeds; much barley and oats the ſame; and all their lands wanting draining, even to the being over-run with ruſhes, flags, ſegg, *&c. &c.*

For miles around *Hull*, the land is all flat, and interſected by dykes alone, which ſeem full of water, notwithſtanding its being the middle of ſummer; but the part from *Cottingham* to *Hull* is now draining, and will probably be laid ſo dry as to take the water from out thoſe dykes. No ſoil can ever be of a wholeſome dryneſs, the ditches of which are nearly full of water. The flat lands are chiefly meadow ground, and let from 30*s*. to 35*s*. an acre. One piece of œconomy I obſerved with pleaſure, not remembering to have ſeen it before, which is the ſowing and planting the earth

with oats and potatoes that were thrown out of the ditches; you ſee a narrow ſtripe of fine oats, *&c.* around many of the paſture fields; and as this earth was thrown out but laſt winter, and undoubtedly of a moſt wet and ſour nature, it ſhews the rank luxuriance of that grain and root, to flouriſh ſo well on a ſoil but juſt turned out from the bottom of a ditch uſually full of water; this management was purſued upon the cleanſing of the old ditches, as well as the moulds of the new ones. But two remarks, no ſpectator of theſe newly drained lands can avoid making, *viz.* the immenſe breadth of the bye-roads, many of which lead only to a ſingle farm-houſe, or to about a dozen incloſures; they are all by act of parliament 60 feet broad: For theſe purpoſes it is prepoſterous to loſe ſuch quantities of ſtrong rich clay land of 30*s.* an acre, when half the breadth would be equally uſeful. High-roads, it is not to be regretted, the houſe ſhould inſiſt on that breadth for; but for ſuch as theſe, which have ſo very ſlight a traffic, it is a ſtriking abſurdity. Secondly, it muſt ſurely be obſerved, that many of theſe new incloſures are over-run with ruſhes, and other aquatic weeds, and are in many places ſo wet, as to poach with the tread of cattle, even at this ſeaſon; what therefore, muſt they do in winter? Now it is evident from this circumſtance, either that the true *fall* is not taken to carry off the water, (ſo much of which we ſee ſtagnating in the ditches) or that the ditches are not of a ſufficient depth to drain the land. But ſuppoſing either of theſe, or both, or neither, to be the caſe, yet there appears the greateſt reaſon to apprehend, that theſe incloſures cannot be perfectly drained without the aſſiſtance of hollow drains, ſuch as are uſed in common in *Suffolk* and *Eſſex*; if the ditches are found to be of a ſufficient depth (of which, however, I have no conception) drains laid into them of about 30 inches deep, 4 inches wide at bottom, and ten at top, filled 12 inches deep with ſtones, bones, horns or wood covered thinly with ſtraw or broom,

broom, and then the molds and turf laid in again: theſe cut acroſs the lands, about a perch and half aſunder, would be a prodigious improvement, even to nearly doubling the value of the land, for they would kill all the aquatic rubbiſh, and make the graſs ſurpriſingly ſweeter and finer, both for feeding and hay.

*Hull* is a large, and in general a cloſe-built town, but ſome of the ſtreets are wide and handſome; all of them, down to the narroweſt alley, excellently paved and perfectly clean; but in winter I ſuppoſe the latter circumſtance not ſo great, although there are ſcavengers publickly appointed for cleaning them. The houſes in general are well built, and great numbers of them new, but I ſaw few large ones. The trade carried on here is very great, for a number of the moſt conſiderable manufacturing towns in *England* being ſituated on the rivers that fall into the *Humber*, are infinitely advantageous to the commerce of this place; enabling its merchants to export largely to moſt parts of the world, a variety of manufactures at the very firſt hand; and the ſame river, particularly the *Trent*, the *Ouze*, the *Rother*, *&c. &c.* which bring them theſe fabricks, likewiſe give them a vaſt ſhare of the corn trade, and then the return by wine, deals, coals, iron, hemp, *American* products, &c. &c. &c. form together a prodigious traffic. They have even entered into the *Greenland* fiſhery, which was ſuppoſed to be loſt to this kingdom when given up by the *South-Sea* Company. Three large ſhips, of above 500 tons each, made the voyage this year, one of which caught four whales and an half *, and 150 ſeals. The merchants of *Hull* deſerve much commendation for entering into a buſineſs ſo extremely expenſive, hazardous, and ſo often diſadvantageous; but from which our neighbours the *Dutch*, have

* If two ſhips join in the taking a whale, they divide it, which occaſions the halves, which, without explanation, appear ſo odd.

made ſuch aſtoniſhing profit. There are about 150 ſail of ſhips belonging to *Hull*, riſing from ſmall craft to 600 tons. The harbour is ſmall, but very ſecure; at its entrance from the *Humber* is a regular fortification, garriſoned, but of no great ſtrength, from which you have a fine view of the river and its mouth to the ſea; it is here three miles broad.

They reckon in *Hull* that the number of ſouls is 24,000; but from the ſize of the town, I have no conception they can amount to 20,000.

Among the publick buildings of the town, thoſe I found moſt worthy of notice were, 1. The trinity-houſe, a very antient eſtabliſhment for the maintenance of captains widows; there is nothing ſtriking in the building, but in one of the rooms is a modern ſea-piece, repreſenting the battle between Sir *Edward Hawke*, and the *French* fleet off *Quiberon* bay, by *D. Serres*. It is a good picture; the ſmoak in a variety of colours and expreſſions, the clouds, and the clear obſcure of the whole, are pleaſing. In one of the paſſages remember to obſerve, the effigy of a man in a boat, who was taken up at ſea, alive, but died in three days. The following is the deſcription.

" *Andrew Barker* one of the maſters of this houſe, upon his voyage from *Greenland*, *Anno Domini* 1613, too kup this boat and a man in it, of which this is the effigy, the coat, bag, oars and dart, the ſame.

The boat is only 18 inches broad and 10 feet long covered over, ſo as juſt to admit the man to ſit in it, and joins round his waiſt, it is amazing it ſhould live a ſingle day at ſea.

2. The new theatre is well contrived and handſome; contains a ſmall orcheſtra, a pit and three ranges of boxes and galleries; but the balluſtrade fronts of the boxes being lead coloured, has not a good effect, they had better have been pannelled, unleſs carved and gilt; the ſtage has not half a ſufficiency of extent in front of the houſe.

3. The

3. The aſſembly room is handſome and well contrived; it is 50 by 27 and 25 high; the card room (32 by 20) is parallel with it, ſo that at the entrance you ſee through the doors of each, upon a large handſome pier-glaſs at the further ſide of the latter, catching the principal glaſs luſtres in a proper manner: Of theſe there are eight in the aſſembly room, and one in the card rooom. The former of theſe is walled with a moſt diſagreeable red clouded coloured ſtone, which deſtroys the beauty of the room: It is ornamented with ionic pilaſters. The muſic gallery is a coved receſs on one ſide, the front of which being parallel with the ſide of the room, the proportions are not damaged by it, nor has it that vile effect, which we always obſerve in projecting galleries of every kind.

The ſoil about *Riſby* is generally a pretty ſtrong loam from four to eight inches deep, and then a vaſt ſtratum of chalk ſtone. In ſome fields the chalk ſtone is covered with a ſurface of clay. The farms are in general ſmall, they riſe from 10*l.* a year to 150*l.* but are generally from 50*l.* to 100*l.* In the open fields, which are much more in quantity than the incloſures, the lands let at various prices. In *Walkington* field, where the ſoil is chiefly clay, ſo as to yield wheat and beans, it lets at about 7*s.* 4*d.* an acre, whereas in *Little Weighton*, which is barley land, and ſtands in need of being manured now and then with rape duſt, it is not above 4*s.* Some of the open land however, lets as high as 11*s.* and 14*s.* but it is not much. Incloſures of graſs that are not low and rich, from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* The arable ditto from 9*s.* to 10*s.* In ſome neighbouring towns however, rents run much higher, as 5*s.* 6*s.* and to 10*s.* in general for open field; and from 15*s.* to 25*s.* old incloſures.

The courſe of crops in the open lands, clay ſoil,

1. Fallow 2. Wheat 3. Beans

In others not ſo ſtrong.

1. Fallow 3. Peaſe or lentils; or if the ſoil is
2. Barley very thin, grey oats

For

For wheat, they plough 4 times, ſow 2 buſhels and a peck, and reckon 17 or 18 buſhels in the open fields a middling crop. In the incloſed ones three quarters two buſhels.

For barley they plough four times, ſow three buſhels and an half; and gain in return, in their open lands four quarters and an half, and in the incloſures five quarters.

They plough but once for oats, ſow three buſhels and an half; and the mean produce they reckon at four quarters in the open fields and five quarters and an half in the incloſures. At *Cottingham* one farmer aſſerts, the having raiſed 12 quarters from off an acre.

For beans, they give but one ſtirring, ſow three buſhels and half broad-caſt, never hoe them, nor feed the weeds with ſheep: They get about three and half in the open fields, and four quarters in the incloſures.

Of peaſe they ſow but few; plough for them but once, ſow three buſhels and an half, and reckon the mean produce at two quarters, or two and a buſhel.

For lentils they likewiſe plough but once, ſow two buſhels and a peck *per* acre; the crop about two quarters and half, or three quarters.

Very little rye ſowed here.

Turnips are but coming in, they make their land pretty fine for them, ſcarce any farmer hoes them, but thoſe which are run over, are done in ſo ſlovenly a manner, that little good reſults from the operation, they uſe them only in the feeding of ſheep.

Clover and rye-graſs, and ſainfoine unknown among the common farmers.

In a few of the neighbouring pariſhes, ſome rape is ſown both for feeding of ſheep, and for crops of ſeed; it is generally thrown in upon new broke up land, and with good ſucceſs, having produced from three to five quarters *per* acre.

They

They are throughout this tract pretty attentive to the manuring of their land: Lime, after being long unknown is coming into uſe, and thoſe who have tried it find great advantage from the practice.

Soap-aſhes, they buy wherever they can, and find nothing to exceed them.

All ſorts of manure is bought at high prices at *Hull*, and carried nine or ten miles around. Rape-duſt from the oil mills is a capital article with them, having found it of prodigious benefit to all ſorts of land; but it is chiefly laid on their barley lands. All other ſorts of manure, ſuch as coal-aſhes, horſe, hog and cow dung, the ſullage of the ſtreets, &c. &c. &c. is purchaſed at about 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* a waggon load of 50 buſhels, and ſpread on the fields to great profit. About 50 years ago, the manuring from *Hull* was begun by a poor man who hired a cloſe of graſs; he had four aſſes which he employed conſtantly in carrying away aſhes and dung, and ſpreading them upon his paſture, the improvement of which was ſo manifeſt, that his neighbours followed the example; whoever brought away manure for many years, were paid for taking it; 25 years ago, it was to be had for 6*d.* to 1*s.* a load, but the country around by degrees, all coming into the practice, the price has aroſe to its preſent height, extraordinary good ſtuff will ſell for 5*s.* a load.

They are very ſenſible of the benefit of folding their ſheep; their folds riſe from 120 to 200.

Scarce any paring and burning. Their farm yard manure is carefully ſpread on the ſoil, but never mixed with earth.

There are ſeveral warrens in this neighbourhood, which (like thoſe I mentioned on the other ſide of *Beverley*) appear from the luxuriance and verdure of the graſs, and from the multiplicity and height of the thiſtles, to be excellent land—indeed the ſoil muſt be naturally good, or it could not yield ſuch a ſpontaneous growth: But yet theſe large tracks of country are ſuffered to remain in their preſent ſtate, which is comparatively

paratively that of waſtes, to what they might eaſily be converted to: Their rents are about 6*s*. an acre; and when I enquired the reaſon of not turning them into arable farms, I was told that the farmers could not give above 9*s*. or 10*s*. an acre for a few years, after which the rent would fall below what it is at preſent: This is the ſtrongeſt proof imaginable of wrong ideas of huſbandry, for it ſhews that the farmers here have no other notion of breaking up old graſs, but that of immediate ploughing out its very heart and truſting to chance for a renewal of fertility; whereas ſuch a rich ſurface as theſe warrens ſhould be managed with the greateſt caution, very little corn taken from them, but much turnips, clover and rye-graſs, and ſainfoine, by which means the ſoil would be for ever in heart, the rent greatly raiſed, and the value more at the end of a leaſe than at the beginning.

Mr. *Ellerker*'s ſteward has in his farm, ſtruck out a better huſbandry than that of his neighbours; inſtead of remaining like them ignorant of the clover huſbandry, he has judiciouſly introduced it into a courſe which cannot be exceeded.

1. Turnips 3. Clover two years
2. Barley 4. Wheat

This is very different from the courſes I gave above, and infinitely preferable to them; but I ſhould remark, that as the ſoil has no complete fallow, the turnip huſbandry ſhould be managed with the utmoſt attention, or a worſe courſe cannot be fixed on. If the preparation for the turnips is not very complete by ſuch a number of ploughings, and harrowings, as not only reduce the ſoil to garden fineneſs, but totally diveſt it for the time of weeds; and if the hoeings do not ſet the plants at a due diſtance from each other, ſo as to admit a 10 or 12 inch hoe around every one, for the utter extirpation of the remaining weeds, and for carrying on the vegetable to its utmoſt growth as well for the thorough covering of the land to breed the nitre, as for the value of the crop: If theſe points are not well

well attended to, this very beneficial courſe will prove by no means advantageous; for a crop of ſpring corn following them with a crop of graſſes amongſt it, and another of wheat upon them, and all without the intervention of more than one or two ploughings, the land if not thoroughly cleaned in the turnip fallow, muſt give a crop of wheat full of weeds. And every courſe, the laſt crop of which is weedy, may be pronounced either bad, or badly managed: No land is well conducted, that is not *always* clean: It is almoſt needleſs to add upon the courſe of crops in queſtion, that the turnips ought on every account to be fed off the land by ſheep.——But to return.

Mr. *Ayer* (the ſteward) hoes his turnips always once, and generally twice, and feeds them off with ſheep. He finds his clover of incomparable uſe to him both in mowing for hay, and feeding, and the wheat he gets after it on the earth, is generally a fine crop. If the clover turns out an indifferent or a weedy crop, he ſows beans upon it inſtead of wheat; manages them like his neighbours, except in ſowing a ſmaller quantity of ſeed, about two buſhels and half; and in this way without hoeing, he gets ſtalks with above 40 pods, he brought me one of laſt year, that had 46, but ſuch ſtalks cannot be common, but muſt grow in an open vacant ſpot.

Cabbages he has cultivated theſe four years. The large *Scotch* cabbage: Sows the latter end of *February*, pricks them out once before they are ſet in the field. He never gives the land a whole year's fallow for them; only from *November* till the time of planting, which is the beginning of *June*; but always manures for them with about 10 loads of yard dung: The large ſtrong plants he ſets directly from the ſeed-bed into the field. His rows are three feet aſunder, and the plants two feet in the rows, he never watered any but once; however that muſt ever remain accidental, in very dry ſeaſons they would not ſtrike root without watering. A man plants an acre in three days. He

horſe

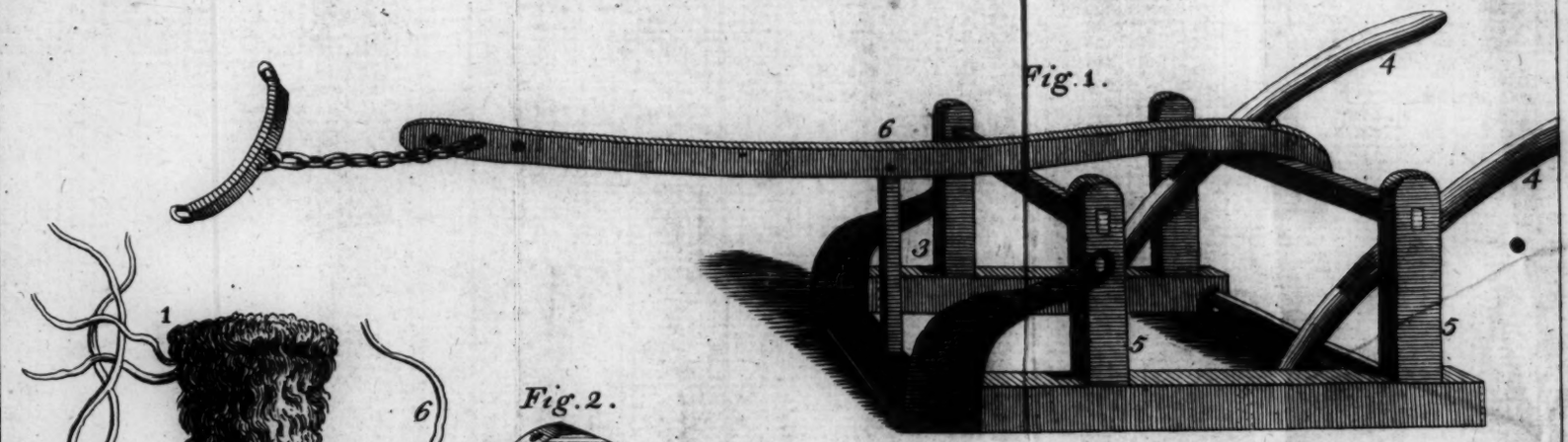
horſe-hoes them according as the weeds riſe from once to thrice; begins to cut the latter end of *November*, and has always found them to laſt till the end of *April:* He generally uſes them for the fatting of oxen; both for finiſhing the large ones of 70, 80, and 90 ſtone (14 *lb.*) that have been fatting through the ſummer, and alſo for the total fatting of others of 36 or 40 ſtone, taken lean from work in *November*, put directly to cabbages, and made fit for the butcher by the middle of *April:* And he finds them to carry the beaſts forward in an excellent manner: They are ſtalled in a houſe, and have a little hay given them every day. As I did not apprehend cabbages to be a food ſufficient to finiſh the fatting of a large ox, I repeated my inquiries on that head; and he aſſured me, that he had ſold oxen from cabbages at 23*l.* each. An acre of good plants has with him completely fatted two beaſts of 36 ſtone each. His ſentiments upon the crop in general, are highly in its favour; he thinks it pays much better than turnips, and affords not only a ſurpriſing quantity of food, but is a very profitable crop.

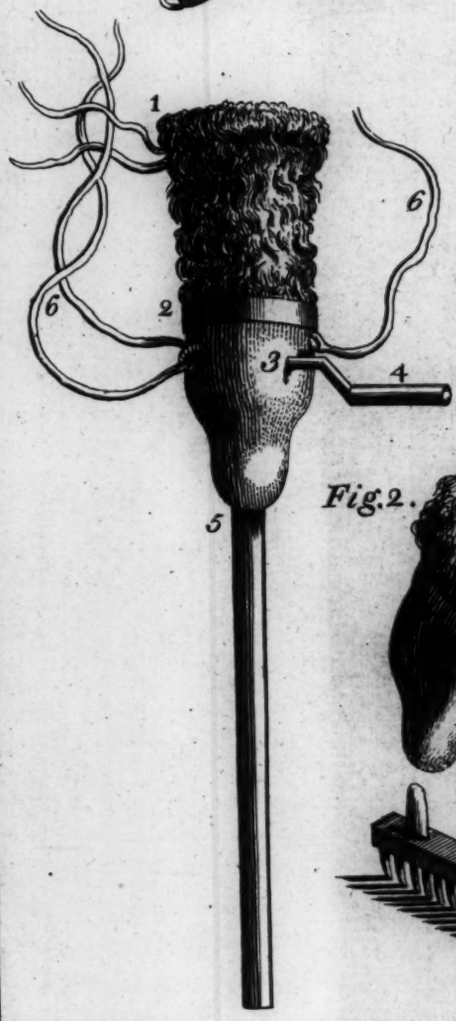
Mr. *Ayer* has limed more than any of his neighbours. He lays 12 quarters on an acre when alone; but ſometimes mixes it with other manure, then only eight, generally on to turnip land, and finds great benefit from it; the effect of it being plainly viſible ſeven years after: Plate II. fig. 1. is the ſketch of a machine invented by this ingenious cultivator for cutting up mole and ant hills, which he has found to anſwer greatly.

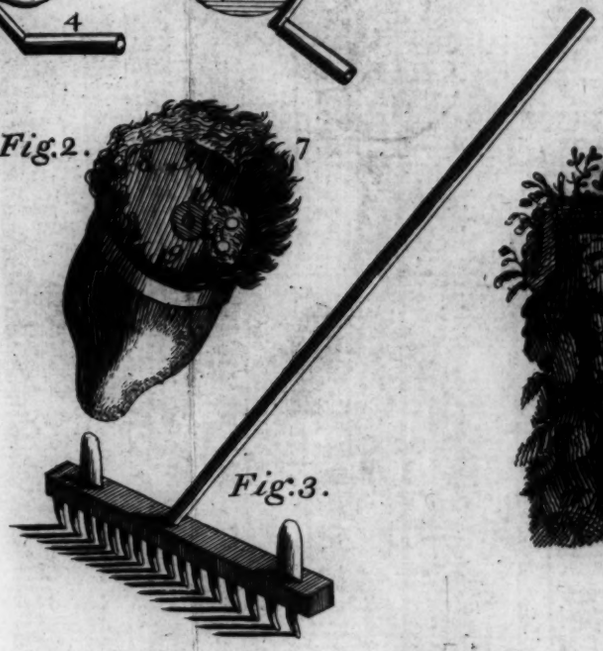
(1.) The beam nine feet long and four inches ſquare.
(2.) The two flat ſhares of iron four feet long and five inches wide.
(3.) The ſide pieces five feet long, and five inches broad, by four thick.
(4.) The handles four feet ſix inches long.
(5.) The four ſtandards, two feet high from the ground, ſame ſize as beam.

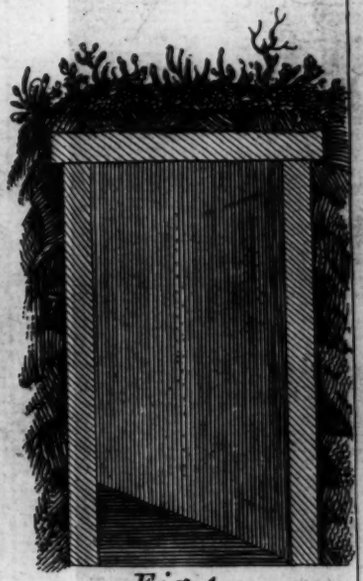
I forgot

Vol. I. pa. 110.







I forgot to tell you, that all the tillage of this country, is performed by horſes which are much preferred to oxen for that purpoſe; but the latter are chiefly uſed in the waggon for bringing home the crop, or for carrying manure, *&c.* but generally two oxen and two horſes. They all aſſert, that two oxen at a draught are much ſtronger than two horſes, and will carry out a much greater weight. In the heavy lands they plough with four horſes a breaſt; in the light ones with two, and do an acre or an acre and half a day; and what is very aſtoniſhing, and to me unparalleled, is their ploughing with four horſes, without a driver; there is no ſuch thing as a driver known in the country: A lad ploughs, and drives the four horſes by two lines, with great eaſe. I ſhould likewiſe inform you, that it is here much the cuſtom to mow their wheat; they do it with a common ſcythe, and cut *to* the ſtanding corn, not *from* it as with ſpring corn: A woman follows every mower, to gather the corn, and lay it in order for binding; and a man follows every two ſcythes to bind after the women: A man will mow from an acre and half to two acres a day; it is reckoned a ſlovenly method, for it takes in great quantities of weeds at the bottoms of the ſheaves, and the ground is obliged to be raked.

The particulars I gained of two farms, one encloſed, and the other open, are as follow. In the firſt,

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 Acres in all | 4 Working oxen |
| 130 Graſs | 4 Cows |
| 70 Arable | 70 Sheep |
| £. 120 Rent | 2 Servants |
| 7 Horſes | 2 Labourers |

In the ſecond

| | |
|---|---|
| 70 Acres, all arable | 3 Cows |
| £. 40 Rent | 150 Sheep (a common right) |
| 10 Horſes | 4 Servants |
| 4 Oxen beſides young beaſts | 2 Labourers |

IMPLE-

## IMPLEMENTS, &c.

A waggon, 15*l.* to 17*l.*
A cart, 10*l.*
A plough, 17*s.*
A harrow, 12*s.*
Oak timber, 1*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* a foot
Aſh, ditto
A run of wheels of aſh, 3*l.* a year ago, but now raiſed to 3*l.* 15*s*
Bricks, 11*s.* a thouſand

## LABOUR.

From *Midſummer* to *Michaelmas*, 12*s.* a week and ſmall beer
In winter, 7*s.* a week
Reaping, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 9*d.* an acre
Mowing ſpring corn, 2*s.* 9*d.*
—— — graſs, 1*s.* 9*d.* on the wolds to 4*s.* 6*d.* in low lands
Hoeing turnips, 5*s.* 6*d.*
Repairing hedges, the ditch five feet broad and three deep, 1*s.* 6*d.* the rood or ſeven yards
Threſhing wheat, 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter
—— —— barley, lentils and peaſe 1*s.*
—— —— oats, 9*d.*
Wages of farming ſervants for all ſorts of work, 12*l.*
Ditto plough lads, 7*l.*
Dairy women, 5*l.*

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, - | 3*d. per lb.* | Cheeſe, - | 2½*d. per lb.* |
| Mutton, | 3 | Butter, - | 5½ |
| Veal, - | 4 | | |

Labourers houſe rent, 20*s.*
Labourers wear of tools, 15*s.*
Their firing, 5*s.* (whins chiefly)
Poor rates, 6*d.* in the pound rack rents
Surveyors rate, 3*d.* in ditto ſometimes

Tythes

Tythes generally gathered.

Land upon a medium ſells at 35 years purchaſe.

The prices of labour are moſt of them extremely high; and the occaſion is ſuppoſed, by all I converſed with on the ſubject, to be owing to the public works which have been for ſome time, and yet continue to be carried on in the neighbourhood, ſuch as draining, incloſing and making of turnpikes: Such works muſt and will have hands, by giving ſomething above the common amount of wages, which obliges the farmers alſo to raiſe their pay until ſomewhat of a competition enſues, inſomuch that very lately (ſince harveſt begun) the commiſſioners of a neighbouring drainage cried in *Beverley* ſtreets, 2*s*. 6*d* a day for common ſpadeſmen. Theſe high wages, the gentlemen and farmers all aſſert, to be of no ſervice to the poor families, but to affect the price of labour out of proportion to the number of hands taken from huſbandry; becauſe the men that earn 3*s*. or 4*s*. a day, ſcarce ever work above three days in a week, but drink out the reſt; and thus no great number being publickly employed, makes the labourers in winter ſo ſaucy, that they are forced to be almoſt bribed to threſh

Perhaps there is no part of the kingdom which can furniſh a ſtronger inſtance of *employment* creating *hands*, than that of the works, I have juſt mentioned. It has been aſſerted by abundance of writers, that the kingdom wants people to carry on the undertakings publick and private, which are always in agitation. Thoſe circumſtances which either prove or diſprove this aſſertion, however ſeemingly trivial, ought not to be overlooked: Several of the gentlemen, and many of the farmers of this neighbourhood aſſert, that the war carried off ſo many men, that it was with difficulty the harveſts could be got in; but I never heard, here or any where elſe, that a ſingle field of corn was ever left to ſpoil for want of hands to cut and carry it; nor do I remember any where the mention of one barn of corn, that remained full for want of men to threſh

it: General complaints have been, and are very common, but thoſe inſtances which prove the aſſertions, will be found extremely rare; the war might occaſion a ſcarcity of hands uſually employed, but that ſcarcity in the nature of things will bring forth others not uſually employed, until the increaſe of employment will be found to raiſe men like muſhrooms.

The ſcarcity of hands in this country, is at preſent loudly talked of; and attributed to the drainages, incloſures, and turnpike roads, carrying on; theſe public works act like a war in taking from the farmers abundance of hands they uſed to employ: But if employment does not create induſtrious people, how comes the preſent harveſt to be in ſuch forwardneſs? From whence theſe troops of hands I ſee in the fields? The inſtance of this angle of country is peculiarly ſtrong, as they employ no travelling *Scotch*, or *Iriſh* harveſtmen; common in many other places. Here I behold ſome hundreds of men employed by public works, the commiſſioners of which, carry on their buſineſs ſo eagerly, that before the harveſt began, they cried 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, for a common ſpadeſman: Now how can ſuch works be carried on, at a time that all the buſineſs of huſbandry is ſeaſonably performed, and yet hands be really wanted? It is impoſſible.

But here I am aware it will be urged, that the reality of the ſcarcity of men is proved by the riſe and height of wages and pay, which are very great: But this proves nothing; for ſure every one muſt be ſenſible, that if men were not in being, money could not buy them; a riſe of wages is a moſt factitious contingency, a circumſtance that operates we know not how, and is founded, in a multiplicity of caſes, on we know not what: But the exiſtence and increaſe of the *working* hands are palpable; the progreſs of all public and private works at the ſame moment ſufficiently prove this. Thus it is of no conſequence to either ſide of the preſent argument, to talk of wages and pay; whether they are immenſely high, or unreaſonably low, it makes

makes no kind of difference; the number of induſtrious hands is the ſingle point to be attended to as proof: If we recur to the chain of *cauſes* of an increaſe of induſtry, we ſhall there find the riſe of wages coming in for its ſhare, and forming one material link.

Two ſhillings and ſixpence a day, will undoubtedly tempt ſome to work, who would not touch a tool for one ſhilling. A fellow that has been uſed to lounge at home, in an idle cottage, may be tempted out by high wages, though not by low ones: Another that in cheap times uſed to baſk himſelf all day in the ſun, holding a cow by a line to feed on a balk, in dear ones, betakes himſelf to the pick-axe and the ſpade. In a word, idle people are converted by degrees into induſtrious hands; youths are brought forward to work; even boys perform their ſhare, and women at the proſpect of great wages clap their hands with chearfulneſs, and fly to the ſickle. Thus a new race of the induſtrious, is by degrees created, and its increaſe is proportioned to its creation; an effect ſo undoubted, that any village in this country might by an increaſing employment be preſently raiſed to a *Sheffield*, or a *Birmingham*. But who is weak enough to ſuppoſe, that the ſurrounding farmers would therefore want hands?

But there is another circumſtance, which is a ſtrong additional proof, that the increaſe of the induſtrious, occaſioned by an increaſe of employment, muſt be immenſe, and even more than apparent; and that is the effect which great pay is attended with, of making men idle: This now appears a ſtriking contradiction to what I have before aſſerted; but a very few words will ſufficiently explain it.

Great earnings operate, as I have already explained, in bringing people to work who otherwiſe would have continued idle; but they at the ſame time have a ſtrong effect on all who remain the leaſt inclined to idleneſs or other ill courſes, by cauſing them to work but four or five days, to maintain themſelves the ſeven; this is

a fact ſo well known in every manufacturing town, that it would be idle to think of proving it by argument—The operation of great wages therefore is this; they prodigiouſly increaſe the number of the induſtrious; but at the ſame time take away the neceſſity of working a day, for a day's maintenance, which, though it cannot be ſuppoſed to render all at times idle, yet much affect a great number.

Thus it is evident, that the increaſe of employment raiſes wages, and the riſe of wages increaſes the number of the induſtrious, the latter effect, muſt be much greater than apparent; for not increaſing *the quantity of labour*, proportionally to the *number of hands*; the increaſe of the latter muſt be out of proportion to the increaſe of employment, or ſome of the demands would be unſupplied. For inſtance, 500 hands are employed by huſbandry, public works are ſet on foot, which would take 300, upon the average of work done by labourers among the farmers; but as the increaſe of wages occaſions a new ſpecies of idleneſs, the works would be at a ſtand, if only 300 new induſtrious were drawn forth, ſo that 350, or 400, muſt poſſibly be created by the riſe of wages, to do the work of 300.

It is for theſe reaſons, which are founded upon the moſt ſimple of all principles, the common emotions of human nature, that no induſtrious nation need ever to fear a want of hands for executing any the moſt extenſive plans of publick or private improvement; it would be falſe to aſſert, that ſuch plans could any where be executed at a given expence, or at a certain rate of wages; but wherever employment exiſts; that is, money to be expended; workmen can never be wanting. A new war may draw off ſome hundred thouſand men, turnpikes may at the ſame time be greatly extended; marſhes may be drained; open fields be incloſed; harbours opened, and new cities raiſed, without any prejudice to huſbandry: Let but the requiſite money be found, men

can

can never be wanting:—It is no paradox to aſſert, that money will at any time make men.

The *Eaſt Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, is one proof of theſe aſſertions among others; for the incloſures and turnpikes were carried on with great ſpirit, during the latter years of the war, notwithſtanding the great ſcarcity of hands ſo often talked of.

In my excurſion to the races at *York*, I took the opportunity to view ſuch of the public buildings, *&c.* as I heard were worth ſeeing: The minſter claimed the firſt notice; it is an immenſe pile, and conſidering its enormous ſize, not heavy; though the lightneſs is not ſo ſtriking as in many others I have ſeen. The dimenſions of it are as follow,

| | *Feet.* |
|---|---|
| The whole length beſides the buttreſſes is, | 524½ |
| Breadth of the eaſt end, | 105 |
| Breadth of the weſt end, | 109 |
| Length of the croſs iſle, from north to ſouth, | 222 |
| Height of the lantern ſteeple to the vault, | 188 |
| Height of it to the top of the leads, | 213 |
| Height of the body of the church, | 99 |
| Breadth of the inſide iſles, north and ſouth, | 18 |
| Height of the ſide arches, north and ſouth, | 42 |
| From the weſt end to the choir door, | 261 |
| Length of the choir from the ſteps aſcending to the door to the preſent altar table, | 157½ |
| Breadth of the choir, | 46½ |
| From the choir door to the eaſt end, | 222 |
| Height of the eaſt window, | 75 |
| The breadth of it, | 32 |

The entrance ſtrikes the mind with that awe which is the reſult of the magnificence ariſing from vaſtneſs; but I never met with any thing in the proportion of a Gothic cathedral, that was either great or pleaſing; the loftineſs is ever too great for the breadth, inſomuch, that one muſt bend back the head to be able to view the cieling. What a glorious area would 220 feet long by 100 high, form, if the breadth was pro-

portioned? But how diſguſting is a diſproportion in any of the dimenſions! Here is much carving in ſtone, that is ſurpriſingly light; particularly the canopy of a monument by the ſide of the eaſt window; ſome of the ornaments to the archbiſhop *Savage*'s tomb, and the decorated diviſions of the eaſt window, &c. &c. That window is amazingly executed, both in painting and maſonry; the gallery acroſs it, and the projecting frame-work of ſtone is exceſſively light and imperceptible at a ſmall diſtance. The ſtone work in the upper part of the weſt window is alſo traced in a very light and beautiful manner.

The chapter-houſe is perhaps the moſt peculiar *Gothic* building in the world, for it is elegance and proportion itſelf. It is an octagon of 36 feet, the height in the centre of the cieling 67. No perſon can enter this room without being ſtruck with the juſtneſs and harmony of the proportion. Seven of the diviſions are large windows, and there is a ſmall gallery that runs round the whole, which I ſhould not have mention, but it is obſervable the projection of it is ſo well and ſkilfully contrived, as not in the leaſt to offend the eye.

The caſtle or priſon in this city is perhaps the moſt airy, healthy, and *pleaſant* priſon in *Europe*; and for theſe circumſtances is worth ſeeing.

The aſſembly-room is reckoned the fineſt in *England*; the late earl of *Burlington* (or *Kent* under him) was the architecture who deſigned it, on the plan of an *Egyptian* hall. It is ſurrounded by very magnificent *Corinthian* pillars, which have a noble effect. The dimenſions are 120 feet long from wall to wall, 40 broad from wall to wall, and 40 high; but as the eye commands nor even ſees further than to the pillars, theſe are not the proportions that we ſee; the pillars themſelves are above two feet in diameter, and there runs behind them a ſpace of four feet wide; ſo that the dimenſions which appear, and conſequently alone to be conſidered, are 108 long, 28 broad, and 40 high,

high, which height is ſo totally out of proportion to the breadth, as to deſtroy in a great meaſure the elegance of the room, and gives it the appearance of a very fine paſſage or anti-room to ſome magnificent ſaloon. The paſſage behind the pillars was abſurdly intended for the ſeats, and uſed ſo for ſome time; but the company was by that means quite loſt, and ſeen no more than if they had hid themſelves in the cloiſters of a cathedral; this occaſioned their moving the ſeats in front of the pillars, which was a great improvement, but at the ſame time not only leſſened the breadth of the room, before too narrow, but likewiſe took off from the beauty of the pillars, by totally hiding their baſe, and a large part of their ſhafts. An aſſembly-room which is always dedicated to livelineſs and gaiety, ſhould undoubtedly be adorned in a gay and elegant manner, with carving, gilding, and glaſſes; if a *profuſion* of ornament was any where excuſeable, it would certainly be in the temple of pleaſure; but this room is ſo totally devoid of decoration, that the plainneſs of it muſt ſtrike every one. The walls have no other ornament than niches which ſeem calculated for *Egyptian* mummies: There are no other lights in the room than the glaſs luſtres, (only one of which is fine) which are at preſent inſufficient for lighting it, ſo that there is a darkneſs between the pillars quite diſpleaſing; not a morſel of gilding is to be ſeen, no carving but the capitals of the pillars, and not a glaſs of any kind in the room; a defect which, I am ſure, the ladies will agree with me in condemning.——But when a room that requires decoration is ſurrounded with pillars, they ſhould certainly be at ſuch a diſtance from each other as to admit a full view of a ſpace on the wall behind, ſufficient for a large glaſs or picture, with a ſpreading frame for a wreath of candles in it, which theſe at *York* will not; and if they would, ſuch ornaments ſhould certainly be in a good meaſure commanded from the whole room, which cannot

be the caſe with pillars. For this reaſon, I apprehend, that pilaſters are *for an aſſembly-room* more proper than pillars, as they admit a full view of the ornamented wall, at the ſame time that they aſſiſt in decorating it. It muſt however be confeſſed, that if the walls are ſuch as ſhould be ſcreened, then pillars are preferable. Another objection to them is, the drowning the muſic. The adjoining rooms for tea, cards, *&c.* are mere nothings.

Upon the banks of the river, which is a fine one, they have a very good walk, near a mile long. In the middle it winds through a little grove of trees in a very pleaſing manner, the river appearing through them in a pictureſque ſtile; from this walk you look one way upon the river running through the meadow grounds, and the other up to the bridge in the city, the centre arch of which is very large, and forms a fine object; the ſloops, barges, boats, and buſineſs of the river, are moſt lively objects for this very agreeable walk.

But by far the moſt curious things to be ſeen at *York* are the copies of ſeveral capital paintings, worked by Miſs *Morret*, a lady of a moſt ſurpriſing genius. It is impoſſible to view her works without great aſtoniſhment; for certainly the art of imitation in work is carried by her to the higheſt point of perfection. Exceedingly fine tapeſtries are often ſeen, and here and there a piece of flowers, or bunch of grapes, done in a moſt pleaſing manner; but to copy fine paintings, containing ſeveral figures, with a grace, a brilliancy, and an elegance ſuperior to the originals, was reſerved for this moſt ingenious lady. The following are her principal pieces.

Two landſcapes from *Zuccarelli*; they preſent waterfalls, and are ſurpriſingly performed. The nature and elegance of the colours, the glowing brilliancy, the light ſeen through the trees, the foam of the water, and the general effects of the clear obſcure are imitated in the happieſt manner.

Four

Four ditto by *Gaſpar Pouſſin*. Three of theſe pieces are exceeding fine, the parts well connected, the general expreſſion fine, and the colouring good: The fourth is a piece of rocks, but they are not the rocks of *Salvator*. Miſs *Morret*'s copy is however evidently juſt; the faults, if ſuch, thoſe of the painter.

The deſcent of St. *Ignatius*, by *P. da Cortona*; the work good, but the original is not a pleaſing picture.

A large landſcape from *Bartolomeo*, very capital; the effects of the work are here ſurpriſing. The perſpective is finely imagined, the groupes of trees excellent, the diffuſion of light extremely pleaſing, and carried by the trees on the left ſide in a moſt beautiful manner; the keeping exceedingly fine.

*Democritus* in a contemplative poſture, from *Salvator Roſa*; nothing can be more nobly deſigned, or more expreſſively finiſhed, than the figure of *Democritus*: His attitude is admirable, the lean of the head on the hand fine, and the light falling acroſs the face in the moſt pictureſque manner; nor can any thing be finer than the expreſſion of the face, hands and feet.

*Diogenes*; his cup thrown from him; its companion by the ſame maſter; the attitude and expreſſive countenance of the old man with his hand in his boſom, the air of his head, and his drapery are excellent; the figure of *Diogenes* not deſigned in ſo perfect a manner, but the expreſſion and beauty of the work in the whole inimitable.

Two large landſcapes, companions; admirably done.

Figure of an old gardener holding a baſket of fruit; the expreſſion of this piece is aſtoniſhing: *Rembrant* in his happieſt ſtile ſcarcely ever exceeded the imitation of the face and hands, where the muſcular traces, and the lines of age, are hit off with the moſt peculiar ſpirit.

*Chriſt*

*Chriſt* praying in the garden, from *Han. Carrach.* This work is executed moſt inimitably; nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the colours, the diffuſion of light acroſs the drapery, or turn (or foreſhortning) of the angel's arm; the countenance of *Chriſt* is not of great expreſſion, but the copy I doubt not is perfectly juſt, for a graceful expreſſion of the mind was not *Hannibal*'s excellency.

Boys from *Rubens*, not finiſhed; capitally done, indeed. The laughing expreſſion of the countenances, and bends and plaits of the bodies inimitably copied. To what a height of perfection may we not ſuppoſe this lady to arrive, when ſhe has improved on pieces which the world cannot match!

Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral others of flowers, fruit, pheaſants, ducks, &c. &c. many of which are exquiſitely performed.

Upon the whole, one cannot view ſuch admirable and uncommon perfection, without a very great degree of ſurprize; and thoſe who, after reading theſe imperfect notes minuted from memory, ſhall view theſe moſt elegant productions of female genius, will find them greatly to exceed their expectation, and to abound with beauties of the moſt ſtriking and pleaſing nature.

In reſpect to huſbandry, *York* yielded me ſome information of a valuable kind: Dr. *Hunter*, whoſe polite and obliging conduct I cannot avoid to acknowledge, made known to me ſeveral points of huſbandry with which I was before unacquainted; particularly a diſcovery of his own, which merits great attention, the invention of a drill, the principle and mechaniſm of which is ſo extremely ſimple and plain, the expence ſo trifling, and the reparation, in caſe of accidents, ſo eaſy, that it cannot be too much commended. It diſtributes the ſeed regularly into the furrows made to receive it: Theſe furrows he makes at ſuch diſtances as are thought proper, by putting in

ſome

ſome broad iron teeth into the common harrow, in place of the ſharp ones. Theſe drills the ſeedſman carefully follows; and, if he is a good ſervant, the whole field will come up in rows, at ſuch diſtances as the harrow teeth were ſet for; a buſh-harrow is uſually employed to cover the ſeed. The following is a ſketch of it. See plate II. fig. 2.

1 to 2. An oiled-ſkin bag, 8 or 9 inches long.

3. The body of the drill, 6 inches long.

4. The winch, that turns a wheel to throw the ſeed into the tube 5, which is a hollow cane.

6. Strings to throw round the man's neck, to ſupport the drill by.

7. A view of the open top of the body of the drill.

(8) A circular plate of braſs, fixed in by two pins, 9. 9. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter.

(10) A ſmall wheel, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, turned by the winch 4, with holes in it large enough to contain eight or ten grains of lucerne, rape, &c. &c. four of them.

(11) A piece of bear-ſkin fixed upon the braſs plate by two ſmall ſcrews; the hair ſide downwards, and cloſe to the wheel, to bruſh off as it turns all ſeeds but ſuch as lodge in the ſmall cavities, by which means no more than neceſſary is carried through into the tube.

I know of no invention which, in point of ſimplicity (the grand article in huſbandry implements) exceeds this: If the more complex drill-makers do not imitate this idea, it is much to be regretted.

The ſame drill ſows lucerne and rape ſeed in the moſt convenient manner. This gentleman once contrived a rake with two broad iron teeth, for the purpoſe of opening the furrows; it performed very well. The back of it was ſet with ſmall teeth to rake in the drills; in that manner he could ſow without a horſe, the land being well prepared, but he found the harrow above-

mentioned a more expeditious inſtrument. The following is a ſketch of the rake, plate II. fig. 3.

Dr. *Hunter* has likewiſe invented a bean hand-drill, and alſo a wheat one, upon the ſame principle as the turnip one, only differing in ſize. He has for ſome years paſt been conducting a ſet of experiments, upon a new ſyſtem of huſbandry, ſimilar to that of the drill, being perſuaded the drill huſbandry will never become general in *England:* His lands are laid out in ridges nine feet wide, and every other ridge is ſown, keeping the intermediate or fallow lands as clear of weeds as poſſible, by the aſſiſtance of the horſe-hoe; upon theſe he ſows the next year, and the ſtubble then becomes the fallow. In this manner the field may be kept under the ſame grain for any number of years, taking care to beſtow a ſmall portion of manures at proper ſeaſons. An acre of middling land brings him three quarters of wheat, which for that country is a good crop. The grain is always well fed, and the land is never diſtreſſed. In this way, all kinds of land are made to produce the grain moſt ſuitable to their reſpective natures; it will be found from this that the doctor is of opinion, that all ſorts of corn draw the ſame nouriſhment, and only differ in taking up more or leſs.

No one can underſtand the principles of agriculture and vegetation better than this very ingenious cultivator, whoſe ideas are philoſophical and perſpicuous, and whoſe experiments are accurate and judicious.

From *York* I returned to *Riſby*, by way of *Stillingfleet*, which road, though out of the way, I took for the ſake of the variation; and in conſequence of the kind attention of my friend Mr. *Ellerker*, who poſſeſſes at that place a lage eſtate. The following are the minutes I made of the agriculture there. The ſoil is of two ſorts, clay and ſand, but moſt of the latter; the former is a ſtrong fertile ſoil, which yields good crops of all ſorts of corn; and the ſand is moſtly

ly of a dark colour, rich, not ſhewing any of the ſigns of poor or barren land; for the ſpontaneous growths are large and vigorous, ſuch as whins in the uncultivated parts and natural graſſes; even the paſtures on the ſand yield very tolerable crops of hay and feed; and the hedge-wood is ſtrong and luxuriant. Some of the fields, indeed, have a lighter-coloured and a thinner ſand, that is not ſo rich, but none in which the ſpontaneous growth does not ſhew a large portion of nouriſhment. The crops of corn on theſe ſands were tolerable good, that is as good as they could be with bad huſbandry.

The mean rent (tythe-free) of *Stillingfleet*, is about 14*s.* an acre; but if the adjoining country is included, it is not above 10*s.*

Their courſe of crops,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Fallow | And | 1. Turnips |
| 2. Wheat | | 2. Barley |
| 3. Barley, &c. | | 3. Oats, peaſe or beans |
| 4. Beans | | |

About *Selby*, many farmers purſue the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Turnips | 3. Clover |
| 2. Barley | 4. Wheat |

At *Fuforth* and *Nabourn*,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Fallow | 3. Barley |
| 2. Wheat or rye | 4. Peaſe or beans |

For wheat they plough four times, ſow three buſhels, and at a medium three quarters. They ſtir three times for barley, ſow three buſhels, and reap the ſame quantity as of wheat. For oats they plough once or twice, ſow five buſhels, and reckon four quarters the mean produce. They likewiſe give but one earth for beans, ſow five buſhels broad-caſt, and reckon the mean crop $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters, or three; they never hoe. It is aſſerted, that *Edward Smith*, of *Cawood*, once had ten quarters of beans *per* acre, in the broad-caſt way, from five buſhels of ſeed, and without hoeing, which is almoſt incredible for an after-crop. They ſow a few turnips, plough for them four or five

five times, never hoe them, feed them off the land with ſheep and beaſts, and reckon the mean value *per* acre about 27*s.* I walked over ſeveral of their crops, and found them prodigiouſly thick of plants and weeds, all promiſcuous. They plough three or four times for rye, ſow two buſhels and a half, and reap at an average three quarters; they ſow it chiefly on their ſands, as they find wheat on that ſoil very apt to be mildewed.

Taſſels for dreſſing cloth have been cultivated in their richeſt clays to good advantage. They give the land a year's fallow, weed the crop by hand once, at the expence of ſeven, eight, or ten ſhillings *per* acre: It remains three years: They are ſold by the thouſand, and are reckoned very profitable, but ſuppoſed to exhauſt the land greatly. Here are likewiſe many potatoes cultivated, but more about *Fuforth* and *Nabourn*; the method is the ſame in all; they give a winter fallow for them, plant 16 buſhels on an acre in rows two feet aſunder, and the plants one foot, plough between them two or three times, and hand weed the ſame at 5*s.* an acre; 80 buſhels they reckon a middling crop; the price 1*s.* a buſhel. Let us calculate the expences and profit.

| *Expences.* | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rent, — — — | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Three ploughings, — | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Planting, — — | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Plants, — — — | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Two horſe hoeings, — | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Two hand-weedings, — | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Digging up*, — — | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | £. 3 | 7 | 6 |

* If ploughed up it will be leſs, but all the roots will not then be got.

*Product.*

*Product.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eighty buſhes, | — | — | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Expences, | — | — | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Profit, | — | — | £. 0 | 12 | 6 |

It is plain from hence, that the idea of the profit and convenience of raiſing potatoes for their own uſe is falſe; for the return, even without manuring, is by no means equivalent to the expences; but at *Fuforth*, and the neighbourhood of *York*, the produce is greater.

Their paſtures they lay down with corn, 12*lb.* of white clover, and one quarter of hay-ſeeds, and ſometimes four buſhels of rib-graſs, (plantation.) They always lay them down, or rather *up*, in broad high ridges, by which means there is always a breadth of about two yards in the furrows that is good for naught, quite poiſoned with water.

They have better ideas of manuring, than of moſt other parts of huſbandry; they lay large quantities of lime on their lands with good advantage; the quantity from two to three chaldrons, ſometimes one and an half, and ten loads of dung. It coſts them 8*s.* a chaldron, and 1*s.* 2*d.* carriage; it is generally laid for wheat or barley, and laſts three years. Paring and burning is practiſed among them; the paring coſts 10*s.* *per* acre, the burning 5*s.* and the ſpreading 1*s.* 2*d.* They have no flocks of ſheep large enough for folding.

Some clover is ſown among their barley; they leave it on the ground but one year; always mow it once, and ſometimes twice; get one and an half or two ton of hay at two mowings.

They reckon the product of a cow at from 3*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* Upon a medium, two firkins of butter *per* cow, at 25*s.* Cheeſe about one third in value of the butter,

butter, beſides calves and pigs. Their method of feeding calves and weaning them is extraordinary; for they never let any ſuck above ten days or a fortnight, whether for killing or weaning, but in general only two or three days for weaning, after which they are fed with ſkim-milk; and numbers of oxen, even of 60, 70, or 100 ſtone, are weaned almoſt as ſoon as born in this cheap manner, which, in the ſouth of *England* would be thought impoſſible. A middling cow, in the height of the ſummer's feed, will give about four gallons of milk *per* day.

The tillage is done all by horſes, two or three in a plough abreaſt, and the general quantity done in a journey is an acre. The price of ploughing, if hired, is 3*s.* 6*d.* *per* acre the firſt ſtirring, and 2*s.* 6*d.* the reſt.

They reckon that 300*l.* is ſufficient to ſtock a farm of 100*l.* a year, half graſs and half arable; and 200*l.* for the ſame, all arable; which ſums are very low, and would never allow of any ſpirited culture.

## LABOUR.

In hay-time and harveſt, 1*s.* 6*d.* a day and board
In winter, 8*d.* and ditto
After *Candlemas*, 1*s.* and ditto
Reaping wheat, barley or oats, 6*s.* *per* acre
Mowing barley, *&c.* and binding into ſheaves, 3*s.* 6*d.*
——— graſs, 2*s.*
Making ditto into hay, 1*s.*
Ditching, new, the ditch 4 feet wide, and 2½ deep, 8*d.* or 9*d.* the rood of 7 yards
Repairing ditto, 4½*d.* ditto.
Threſhing wheat, 2*s.* a quarter
——— barley, 1*s.*
——— oats, 10*d.*
——— beans, 1*s.*
Making faggots, 1*s.* a load of 60
Servants wages; a head man, 10*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.*

A plough-

A ploughing lad, 8*l.*
A dairy-maid, 5*l.*
A common maid, 4*l.* 4*s.*
Women and children earn by ſpinning, 4*d.* a day. Some only 1*d.*
But little drinking of tea among them

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, | 1*d. per lb.* | Mutton, | $3\frac{1}{4}$*d. per lb.* |
| Butter, | 6; do. firkin $4\frac{1}{2}$. | Pork, | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cheeſe, | 2 | Candles, | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Beef, | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | Soap, | 6 |

New-milk, a pint and half for 1*d.*
Hay, 20*s.* a ton
Labourers houſe-rent 20*s.*
Repairs of their tools, 5*s.*
Their firing, 20*s.*

## IMPLEMENTS, &c.

A new waggon, 13*l.* 10*s.* (two feet ſix inches wide at bottom, and nine feet long)

| | |
|---|---|
| A cart, 8*l.* | Sharpening ditto, 1*d.* |
| A plough, 1*l.* 2*s.* | Laying a coulter, 1*s.* |
| A harrow, 1*l.* 2*s.* | Sharpening ditto, 1*d.* |
| A roller, 1*l.* 1*s.* | Shoeing a cart horſe, 1*s.* 4*d.* |

Laying a ſhare, 8*d.*

## BUILDING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak timber, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* | Elms, 1*s.* |
| Aſh ditto, 9*d.* | Bricks *per* thouſand, 10*s.* |

They burn in clamps; twenty chaldrons of coals burn 100,000
The farmers here buy their ſheep in at from 10 to 13*s.* each, and ſell them after a year's keeping at 25

or 26s. The particulars I gained of ſeveral farms are as follow:

155 Acres in all
77½ Graſs
77½ Arable
£. 100 Rent
4 Horſes
4 Oxen
12 Cows
30 Sheep
3 Servants
2 Labourers

He ſows

17 Acres of wheat
40 Spring corn
5 Turnips

Another:

240 Acres in all
120 Graſs
120 Arable
£. 152 Rent
8 Horſes
8 or 10 oxen, and young cattle
14 Cows
6 Servants
3 Labourers

He ſows

25 Acres of wheat
25 Of ſpring corn
25 Of clover

Another:

107 Acres in all
30 Arable
77 Graſs
£. 75 Rent
3 Horſes
2 Oxen
15 Cows
2 Servants
1 Labourer

He ſows

8 Acres of wheat
10 Spring corn

Another:

90 Acres in all
40 Arable
50 Graſs
£. 60 Rent
4 Horſes
2 Oxen
6 Cows
10 Sheep
2 Servants
1 Labourer

He ſows

10 Acres of wheat
10 Of barley
10 Of beans and oats

Another:

115 Acres in all
75 Arable
2 Oxen
6 Cows

40 Graſs

40 Graſs
£. 84 Rent
4 Horſes
10 Sheep
2 Labourers
3 Servants

He ſows

20 Acres of wheat
30 Of ſpring corn

Another:

110 Acres in all
60 Arable
50 Graſs
£. 80 Rent
4 Horſes
2 Oxen
6 Cows
20 Sheep
3 Servants
1 Labourer

He ſows

15 Acres of wheat
30 Of ſpring corn

Another:

160 Acres in all
80 Arable
80 Graſs
£. 110 Rent
6 Horſes
2 Oxen
12 Cows
50 Sheep
3 Servants
3 Labourers

He ſows

25 Acres of wheat
20 Of barley
20 Of oats and beans

Another:

130 Acres in all
70 Arable
60 Graſs
£. 82 Rent
6 Horſes
4 Oxen
16 Cows
10 Sheep
2 Servants
2 Labourers

He ſows

18 Acres of wheat
16 Of barley
12 Of oats, &c.

Another:

122 Acres in all
80 Arable
42 Graſs
£. 80 Rent
6 Horſes
2 Oxen
8 Cows
10 Sheep
3 Servants
2 Labourers

In the whole town of *Stillingfleet*, are,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1700 Acres | 20 Of common ſheep walk |
| 13 Farms | |
| 60 Acres of wood | 20 Labourers |

Poor rates, 6*d.* in the pound rack rent.

I know very few tracts of country enjoying greater natural advantages than this neighbourhood, they have a very fine navigable river borders their farms, which carries any or all of their products to *York*, at the ſmall diſtance of ſeven miles, and alſo keeps a conſtant communication open to the ſouthern rivers and with *Hull*; this navigation being at their very doors, ſpares them all expences of land carriage on their corn, and at the ſame time enables them to bring whatever quantities of manure they pleaſe from *York*, on very eaſy terms, and lime from other parts at as low a rate. Theſe advantages are ineſtimable.

Their ſoil contains in almoſt every farm that variety which a ſenſible cultivator would moſt wiſh for, *viz.* an excellent light ſandy loam, in ſome fields quite a ſand, but rich, and abounding with luxuriant ſpontaneous growth; and a ſtrong clay, good enough to yield beneficial crops of the moſt exhauſting vegetables. Unfortunately however, the farmers, who are in general great ſlovens, make very little uſe of theſe advantages: I ſhall venture to recommend an alteration in their conduct, and urge them no longer to neglect the converting their fields to the greateſt profit.

All their ſandy ſoil, of which they have a large quantity, is as good and ſound turnip land as any in the world; and ought beyond a doubt to be thrown into this courſe of crops,

1. Turnips
2. Barley
3. Clover and ray graſs for two, three, or four years according to their want of feed
4. Wheat. This crop, *in ſuch a courſe*, would not be liable to the mildew

A fallow upon this land is totally uſeleſs, and conſequently a great loſs; but then the very ſoul of this culture

culture lies in the thorough hoeing of the turnips; for the ſeveral ploughings for that root, greatly pulveriſing every particle of the ſoil, gives life and vegetation to innumerable ſeeds of weeds, which are lodged in the land, and ſpringing up with the turnips, infeſt the ſoil to its abſolute ruin, unleſs they are totally extirpated by the hoe: By means of which the barley crop is clean; and the clover and ray-graſs laid into a proper bed to receive it. Unleſs this is the caſe, how would it be poſſible in this courſe to have a good crop of wheat? And yet no wheat is finer than what is thus ſown in many tracks of country I have viewed. The clover and ray-graſs would enable them to keep good ſtocks of ſheep to fold all the year round, and to eat off their turnips with, to the greateſt profit, which would be a conſtant and regularly increaſing improvement to their whole farms. But all this is very contrary to their preſent management, and totally incompatible with the villainous cuſtom of not hoeing their turnips.

In the next place, the culture of carrots on their ſands would be an admirable improvement; I examined attentively ſeveral fields in which the ſand was of a dark colour, moiſt, and ſmelt and felt as if of a rich nature, which the weeds and crops from it proved to be no falſe conjecture; at the ſame time it admitted one's running in a walking cane a yard deep; this is preciſely the ſoil, which about *Woodbridge* in *Suffolk*, is applied to the culture of carrots to ſo great profit: This root is for every purpoſe, infinitely ſuperior to turnips, ſo that if it was ſubſtituted for them in the preceding courſe, the profit would be vaſtly greater: But ſuch an extent cannot be expected at firſt, and ſuppoſing turnips to be the general fallow crop, yet carrots ought undoubtedly to be directly introduced ſo as every farmer to have a field of them every year; for this purpoſe, I ſhould adviſe thoſe who attempted the culture, to purſue it nearly upon the following plan.

The corn ſtubble to be ploughed in, ſometime in the autumn; by two ploughs in the ſame furrow, to the depth of 18 inches: Another common ploughing before *Chriſtmas*; and to plough and ſow the latter end of *February*, or the beginning of *March*, according to the weather, but never when wet or adheſive. After this laſt ploughing, to be harrowed fine and level, and then ſix pounds of carrot ſeed to be ſown at four or five caſts over each acre of land, and lightly harrowed in. When the plants are harrowed about three or four inches high, or in other words, to be ſeen plainly in the hoeing, they ſhould have that operation for the firſt time; for which purpoſe, a dry time muſt be taken, and many hands thrown in at once for the chance of finiſhing before rain comes, which would ſet the weeds again. The people employed ſhould all crawl along on their knees, if the young carrots are thickly ſurrounded by weeds, their hoes four inches wide, and the handles 18 inches long; but if the land is clean, and the plants eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed, they may ſtand to hoe them, the handles of their hoes of a due length for that purpoſe. The plants ſhould at this firſt hoeing, be ſet at five or ſix inches aſunder, and if any two plants, or a plant and a weed ſtand ſo cloſe, that the hoe cannot eaſily ſeparate them, the fingers ſhould be uſed for that purpoſe.

About a fortnight or three weeks after, according to the weather, a dry time ſhould be taken for harrowing over the whole field; this will not pull up one plant in twenty, but will looſen the moulds, make the carrots thrive, and if any of the weeds are ſet again, will diſplace them.

As ſoon as the carrots are ſix inches high, the firſt opportunity of dry weather ſhould be taken to give the ſecond hoeing; which ſhould be performed with nine inch hoes, every other plant ſhould now be cut up, and the remainder left at 16 or 18 inches aſunder, the latter diſtance beſt; every weed cut up, and the whole

whole ſurface carefully looſened: If any weeds grow cloſe to a plant, the hoer ſhould ſtoop and pluck them out with his fingers; the laſt hoeing (with the ſame hoes) ſhould be given before the leaves join; or as ſoon as the effect of the ſecond is fully ſeen, that the weeds then left may plainly appear: none ſhould now be left, and the ſoil every where cut by the hoe, even in places where no weeds are ſeen. Afterwards if any ſhould accidentally ſprout up and ſhew themſelves above the carrots, boys ſhould be ſent in to draw them by hand; for all depends on totally extirpating them; and none of theſe operations muſt be neglected under the pretence of other buſineſs, ſuch as hay or harveſt.

By the end of *October*, they will be fit to dig up. Carrots are uſed two ways; they are dug up, toped, dryed and cleaned, and laid up in a houſe for the winter to be uſed as wanted, or they are drawn and left in the field to be fed there by cattle: Both methods have advantages, in the firſt the crop goes much the fartheſt, and may be applied to purpoſes, which it cannot in the other; in the ſecond, the land on which they grew is greatly improved: I ſhould, however, (unleſs upon a great breadth of ground) prefer the former; for beſides the peculiar advantages attending it, that of raiſing manure may be added, as large quantities muſt ariſe from uſing the carrots in the farm yard, *&c.* and the danger of being prevented drawing them in the other way by froſts ſhould not be forgot.

The beſt way of taking them up is with a three pronged fork, they ſhould be thrown into heaps, or left ſcattered about (if the weather will admit) to dry, and then carted home; there the tops ſhould be cut off and thrown to any cattle: all will eat them greedily, eſpecially hogs: The roots cleared from dirt and laid up in any room, houſe, or barn, ſurrounded well with ſtraw to keep them from the froſts. Horſes may be fed with them all winter inſtead of oats, and will

do their work as well, provided it is not riding quick: They ſhould be waſhed clean, chopt in pieces in a tub with a ſharp ſpade, and given in chaff: I kept ſix horſes ſo one winter; they were worked very hard, and ſtood it as well as they uſed to do with oats: Oxen will fat on them moſt excellently; they ſhould have them in mangers, with a little hay now and then in the rack; and kept clean littered with ſtraw, which will make plenty of manure. For ſheep they ſhould be ſcattered about a dry graſs field, and will be ready for them in *March* or *April*, when turnips and all other food is gone. Nothing is better for hogs; ſows will bring up large litters of pigs by this root; and pigs may be weaned upon them.

An acre of good carrots will meaſure about 300 buſhels, and the farmer will find them worth to him from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* *per* buſhel, or near 20*l.* *per* acre. But the product like that of all other crops, will vary according to the goodneſs of the ſoil. But all the ſands I viewed at *Stillingfleet*, would yield good crops; the dark coloured ones the beſt. If the farmers there and in the neighbourhood, or any others upon light deep ſoils of any ſort (none better than loams if neither heavy nor wet) will go into this article of culture, I venture to aſſure them, they will find it greatly advantageous, and make their ſands more profitable than their richeſt clays.

Another improvement much wanted in this country, is that of hollow draining the wet lands, all their clay ſoils and ſome of their light ones are much damaged by wet, which they have ſcarce any notions of carrying off. Their clays, whether graſs or arable are kept up on broad high ridges; a practice ſeemingly judicious, but when it is remarked, that they do not take care to convey away the water which ſettles in the furrows, it muſt ſtrike the leaſt attentive obſerver, that a vaſt quantity of land muſt be loſt by the overflowing of the water: Their paſtures are all over-run with ruſhes and other aquatic weeds, the furrows quite

quite full, and many three quarters up the ridges, and all the ſeed and tillage in their arable lands is thrown away in the furrows, for the crop dies and is ſucceeded by quantities of weeds.

Inſtead of this miſtaken conduct, they ſhould undoubtedly plough down their ridges, level the ſurface, and then hollow drain the whole field, by numerous and well directed cuts, after which they might keep them on a perfect level, for graſs, and uſe only moderate ridges of two ploughings in their arable fields. It is a common complaint among them, that the manure they lay on to their fields, laſts but a very ſhort time; which is totally owing to their want of draining, for the ſalts, and even the manure itſelf is preſently waſhed away by the wetneſs of the ſoil; an effect which would be quite prevented by the draining.

To inform theſe farmers that it is a very ſlovenly cuſtom to let their paſtures be over-run with buſhes, mole and ant hills is ſurely needleſs: They muſt know that nothing would anſwer better than clearing away all rubbiſh of that ſort; they know this, but have not the ſpirit, or at leaſt the money to practiſe it. As to the hills and all little inequalities of the ſurface they ſhould be pared off level, and nothing makes ſo fine a compoſt for all ſorts of land as theſe turfs mixed with lime and dung; they ſhould make a layer of them, about two feet deep, and length and breadth proportioned to the quantity, then bring a layer of lime eight inches deep over the turfs, then another layer of turfs two feet deep, then a layer of yard dung 18 inches deep, then another layer of lime eight inches deep; then a layer of turfs two feet deep; next a layer of *York* manure, cinder aſhes, or mortar rubbiſh, 12 inches deep, and laſtly, another of lime eight inches. This hill would be 12 feet high in the middle, as each layer ſhould be made with a ſlope, particularly the firſt, for the reſt to be right, that the carts might drive up eaſily; it ſhould lay in this manner about two months, then it ſhould be turned over and mixed; but on no account in the common way of doing

doing that buſineſs. Let the men begin at one end, (or if there be a great number of them, along one ſide) and turn over the compoſt, cutting evenly thro' the layers, chopping to ſmall pieces all the ant hills and turfs, mixing the pieces well with lime and dung, and when mixed, they muſt throw it from them parallel with the hill to have a clear ſpace, a yard broad between the part mixed, and that to mix; when this beginning is made, ſome of the men ſhould get on to the hill, and others remain in the vacant ſpace, the former to throw down the compoſt, and the latter to chop and mix it, and then to give it a caſting throw, like corn, on to the new made heap, that is finiſhed. By theſe means all the kinds of manure will be thoroughly reduced to little pieces, and perfectly mixed together: If the work is well done, the compoſt will do without further mixing; though, as the expence of a ſecond turning would be a trifle after it is ſo well reduced, and every turning would raiſe a freſh fermentation, a ſecond would be adviſeable: The farmer would be ſurprized at the vaſt benefits his crops would receive from a manuring of this compoſt after the draining; before that work is done it would be idle to do this or any other.

I have ventured theſe ſentiments upon the improvement of *Stillingfleet* and its neighbourhood, from a ſincere deſire of promoting the intereſts, not only of agriculture in general, but that of this diſtrict in particular, that its cultivators may have objects of virtuous emulation in view, and expend their money, and give their attention to a plan, which can ſcarcely fail of being greatly advantageous to them: They are happy in an excellent landlord, who will never reluctantly give, either his protection or encouragement.

In an excurſion I made from *Riſby* into *Holderneſs*, I took minutes of the preſent ſtate of that large tract of country, ſome of which I ſhall here lay before the reader.

The

The ſoil is in general clay; the rent from 10*s.* to 25*s.* an acre, that of cars, (marſhes) from 6*s.* to 10*s.* The farms riſe from 20*l.* a year to 200*l.* but chiefly about 100*l.* As to courſes, in the open fields they run a crop to a fallow, but in the incloſures, four crops to a fallow with clover.

For wheat, they plough four or five times, but only once after clover, ſow two buſhels *per* acre, and reap at a medium, four quarters. For barley, they ſtir four times if fallowed; twice after turnips, ſow three buſhels *per* acre, and gain five quarters in return. They ſtir but once for oats, ſow four buſhels, and reap five quarters. For beans they give but one ploughing, ſow three buſhels and an half, and gain four quarters. For rape they generally pare and burn, and plough once, but ſometimes after oats, when they likewiſe give but one ploughing; ſow a peck an acre, and gain upon an average, five quarters.

An acre and half or two acres of graſs, they reckon ſufficient to fat an ox of 80 ſtone. In rearing their calves, they give them new milk for the firſt week, and then ſkim milk for two months. They feed their cars with young ſtock, and working cattle. Some farmers have of late begun to lime; and thoſe who live within ſix miles of *Hull*, bring manure of many ſorts from thence. The following ſketches of farms will ſhew the general œconomy of this country.

100 Acres in all
50 Arable
50 Graſs
£. 120 Rent
6 Horſes
4 Oxen
6 Cows
8 Fatting beaſts
100 Sheep
2 Men
2 Boys
2 Maids
1 Labourer

Another:

90 Acres in all
30 Arable
60 Graſs
£. 80 Rent
4 Horſes
2 Oxen
6 Cows

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 Cows | 1 Man |
| 6 Fatting beaſts | 1 Boy |
| 40 Sheep | 1 Maid |

Another:

| | |
|---|---|
| 150 Acres in all | 12 Fatting beaſts |
| 60 Arable | 16 Young cattle |
| 90 Graſs | 40 Sheep |
| £. 120 Rent | 2 Men |
| 8 Horſes | 2 Maids |
| 6 Oxen | 2 Boys |
| 10 Cows | 2 Labourers |

Draining is the great improvement of the country, by means of which the land is greatly advanced in value, ſo that many acres which once yielded from 6*d.* to 5*s.* now, are let at from 12*s.* to 35*s.* The great work of main drains is done by act of parliament, all the ſuperfluous water is carried by them into the ſea at *Hull*; but as the level of theſe waters is lower than that of the ſea at ſpring tides, a clow at a very great expence (about 3000*l.*) is erected, containing two large doors which open in common by the force of the freſh water, and let it into the ſea; but when the ſpring tides riſe, thoſe doors are ſhut by the ſuperior weight of water, and the country prevented from being overflowed. Plate III. fig. 1. 2. are ſketches I took of a model of this clow, made $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to a foot.

For the purpoſe of raiſing the water out of the ditches of private perſons in the drains, they erect mills that work by wind, which raiſe it various heights. I took a draught of a ſmall one, Plate IV. which would be of incomparable uſe in many countries, where theſe mills are quite unknown, for carrying water away, in places where a fall was difficult to be gained. The expence is 40*l.* From which ſum they riſe in price to 400*l.*

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*fig. 1.*

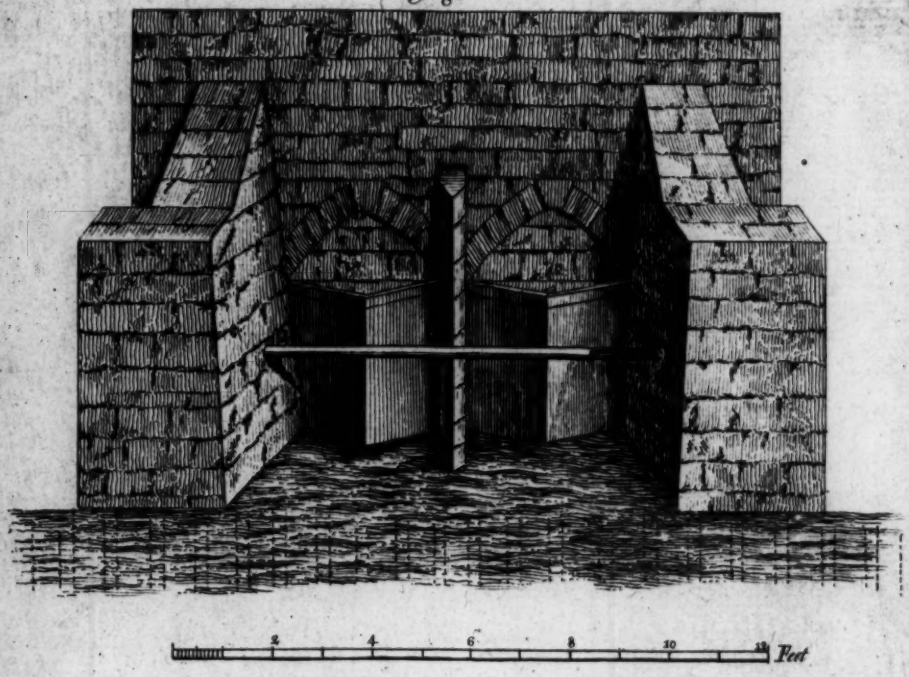
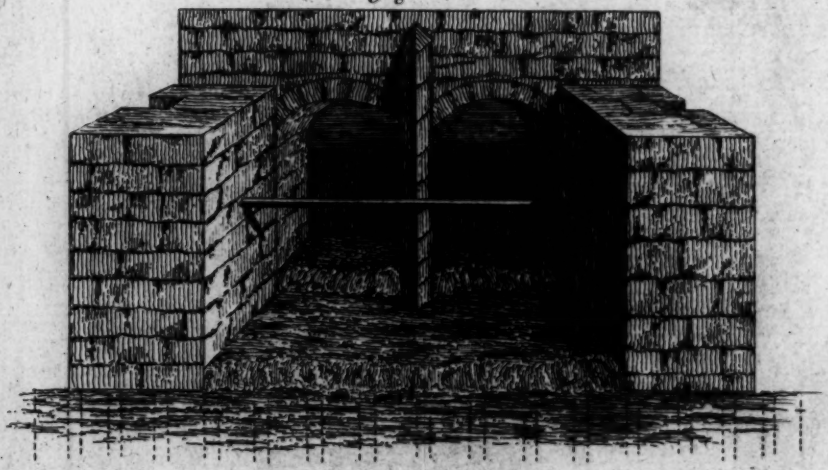
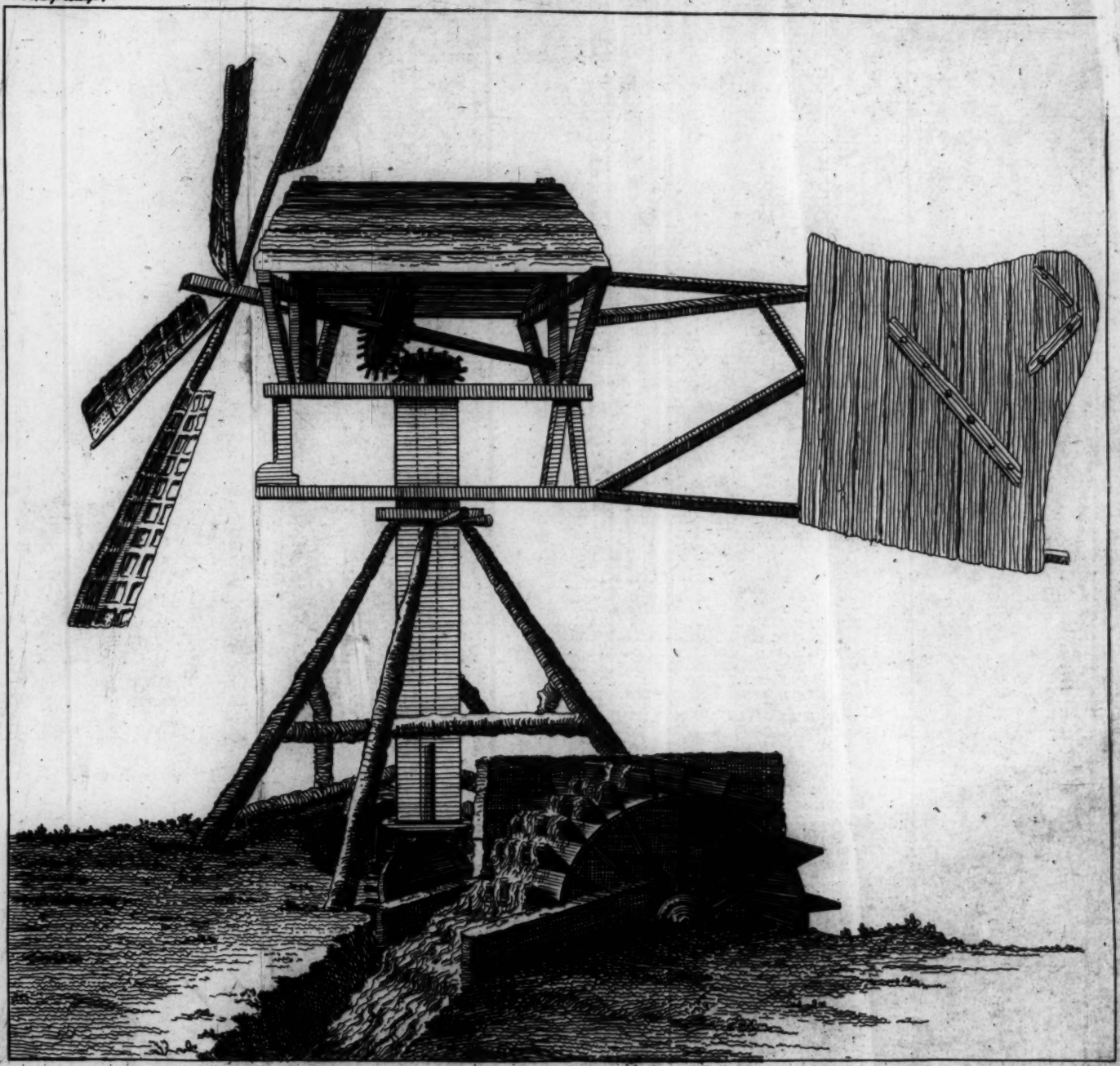





*fig. 2.*





## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 10*s.* a week and board
In hay-time, ditto
In winter, 8*s.* 6*d.* a week
Reaping wheat, 6*s.* though but ſeldom done by the acre.
Mowing corn, 3*s.*
——— graſs, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
A drain four feet wide at top, two deep, and three upon the ſlope, 8*d.* to 16*d.* a rood of ſeven yards.
Threſhing wheat, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*
——— barley, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*
——— oats, 8*d.* to 10*d.*
——— beans, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*
——— rape, 2*s.* a day, and board.
Head man, 12*l.* to 14*l.*
Next ditto 9*l.*
Maids, ditto from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.*

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 15*l.*
A cart, 8*l.*
A plough, 18*s.*
A harrow, 10*s.*
Laying a ſhare, 8*d.*
——— coulter, 4*d.*
Shoeing, 1*s.* 4*d.*

## BUILDING.

Bricks, *per* 1000, 12*s.*
Oak, 1*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* *per* ton of 40 feet.
Aſh, 16*s* to 35*s.*
Elm, 30*s.* to 40*s.*
Carpenter, *per* day, 20*d.*
Maſon, 2*s.*

Before I take my leave of *Riſby*, a place I have ſo much reaſon to remember with pleaſure, I ſhall attemp

tempt to give ſome idea of what it will be when Mr. *Ellerker* has executed his preſent intentions: He has begun his alterations, and when they are finiſhed, he will have the pleaſure of living in one of the moſt agreeable ſeats in this country. The houſe, which is a large quadrangle witht hree fronts, is ſituated on th brow of a riſing ground, and overlooks to the ſouth and weſt, a fine inequality of ſoil well ſpread with an old growth of wood; a winding valley runs before the ſouth front, at the diſtance of 2 or 300 yards, the banks of which are fringed with ſpontaneous thorn trees: To the north is a large lawn ſurrounded with plantations; to the north weſt, but unſeen from the houſe, is a middling ſized park, all hill and dale, and wood, exceedingly beautiful; near the houſe to the eaſt, are ſeveral groves of young timber; this is the preſent picture of the outline of the future one.

Mr. *Ellerker* purpoſes to throw down the fences of the incloſures between the park and the houſe, ſo as to join it on one ſide to the garden. The valley, which runs before the houſe to the ſouth, is to be floated with water, and will then have the appearance of a very noble irregular lake, winding both to the right and left into a wood; the underwood, in that part of the grove (to the eaſt) which ſtretches down towards the valley will be grubbed up, old garden walls thrown down, and all obſtructions removed, ſo that the lake may be ſeen from the houſe among the ſtems of the young trees, than which nothing can have a finer effect; for as the grove will be dark, the water, when the ſun ſhines on it, will appear through the trees in the moſt pictureſque manner.——On the right ſide, the valley riſes ſo, that the water, when paſt the view from the houſe, will not flow far up it, here is to be a pleaſure ground; the ſlopes are finely varied and beautifully ſcattered with old thorns and large timber trees; ſome of theſe are to be thrown into clumps by the addition of flowering ſhrubs, and the graſs kept cloſely

cloſely ſhaven down to one curve of the water, which is here to take the appearance of a natural wave in the banks of a large lake, and flowing up to the edge of a fine hollow lawn grouped with ſhrubs, with here and there a temple and bench to view the water beneath pendent clumps, and through ſpreading branches, will altogether have a moſt bewitching effect. From the houſe will be ſeen, over the lake, ſome fine irregular ſlopes ſcattered with a few trees and thorns, riſing to a plantation of firs, which, when ſomewhat altered, will have a very elegant appearance. Emboſomed in their center is to riſe a little Grecian temple, juſt ſhowing its dome among the trees, from whence will be viewed on every ſide, a moſt beautiful proſpect; it will look down on the lake with an irregular ſhore on the oppoſite ſide, riſing to the houſe which appears in the fore ground of a noble wood ſpread above it, and ſtretching away to the right and left. On one ſide from this temple, will be viewed a very beautiful extenſive country, particularly a fine vale of wood, with *Beverley* minſter riſing from the center of it; in another ſpot will be ſeen *Flamborough Head*, at the diſtance of 40 miles: To the left it will look over well cultivated hills, cut into incloſures. On the ſide oppoſite the houſe, a vaſt tract of country will be overlooked far into *Lincolnſhire*, with the noble river *Humber* taking its courſe through it for many miles; *Hull* ſeen plainly on its banks, at the diſtance of nine miles. Theſe are the principal improvements which Mr. *Ellerker* deſigns ſoon to execute; I name them among many others, which will all combine to render *Riſby* one of the fineſt places in *Yorkſhire*. Having brought my viſit into this angle of country to a concluſion, I ſhall end this letter with a few remarks on thoſe points of huſbandry, in which this part of *Eaſt Riding* is particularly backward.

In the firſt place, I ſhall obſerve, that their courſes of crops and general management of their arable land, are very faulty; and particularly ſo in a country where

where graſs land of any goodneſs is extremely ſcarce. Artificial graſs and roots for the food of cattle, are of great profit, not only by enabling the farmer to keep large ſtocks of cattle both in ſummer and winter, but likewiſe by ameliorating and cleaning the arable lands, and conſequently improving the crops of corn.

In this part of *Yorkſhire*, the ſoil is in general good turnip land, and the farmers have ſhewn they are of the ſame opinion, by introducing them; but their culture is ſo wretchedly defective, that I may, without the imputation of of a paradox, aſſert, they had better have let it alone. Very few of them hoe at all, and thoſe who do, execute it in ſo ſlovenly a way, that neither the crop or the land are the leaſt the better for it. With ſuch management, turnips are by no means beneficial in a courſe of crops, as they leave the ſoil ſo foul that a fallow rather than another crop ought to ſucceed.

The great benefit of turnips is not the mere value of the crop, but the cleaning the land ſo well as to enable the farmer to cultivate the artificial graſſes with profit. If nine huſbandmen out of ten, give a complete year's fallow to a field, they cannot forbear taking two, and perhaps three crops of corn in conſequence of it; ſo that graſſes cannot be ſown with any proſpect of benefit; but when turnips pay for the expence of the year's fallow, they are induced to ſow the graſs with the firſt ſucceeding corn crop, which renders a fallow unneceſſary; and is beyond all doubt, upon turnip land, and in a country where natural graſs is ſcarce, the moſt profitable huſbandry of all.

The farmers of this country ought therefore to neglect turnips totally, or cultivate them in the clean huſband-like manner that is practiſed in many parts of *England*, of thoroughly pulverizing the land and hoeing them twice or thrice, or as often as neceſſary, to keep them diſtinct from each other, and *perfectly* free from weeds: Turnips would then be found an excellent

ſent preparation for barley or oats, and for the artificial graſſes ſown with them.

It is in this manner that turnips and graſſes are connected; the latter in a great meaſure depend upon the former, and their importance to this part of *Yorkſhire* muſt be evident to every one: As to the kind, I ſhould in the firſt place recommend rye-graſs and clover in the manner they have been uſed with ſo great ſucceſs in *Norfolk*, for which purpoſe, the following courſe upon lands rather inclinable to dryneſs than moiſture——or quite dry; is much to be adviſed.

1. Turnips thoroughly hoed
2. Barley
3. Clover and rye-graſs (12lb. of the firſt and two pecks of rye-graſs) for three years.
4. Wheat 5. Turnips, &c. &c. &c.

It is impoſſible in this huſbandry, that the land ſhould be foul or out of heart, as in ſix years it gives but two crops of corn: Theſe two crops will, on that account, be worth twice the number as taken at preſent; and inſtead of the uſeleſs expence of fallow years, very beneficial crops for the food of cattle will be had; an object, as I before remarked, peculiarly important in this country.——It is by means of this courſe of crops that we ſee in *Norfolk*, upon dry ſands, great ſtocks of all ſorts of cattle kept, and rows of hay ſtacks more like a town than a farm yard. Debar a *Norfolk* farmer from a turnip-hoe; and clover and rye-graſs, and all the wonders of huſbandry that have been performed in that country, would at once ſink to nothing.

Much of the ſoil upon the wolds in the *Eaſt Riding*, is a light dry loam on lime-ſtone and chalk; or, in other words, the moſt proper of any for the production of ſainfoine, a noble graſs of uncommon profit, but totally neglected, or rather unknown in this tract of country. The farmers ought beyond a doubt to cultivate a ſufficient quantity of this graſs to ſupply the place of meadows and paſtures, where ſuch are

naturally wanting or deficient. For this purpoſe, turnips ſhould be ſown and well hoed, eat off with ſheep, and then barley ſown, and with that four buſhels *per* acre of ſainfoin ſeed—this is the moſt improved of the *common* practice in thoſe countries where ſainfoin is general; particular experiments direct much leſs ſeed, and a different method, but I recommend nothing here to *common* farmers, which their brethren in other parts do not in common practice, and to great profit. —With this management they will find it laſt well for horſes, cows, beaſts, or hay, fifteen years. They ſhould then pare and burn it, and ſow turnips, keep it in a courſe of other crops for five or ſix years, and then lay down with ſainfoin again.

Another circumſtance of bad huſbandry, (which is indeed too common in other counties) is the never hoeing of beans: Great numbers are ſown upon the rich lands after wheat, and all I viewed were execrably full of weeds; this is a moſt pernicious practice, and cannot be too much condemned.

Next let me obſerve, that the waggons uſed in this country are ſuch paltry inſignificant things, that the farmers, I am confident, who uſe them for any purpoſe upon the road, muſt ſubmit to a conſtant loſs. In ſome parts of *England*, they are changing narrow wheeled waggons that contain 90 and 100 buſhels, for broad wheeled ones; what therefore muſt we think of theſe huſbandmen who content themſelves with ſuch as hold no more than 40; and 50 with difficulty: this is remaining in the darkneſs and ignorance of five centuries ago.

Laſtly, let me offer ſome remarks on the great improvement carrying on of incloſures; but this will require a more diffuſive examination. There is ſcarcely any point in rural œconomics more generally acknowledged, than the great benefits of incloſing open lands: ſome authors, it is true, have attacked them as ſuppoſitious, and aſſerted them to be a national diſadvantage, of trivial uſe to the proprietors, but very miſchievous

miſchievous to the poor. My reſidence in this part of *Yorkſhire* brought (at firſt accidentally) to my knowledge ſome particulars reſpecting the merits of incloſing, and the means commonly purſued in the execution, which are not to be found in the *face* of any *acts* whatever; but which are certainly of importance in weighing and deciding the advantages of the meaſure. To give you a tolerable idea of theſe circumſtances, it will be neceſſary to ſketch the progreſs of an incloſure, as it generally is conducted, without any eye to legal forms, or the letter of the act.

*Firſt*, The proprietors of large eſtates generally agree upon the meaſure, adjuſt the principal points among themſelves, and fix upon their attorney before they appoint the general meeting of *all* the proprietors. The ſmall proprietor, whoſe property in the townſhip is perhaps his all, has little or no weight in regulating the clauſes in the act of parliament, has ſeldom if ever an opportunity of putting a ſingle one in the bill favourable to his rights, and has as little influence in the choice of commiſſioners; and of conſequence, they have ſeldom any great inducement to be attentive to his intereſt; ſome recent inſtances of which I have heard of.

II. Any proprietor poſſeſſing a fifth of the manor, pariſh, lordſhip, *&c.* to be incloſed, has the right of a negative upon the meaſure, conſequently the poorer proprietors are often obliged to aſſent to unreaſonable clauſes, rather than give up all the advantages they hope from the incloſure.

III. The attorney delivers his bill to the commiſſioners, who pay him and themſelves without producing any account, and in what manner they pleaſe. Is it therefore any wonder, that the expences previous to the actual incloſing the ground are very frequently (unleſs where the townſhip is very ſmall) from 1800*l.* to 2000*l.* all which is levied and expended by the

commiſſioners abſolutely, and without controul *? To this extravagant expence add, that attending the inclosure itſelf, the making the ditches; the poſts and railing; buying and ſetting the quickwood, &c. this, added to the former expence, muſt ſurely run away with great part of the profits expected from the inclo-

* For a proof of this, ſee the following extract from an Act, which gives an *abſolute* and UNLIMITED power to the commiſſioners to raiſe *whatever ſums* they pleaſe, and to aſſeſs them *in the proportions* and *in ſuch manner*, as they think proper.

" And be it further enacted, That the reaſonable coſts and charges incident to, and attending the obtaining and paſſing this Act, and of the ſurveying, dividing and alloting the ſaid lands and grounds hereby directed to be incloſed, and the preparing and inrolling the ſaid award or inſtrument, and all other neceſſary charges and expences relating to the ſaid diviſions and incloſures, and to the fencing, hedging, and ditching, the ſame ſhall, from time to time, as ſuch coſts, charges, and expences ſhall accrue, be borne, paid and defrayed by the ſeveral parties to whom any part of the ſaid lands and grounds ſhall be allotted, in proportion to the value of their reſpective ſhares or intereſts therein, *ſuch proportion to be adjuſted and ſettled from time to time, by the ſaid commiſſioners or any two of them:* and in caſe any perſon or perſons ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay his, her, or their proportion or proportions ſo to be from time to time adjuſted and aſcertained, of ſuch charges or expences within the time to be limited by the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two of them, to ſuch perſon or perſons as they, or any two of them ſhall appoint to receive the ſame, then the ſaid commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall and may raiſe, and levy the ſame, by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattels of the perſon or perſons ſo neglecting or refuſing to pay the ſame, rendering the overplus (if any) on demand to the owner or owners of ſuch goods and chattels, after deducting the coſts and charges of taking and making ſuch diſtreſs and ſale, or otherwiſe it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid commiſſioners or any two of them, from time to time, to enter into and upon the premiſes, ſo to be alloted to ſuch perſon or perſons refuſing or neglecting to pay as aforeſaid, and to take the rents and profits thereof reſpectively, until thereby, or therewith, or otherwiſe, the ſhare or ſhares, proportion or proportions of the ſaid coſts and charges ſo to be from time to time directed, awarded or appointed by the ſaid commiſſioners to be paid by ſuch perſon or perſons as aforeſaid, and alſo all coſts, charges, and expences occaſioned by or attending ſuch entry upon and receipt of the rents and profits of the ſame premiſes ſhall reſpectively be fully paid and ſatisfied."

A moſt precious piece of delegated deſpotiſm.

ſure,

ſure, even if it was abſolutely unavoidable. But what muſt we think of the indolence of the proprietors, who will thus unneceſſarily neglect the great improvement of their eſtates to advance the private intereſts of the commiſſioners, *&c.*

IV. The diviſion and diſtribution of the lands are totally in their breaſts, and as the quality of the ſoil as well as the number of acres is conſidered, the buſineſs is extremely intricate, and requires uncommon attention; but on the contrary is often executed in an inaccurate and blundering manner. Nor is there any appeal but to the commiſſioners themſelves, from their allotments, however careleſsly or partially made. Thus is the property of the proprietors, and eſpecially the poor ones, entirely at their mercy; every paſſion of reſentment, prejudice, *&c.* may be gratified without controul; for they are veſted with a deſpotic power known in no other branch of buſineſs in this free country.

V. Juſtice as well as common ſenſe requires that after the *ſurvey* and *diviſion*, the *award* of the commiſſioners ſhould be directly publiſhed, it being the record which proves the reſpective properties: and likewiſe that their accounts ſhould, upon the concluſion of the buſineſs, be regularly arranged under each diſtinct head attended by every correſponding voucher, and made public to the inſpection of every proprietor, but unfortunately this is far from being the caſe, the time of publiſhing the award is greatly procraſtinated, and as to accounts they ſeldom ſhow any, all the particulars of that ſort remain for ever a profound ſecret, ſave the particular ſum demanded from each proprietor. That indeed if they chooſe it, they may communicate to each other and be able to form ſome judgment of the inequality of particular aſſeſſments, but as there lies no appeal from the award, they are generally induced to ſit down quietly, though the diſproportion of the allotments and aſſeſſments ſhould be glaringly conſpicuous.

VI. There is no remedy againſt the impoſitions or blunders of the commiſſioners, but that which, perhaps, is as bad as the diſeaſe, *viz.* filing a bill in chancery; a remedy, which in all probability, one or two perſons muſt ſupport for the good of *the whole*, but without the aſſiſtance of *half*.

VII. And if I am not greatly miſtaken, even this means of redreſs is more limited than in moſt other caſes: it may compel the commiſſioners to deliver in their accounts, but how can it rectify any unjuſt management of the land? It lies in the breaſt of the commiſſioners when to make their award, and I do not imagine, that till they have ſigned it, it would be prudent to file the bill againſt them. It might poſſibly be two or three years before a decree could be obtained, and when any proprietor has been at the expence of incloſing his ſhare, cultivating the ground, and raiſing the fences, how is it poſſible that even the power of the court of chancery, extenſive as it is, can in this caſe redreſs the injury, whether it ariſes from the particular ſituation of the allotment, the quantity, or the quality of the ſoil? Need I ſay any thing further, to point out the real neceſſity of the proprietors of land exerting themſelves to retrench this enormous power, veſted in the commiſſioners? The advantages reſulting from incloſures, are not to be looked upon as merely beneficial to the individual, they are of the moſt extenſive national advantage. The improvements in agriculture, that ſource of all our power, muſt be trifling without them; ſurely therefore, every meaſure that can promote them ſhould be adopted, every difficulty attending them *ſmoothed*, and every injury redreſſed.

It appears clearly from the above circumſtances that the proprietors of a lordſhip to be incloſed, give to the commiſſioners for executing the act, an unlimited power of taxing their eſtates, and including that unheard of power of being party, judge, and jury in the whole affair of paying themſelves. If a proprietor is offended

offended at their proceedings, and refuſes to pay the ſums levied on him, they are entruſted by the act, with powers immediately to diſtrein. Such immenſe confidence in the commiſſioners, might be attended with few inconveniencies, if they were univerſally men of conſiderable property, and known integrity; but when the hacknied ſons of *buſineſs*, are employed (which is the caſe nine times out of ten) the proprietors have juſt reaſon to tremble at the ſituation of their purſes. It is very natural to conclude, that ſuch cauſes muſt be attended with a very ſtriking effect, and this accordingly is the caſe; for impoſitions, and the inaccuracy of commiſſioners have aroſe to ſuch a height, that many proprietors who were eager for incloſures, on a ſanguine proſpect of benefit, have found the meaſure highly injurious and totally owing to the immenſe expences. There is a very falſe idea current, that rents are doubled by incloſing; a meaſure may be vaſtly advantageous without poſſeſſing ſuch uncommon merit. This notion hurries numbers to incloſing, who afterwards find the expences to run away with great part of the profit. But even where the expences do not exceed the profit, it is very often the caſe, that the proprietor is not repaid in ſix or ſeven years, perhaps more; and when it is conſidered, how little able ſome proprietors, even in good circumſtances, are to wait ſo long before they are reimburſed their expences; how often they are diſabled (by advancing their proportions neceſſary for an incloſure) to provide for the ſettlement of their children in the world, how often they are prevented cultivating their new incloſure to any advantage, by being drained of their ready money—I think it will inconteſtibly appear, that the advantages reſulting from this extravagant method, are trivial to the majority of proprietors in compariſon to what they might reaſonably have expected, from a more equal management.

You will not think this ſurpriſing, when you are informed the immediate riſe of rent in many incloſures

in this neighbourhood, has not amounted to above five or ſix ſhillings an acre, and in ſome to no more than eighteen pence and two ſhillings an acre. In ſtrong rich lands where they have ſome meadow lands, the riſe is higher. But indeed the ſmallneſs of the riſe is, in ſome meaſure, owing to their want of better huſbandry; for with very few meadows, they know ſcarce any thing of clover and rye-graſs or turnips; conſequently the value of an incloſure is comparatively ſmall to them.

But whatever cauſe the fact is owing to, it remains equally ſurpriſing that the proprietors ſhould not be more attentive to their intereſt, a riſe of rent ſufficient to pay the expences of the incloſure under the management of honeſt, able, and careful conductors, *may* vaniſh into nothing upon the mention of thoſe who have neither integrity, abilities, or attention; and it muſt be ſtrange ſupineneſs indeed, that can ſuffer the gentlemen of a county to be duped in ſo flagrant a manner, as to allow even in idea, the trains of impoſition which are now common in the buſineſs of incloſures. It is wonderful they do not exert themſelves to introduce common ſenſe and honeſty, in an affair hitherto under the cognizance of ignorance, knavery, and ſelf-intereſt.

For this purpoſe, it ſeems requiſite, that the following clauſes ſhould be added to the acts for incloſure.

I. That the ſmall proprietors ſhould have a ſhare in the nomination of commiſſioners; either by a union of votes or otherwiſe, as might be determined.

II. That the attorney and commiſſioners ſhould, before the paſſing the act, agree upon their ſeveral rewards, and on no account whatever be ſuffered to pay themſelves one ſhilling.

III. That the commiſſioners proceed immediately to the ſurvey, diſtribution, and aſſignment, and the building or forming public works.

IV. That in caſe any man thinks himſelf injured, he may be at liberty (but totally at his own expence,

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in caſe he is in the wrong) to ſummon a jury immediately, to view and decide the affair.

V. That as ſoon as the above-mentioned buſineſs is concluded, the commiſſioners do give in their account of all ſums received and expended, in the moſt regular manner, and with all the vouchers for payment; and that they immediately publiſh their award.

VI. That an action at common law be had againſt the commiſſioners for falſe, or unvouched accounts, &c. &c.

By means of theſe or other clauſes better imagined, but of the ſame intention, this undoubtedly beneficial meaſure of incloſing would be infinitely extended, and the intereſts of the community, as well as individuals, greatly ſecured.

Many people incloſing upon old rents, think the great advance of rent upon their farms is owing to incloſures, whereas their farms would very well have allowed of an additional rent without it.

I am not here arguing againſt incloſures, the advantages ariſing from them are certainly very extenſive; I am only ſaying, they are not ſo great as they are frequently imagined to be, and they do not always indemnify the *preſent* poſſeſſor from the great expence he is at in obtaining them, by the abſurd and extravagant manner in which they are generally conducted.

I ſhould extend theſe remarks farther, but many other points of bad huſbandry will be included in the general obſervations, which I ſhall trouble you with on the concluſion of this tour.

From *Riſby* I took the road to *Wentworth* houſe. Paſſing *Cave*, the ſeat of Sir *George Metham*, which I before deſcribed, we came to *Howden*, the ſoil in which neighbourhood is chiefly clay, with ſome fields of ſandy land: lets in the open field at 10*s.* and in the incloſures at 1*l.* Their courſe is,

1. Fallow 2. Wheat 3. Oats

For wheat they plough five times, ſow two buſhels of ſeed, and reap at a medium about three quarters.

For

For barley they plough three times, ſow four buſhels of ſeed, and reckon the mean produce four quarters. They give one or two ſtirrings for oats, ſow four buſhels, five quarters the average crop. For beans they plough but once, ſow three buſhels and a half broad-caſt, never hoe them, and gain at a medium 2½ quarters. They ſow ſcarce any turnips. For rye they plough once, ſow three buſhels, and 24 the mean crop. Clover they ſow on ſpring corn, generally mow it, and gain two tons of hay at a mowing. They cultivate much flax in this neighbourhood, calling it *line*; they ſow it either on a ſtubble in great heart, or on old graſs; then weed it at the expence of from 5*s.* to 10*s.* *per* acre, and they reckon that an acre, if not a bad one, will pay 5*l.* clear of all charges.

The manure they principally depend on is lime, of which they lay two chaldrons on an acre, and it laſts a courſe.

They reckon 500*l.* neceſſary to ſtock a farm of 100*l.* a year.——The product of a cow they value at 5*l.*

They uſe two, and ſometimes three horſes in a plough abreaſt, and do an acre a day. If ploughing is hired, it is 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre.

The poor women and children are much in want of employment; only a little ſpinning among them of line and hemp hards.

The particulars of a farm I gained were,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 500 | Acres in all | 6 | Brood mares |
| 300 | Of them graſs | 6 | Cows |
| 200 | Arable | 50 | Beaſts |
| £. 200 | Rent | 260 | Sheep |
| 12 | Horſes | 5 | Servants |
| 4 | Oxen | 6 | Labourers |

He ſows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | Acres of wheat | 20 | Of flax |
| 80 | Of ſpring corn | | |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 9*s.* a week and beer
A woman 1*s.* a day
In hay time, 1*s.* 2*d.* a day
A woman, 6*d.*
In winter, 1*s.*
Reaping wheat, from 6*s.* to 8*s.*
Mowing and binding ſpring corn, 3*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.*
Threſhing wheat, 1*s.* 9*d.* a quarter
——— barley, 1*s.* 2*d.*
——— beans, 1*s.*
——— oats reaped, 6*d.*
——— mown, 8*d.*
Wages of a farming man, from 10*l.* to 12*l.* Of a maid, 4*l.*

## PROVISIONS, *&c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, | 1*d. per lb.* | Mutton, | 2½ *per lb.* |
| Butter, - | 7—21 *oz.* | Potatoes, | 4 a peck |
| Cheeſe, | 3 | Milk, - | ½ *per* quart |
| Beef, - | 3½ | Candles, | 6½ |

Labourers houſe rent, 30*s.*
——— firing, 15*s.*

## IMPLEMENTS, *&c.*

A new waggon, 12*l.* 10*s.*
A cart, 7*l.*
A plough, 1*l.* 5*s.*
A harrow, 12*s.*
A roller, 25*s.*
Shoeing a cart horſe, 1*s.* 4*d.*
Laying a plough-ſhare and coulter, 1*s.* 2*d.*
Bricks, 10*s.* *per* thouſand
Oak timber, 1*s.* 6*d.* a foot.

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The country quite from *Cave* through *Howden* and to *Thorne*, is all low, flat, and diſagreeable. At the latter place I was very lucky in meeting with information of the beſt kind, through the civility of Mr. *Aſhcroft* and Mr. *Atkinſon*, for which I am much obliged to them. The ſoil is in general a ſtrong clay, and many fields a peculiar ſort of earth formed by the overflowings of the tide, which left a firm ſandy kind of ſlime; the medium rent of the country is 10*s.* an acre; but ſome of their common field lands let at 17*s.* and 18*s.* the acre; the nominal rent 20*s.* to 25*s.* but the meaſure is more than a real acre. Their courſe upon this land is

1. Turnips 3. Wheat 5. Clover
2. Barley 4. Oats 6. Wheat

The moſt infamous courſe I have met with ſince I have been out. On their other lands it is alſo very bad.

1. Fallow 2. Wheat 3. Oats 4. Wheat

For wheat they plough four times, ſow three buſhels, and gain at an average twenty-four. They plough but twice for barley, ſow four buſhels, and reap at a medium four quarters and a half. For oats they ſtir but once, ſow four buſhels, and gain ſix quarters at a medium. They give but one earth for beans, ſow three buſhels and a half broad-caſt, never hoe them, and get at a medium twenty-three buſhels. For turnips they plough four or five times, never hoe them, which is a fine practice when five crops ſucceed them, and the land never fallowed; the main value *per* acre they reckon at 18 or 20*s.* and uſe them for ſheep and beaſts; they ſtock them with eight or ten ſheep to an acre, or two beaſts. They plough four times for rape, and reckon a middling crop at 3½ quarters. Flax they ſow generally on an old ſwarth, plough it but once, weed the crop three times at the expence of 7*s.* 6*d.* an acre; a good one they value at 10*l.* or 12*lb.* an acre, and worth as it grows at an

average

average from 5*l.* to 8*l.* They ſometimes give 4*l.* rent for the flax year.

Their chief manuring is with lime, of which they lay two chaldrons on an acre at 7*s.* 6*d. per* chaldron; it laſts three crops; ſometimes they mix it with tide ſlime, called warp. They alſo pare and burn; the paring they do with a plough, and generally ſow rape on the land.

In their tillage they uſe two horſes in a plough, and do an acre a day. Hiring *per* acre is 4*s.*

Some other ſundry circumſtances worth minuting are; the ſum requiſite to ſtock a farm of 100*l.* a year, they reckon 300*l.*——the product of a cow, 5*l.*—— the profit of ſheep 4*s. per* head;——poor women and children have no employment, but drink tea twice a day. The tythes are gathered, and land ſells at 35 years purchaſe.

But the greateſt curioſity to be met with in this country is the vaſt moors, which are 3, 4, and 5 miles over, and ſome of them near as long; they conſiſt of a ſoft, ſpongy, looſe ſoil, as if compoſed of rotten vegetables: It is all what they call turf, and is dug into ſquare pieces for burning; when dried it is light as a feather, and burns excellently; over all the moors it lays in an even ſtratum, about five or ſix feet deep, upon a bed of ſtiff blue and black clay; in digging it away they frequently find vaſt fir trees, perfectly ſound, and ſome oaks, but not ſo good as the firs; the body of a man was alſo found, the fleſh was black, but perfectly preſerved; after a ſhort expoſure to the air, it crumbled into powder; the nature of the moor is ſuch, as to reſiſt all putrefaction, and no kind of worm can live in it. The property of it is very remarkable; on each ſide, at the diſtance as I mentioned before, of ſeveral miles, are many little ſlips of cultivated land, generally an acre (28 yards) broad, ſome more, and others leſs; the proprietors of theſe poſſeſs a right to all the moor which borders upon their land in a ſtreight line, until they meet with

the

the oppoſite poſſeſſors, who are in the ſame ſituation. Theſe cultivated ſlips, which conſiſt of many cloſes, have all (and probably moſt of the adjacent country) been gained in the courſe of many centuries from the moors; it is a good rich clay, that yields fine crops of corn and graſs, but from its ſituation is liable to be overflowed in winter; lets at about 7 or 8s. an acre. Thus a proprietor has as much land as he thinks proper; but then the expence of digging away the turf is more than the land is worth, for a man ſeldom cuts above four ſquare yards a day; they give it to the poor for their cutting and taking away.

The improvement of ſuch land is a very dubious point: To view the moor, any perſon would ſwear it totally incapable of any; but I muſt own myſelf of a different opinion. In the front of the piece, I viewed where the men were cutting the turf; I obſerved a trench was cut on each ſide, and acroſs the moor, around a ſquare piece againſt the field already cleared; this trench was not above two feet deep, and yet its effect in draining was very ſtriking; we could walk very firmly within this trench, but on the outſide of it not without danger of being ſwallowed up; and although I could ſcarcely perceive any growth upon the moor in general, yet this drained part was covered with ling of a luxuriant growth, which is a ſufficient proof that draining would not be only advantageous, but the point of all others which muſt be firſt effected. The fall of five or ſix feet into the part cut away, which is interſected with ditches, would ſecure a certainty of draining.——When this work was done, the ſurface ought to be burnt, but they objected to this, that it would not be allowed, as others property would preſently be on fire, and poſſibly the whole country, which however I can ſcarcely imagine; but if it cannot be burnt, it ought to be dug three or four times in the ſummer to ſweeten it, and the ſucceeding ſpring planted and ſowed with ſuch vegetables as were moſt likely

likely to ſucceed. I ventured to recommend them on conjecture, potatoes, cabbages, carrots, hops, oſiers, &c. &c. &c to try them in ſmall plats, that ſome certainty might at leaſt be gained; and as the expence would be very trifling, I believe the trial will be made.

One objection occurred to me, which can only be anſwered by a lawyer: Suppoſe a proprietor drains the moor in front of him, until he meets with the oppoſite proprietor; *quære*, can they be ſtopped by any thing but the want of turf; they would have the ſame bank preſent itſelf to them as at preſent, only a poſſeſſor on the ſurface of it.

The following are the particulars of ſome farms in this country; one,

120 Acres in all
100 Arable
20 Graſs
£. 76 Rent
6 Horſes
7 Cows
200 Sheep (right of commonage)
2 Servants
2 Labourers

He ſows:

15 Acres of wheat 30 Of oats 20 Of beans

Another:

170 Acres in all
130 Arable
40 Graſs
£. 56 Rent
10 Horſes
12 Cows
3 Servants
3 Labourers

He ſows:

30 Of wheat
60 Of oats
10 Of rape
10 Of turnips

Another:

70 Acres in all
60 Arable
10 Graſs
£. 38 Rent
6 Horſes
6 Cows
300 Sheep (commonage right)
2 Servants
2 Labourers

He ſows:

25 Acres of wheat 25 Of oats

Another:

Another:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 87 | Acres in all | 6 | Cows |
| 57 | Arable | 200 | Sheep (right of commonage) |
| 30 | Graſs | | |
| £. 70 | Rent | 3 | Servants |
| 6 | Horſes | 1 | Labourer |

No folding in this country!

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 2*s.* a day and beer
In hay-time, 1*s.* 6*d.* and ditto.
In winter 1*s.*
Reaping wheat, 5*s.*
——— oats, 4*s.*
Mowing and gathering, 3*s.*
——— graſs, 1*s.* 6*d.*
Threſhing wheat, 2*s.*
——— barley, 1*s.*
——— oats, 8*d.*
Wages of a farming man, 11*l.* 11*s.*
Dairy and other maids, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*

## PROVISIONS, *&c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, | 1*d. per lb.* | Pork, | $3\frac{1}{4}$ *per lb.* |
| Cheeſe, | 3 | Potatoes | 3 *per* peck, |
| Butter, | 5 19 *oz.* | Candles, | 6 |
| Beef, | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | Soap, | 6 |
| Mutton, | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | Milk, | $0\frac{1}{2}$ a quart |
| Veal, | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | | |

Labourers houſe rent, 25*s.*
——— firing, 12*s.*
——— wear of tools, 5*s.*

## IMPLEMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A waggon, | 12*l.* 12*s.* | A Plough, | 17*l.* |
| A cart, | 9*l.* | A harrow, | 1*l.* |

Shoeing

Shoeing a horſe, 1*s.* 4*d.*
Laying a ſhare, 1*s.*
Bricks *per* thouſand, 9*s.*
Oak timber. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Aſh, 10*d.*
Elm, 1*s.* 4*d.*

I remain,

Yours, *&c.*

## LETTER V.

*WENTWORTH* houſe, the palace of the Marquis of *Rockingham*, is ſituated between *Rotherham* and *Barnſley*, in the midſt of a moſt beautiful country, and in a park that is one of the moſt exquiſite ſpots in the world. It conſiſts of an irregular quadrangle, incloſing three courts, with two grand fronts: The principal one to the park extends in a line upwards of 600 feet, forming a centre and two wings. Nothing in architecture can be finer than this centre, which extends 19 windows. In the middle, a moſt noble portico projects 20 feet, and is 60 long in the area; ſix magnificent *Corinthian* pillars ſupport it in front, and one at each end: This portico is lightneſs and elegance itſelf; the projection is bold, and when viewed aſlant from one ſide, admits the light through the pillars at the ends, which has a moſt happy effect, and adds ſurpriſingly to the lightneſs of the edifice. The baſes of the pillars reſt on pedeſtals, in a line upon the ruſtics, which by ſome criticks has been objected to, by aſſerting that the pedeſtal of a column ought to be fixed on the ground alone; but without enquiring into the propriety of ſuch ſtrict rules, let me remark that the effect of breaking them, is to my eye a beauty; for as it is always neceſſary to incloſe the area of the portico with a balluſtrade, when there are no pedeſtals*, the ſhafts of the pillars are cut by it, which hurts the beauty of their proportion, and has in general a bad effect: But in this portico, the balluſtrade extending from pedeſtal to pedeſtal, the

* Perhaps, more properly ſpeaking, it ſhould be called the baſe, dye and cornice.

ſhafts

ſhafts are ſeen complete, and the unity of the view not in the leaſt deſtroyed. The timpanum is excellently proportioned; at the points are three very light ſtatues; the cornice, the arms, and the capitals of the pillars admirably executed. A balluſtrade crowns the reſt of the front, at each end a ſtatue, and between them vaſes; the whole uniting to form a centre at once pleaſing and magnificent; in which lightneſs vies with grandeur, and ſimplicity with elegance.

The ruſtic floor conſiſts of a very large arcade, and two ſuites of rooms. In the arcade is a fine group in ſtatuary, containing three figures as large as life, in which one of gigantic ſtature is getting the better of two others; the ſculptor is *Foggini*; the upper parts of the two lower figures are finely executed; the turn of the backs, and the expreſſion of the countenances, good; the forced ſtruggling attitude of the hinder one very great, eſpecially that of puſhing his hand againſt the body of his antagoniſt. On the left of this arcade is the common apartment; firſt, a ſupping room, 30 by 22, and 14 high; a drawing-room, 33 by 25; anti-room to the dining-room, and the dining-toom, 36 by 25. On the other ſide, offices for the ſteward, butlers, &c. Upon this floor are an immenſe number of rooms of all ſorts; and among others a great many admirable good apartments, of anti-room, dreſſing-room, bed-chamber, furniſhed with great elegance in velvets, damaſks, &c. &c. and gilt and carved ornaments.

Upon the principal floor you enter firſt the grand hall, which is, beyond all compariſon, the fineſt room in *England*; the juſtneſs of the proportion is ſuch, as muſt ſtrike every eye with the moſt agreeable ſurprize on entering it: It is 60 feet ſquare, and 40 high; a gallery 10 feet wide is carried round the whole, which leaves the area a cube of 40 feet: this circumſtance gives it an elegance and a magnificence unmatched in any other hall. The gallery is ſupported by 18 moſt noble *Ionic* fluted pillars, incruſted

with a paſte, repreſenting in the moſt natural manner ſeveral marbles. The ſhafts are of *Siena*, and ſo admirably imitated as not to be diſtinguiſhed from reality by the moſt experienced and moſt ſcrutinizing eye; the baſes pedeſtals, the capitals of white marble, and the ſquare of the baſes of verd antique. Nothing can have a more beautiful effect than theſe pillars; thoſe only on one ſide of the room are yet completed; but the moſt ſkilful hands from *Italy* are kept conſtantly employed in finiſhing this noble deſign. Between the pillars are eight niches in the wall for ſtatues, which are ready to be placed when the pillars, walls, and niches are finiſhed for receiving them. Over theſe niches are very elegant relievo's in pannels, from the deſigns of Mr. *Stewart*. Above the gallery are eighteen *Corinthian* pilaſters, which are alſo to be incruſted with the imitation of marbles: Between the ſhafts are pannels ſtruck in ſtucco, and between the capitals feſtoons in the ſame, in a ſtile which cannot fail of pleaſing the moſt cultivated taſte. The cieling is of compartments in ſtucco, ſimply magnificent, and admirably executed. His lordſhip deſigns a floor in compartments anſwerable to the ceiling, of the ſame workmanſhip as the columns.——To the left of this noble hall is a grand ſuite of apartments; containing,

Frſt, a ſupping-room, 40 feet by 22. The cieling compartments in ſtucco; the centre a plain large oblong; at each end a ſquare, in which is a moſt elegant relievo, repreſenting two angels ſupporting an urned cup of flowers reſting on the head of an eagle; the diviſions on each ſide containing ſcrolls; the whole exceedingly elegant. The chimney-piece very handſome, the frieze containing the *Rockingham* ſupporters, with a plain ſhield, in white marble, finely poliſhed; the columns feſtooned in the ſame.

Second, a drawing-room, 35 by 23. The cieling coved in ſtucco; the centre an oval in oblong, with medalli-

medallions in the corners of the ſquare cut by the oval, incloſed in wreaths of laurel ſurrounded by ſcrolls; the cove riſing to it ſtruck in ſmall octagon compartments, chequered by little ſquares, extremely elegant. The cornice, frieze, and architrave of the wainſcot beautifully carved; nothing more elegant of the kind than the ſcroll of carving on the frieze. The chimney-piece of white marble, poliſhed; the cornice ſupported by figures of captives, in the ſame; on the frieze, feſtoons of fruit and flowers; on each ſide a vaſe, on which are four ſmall but elegant figures in relievo, ſomething in the attitude of the hours in the *Aurora* of *Guido*.

Third, a dining-room 40 feet ſquare; the cieling of ſtucco; in the centre a large octagon; around it eight diviſions, within four of which are relievos of boys ſupporting a ſhield, incloſing a head in a blaze, by a wreath of fruit; over it a baſket of flowers on a ſhell inverted; and under it an eagle ſpreading its wings. In the other diviſion are rays in circles of fret-work: The deſign of the whole in a moſt juſt and elegant taſte. The chimney-piece large and handſome, of white poliſhed marble; above it architectural ornaments; a cornice, &c. ſupported by *Corinthian* pillars; the whole finely carved, and ſurrounding a ſpace left for a picture. In the walls of the room are pannels in ſtucco, of a bold and ſpirited deſign, and like the cieling exceedingly well executed. Over the doors are ſix hiſtorical relievos; in the centre on each ſide a large frame-work for a picture, by which are pannels, incloſing in wreaths four medallions;

*Theocritus*, *Hector*, *Agamemnon*, *Hyacinthus*.

On one ſide the chimney-piece, in the ſame ſtile,

*Hamilcar*;

And on the other,

*Troilus*.

Returning to the grand hall, you enter from the other ſide another ſuite.

Firſt, an anti-room 30 by 20; the cieling finely finiſhed in ſtucco.

Second, the grand drawing-room 36 ſquare; cieling the ſame.

Third, a dreſſing-room 30 by 25; the ceiling coved in ſtucco; the centre an oval cut in a ſquare, elegantly decorated; the cove riſing to it moſaic'd in ſmall ſquares, deſigned with great taſte.

Fourth, the ſtate bed-chamber 25 ſquare; ceiling of ſtucco and elegant.

Fifth, another dreſſing-room, 16 ſquare, communicating with the paſſage which runs behind this ſuite of apartments.

At the other end of the houſe behind the great dining-room is in the *India* apartment, a bed-chamber 15 ſquare, with a dreſſing-room the ſame; the chimney-piece extremely elegant; pillars of *Siena* marble.

From the other corner of the hall on the right hand you enter by a large paſſage; the gallery, or common rendezvous room 130 feet by 18, hung with *India* paper; a moſt uſeful and agreeable room. To the right, this opens into the new damaſk apartment, conſiſting of a bed-chamber and two dreſſing-rooms, one of the latter 27 feet by 18, the cieling compartments in ſtucco: The chimney piece ſurpriſingly elegant; a border of *Siena* marble, ſurrounded by compartments of a black marble ground, inlaid with flowers, fruit, and birds of marble in their natural colours; moſt exquiſitely finiſhed. The bed-chamber, 27 by 15, the cieling very well deſigned and executed in ſtucco; the other dreſſing-room (both open into the gallery) 28 by 18; a coved cieling ſtuccoed in compartments extremely neat; the chimney-piece pilaſters of *Siena*, with white poliſhed capitals ſupporting the cornice of white and *Siena* marble; the whole very elegant: over it a copy, from *Vandyke*, of *Charles* the Firſt's Queen, by Lady *Fitzwilliams*, exceedingly well done; the face, hair, and drapery excellent.

cellent.——Here is one of the moſt curious cabinets in *England*; it is in architectural diviſions of a centre and two wings, on a baſement ſtory of drawers; a cornice finely wrought of ebony, the frieze of ivory, and the architecture of tortoiſe-ſhell, ſupported by *Corinthian* fluted pillars of tortoiſe-ſhell and ebony carved in reliefs, the capitals and baſes gilt. The entrance of the building ruſtics in tortoiſe-ſhell, the diviſions in ivory. By looking in the center on either ſide, is a deception of perſpective; the deſign is very elegant, and the workmanſhip excellent.

On the other ſide of the gallery, you open into a blue damaſk dreſſing-room, 25 by 24; here are two pictures by Mr. *Weſt*, which ſeem to be in his happieſt manner; *Diana* and *Endymion*, and *Cymon* and *Iphigene*. In the firſt, the moſt ſtriking peculiarity is the light, all iſſuing from the creſcent of *Diana*; this is ſomething of the *Concetto*, but the execution is fine; the diffuſion ſpirited and natural. The turn of her neck and naked arm is very beautiful; all the colours are fine and brilliant; and the general harmony very pleaſing. In the other piece, the naked boſom of *Iphigene* is fine, and the turn of her head inimitable. *Cymon*'s figure is good, his attitude eaſy and natural; the colours are glowing, and conſequently pleaſing. Beſides theſe pieces, here is likewiſe a large portrait of the late King on horſeback; it is a good one, the attitude very natural. Likewiſe a ſmall relief in alabaſter of a *Cupid* in a car, drawn by panthers: his attitude very pleaſing.——Next is the chintz bed-chamber, 24 by 20.

After this comes the yellow damaſk apartment. The dreſſing-room 18 ſquare; and the bed-chamber 25 by 18. Upon a cabinet in this room is a ſmall *Venus* in white marble; fine, delicate, and pleaſing; the drapery under her breaſt beautiful.

The red and white apartment, 19 ſquare; and a dreſſing-room 20 by 19. Then into the laſt apart-

ment on this ſide, very elegantly furniſhed, 20 by 18, and 22 by 20.

The library 60 by 20, and nobly furniſhed; the great ſcarcity of the *Neapolitan* collection * of antiques found in *Herculaneum*, will excuſe a few remarks on ſome of the moſt ſtriking of the engravings, eſpecially as ſome may have an opportunity of only a tranſient view; in which caſe I would recommend them to turn particularly to the following pages of the prints.

Vol. I. 43. *Achilles*, an exceeding fine perfect figure.

79. Drapery very fine.

95. Surpriſing drapery; the limbs ſeen through it as if of gauze.

99. An half naked woman hanging in the air; the turn of the arms holding the drapery inimitably graceful. The beauty of the face and body exquiſite; the drapery exceeding fine, diſplaying the form of the limbs through it in the happieſt manner; the whole range of painting can exhibit nothing ſo aſtoniſhingly elegant as this attitude.

103. The graceful turn of the right arm inimitable; and the drapery very fine.

109. The animated ſpirit of the attitude, ſpringing upwards, ſurpriſingly great: The drapery very elegant.

119. The turn of the right arm extremely graceful; and the drapery fine.

123. The turn of the right arm very elegant; the upper part of the drapery graceful, and the diſplay of the body through all of it very fine; but it bundles heavily at bottom.

129. One of the fineſt attitudes in the world; the profile, and grace of the head charming. The drapery inimitable.

* Le Pitture Antiche D'Ercolano E. Contorni inciſe con Qualche Spiegazione; Folio.

253. Like ſome others of the ornamental pieces, rather *Chineſe* than antique, and the drollery of the aſs and crocodile truly modern.

Vol. II. 91. Correct, elegant and beautiful; the attitude and drapery fine.

113. The attitudes and drapery prodigiouſly fine.

131. The attitudes and drapery, and variety in the figures, very pleaſing. The gardening *Chineſe*, and pretty.

267. The feſtoon would do honour to the moſt elegant invention in modern taſte.

Vol. III. 61. A group full of eaſe and nature in the attitudes: The deſigns very fine.

87. A ſpirited attitude.

97. Nothing can be finer than the back parts, the face, and attitude of the woman.

147. The naked ſeen through the drapery finely, and the attitude ſpirited.

151. Amazing drapery, the whole form ſeen thro' it aſtoniſhingly.

155. The attitude ſpirited, and the drapery fine.

Vol. IV. 117. The figure of this woman is ſurpriſingly fine, her attitude eaſy, graceful and expreſſive, and the drapery excellent.

163. One would think this the deſign of a modern cieling.

Beſides this very magnificent work, there are in this library a vaſt number of books of prints, architecture and medals; of the laſt, his lordſhip has one of the greateſt collections in *England*.

From the library is a direct communication, on one ſide with the preceding rooms, and on the other with the crimſon velvet apartment; conſiſting of, firſt, an anti-room, painted in obſcura in blue, in a very neat taſte, 23 feet ſquare; this opens into the bed-chamber of the ſame dimenſions, the ornaments of the bed, the glaſs frames, &c. &c. of gilt carving well executed; then the dreſſing-room 23 by 15.

The

The attic ſtory conſiſts of complete ſets of apartments, of bed-chamber and dreſſing-room; including thoſe of lord and lady *Rockingham*, which are four dreſſing-rooms and a bed-chamber: In his lordſhip's anti-room hangs the famous picture of the earl of *Straſford*, and his ſecretary, by *Vandyke*; and incomparably fine it is. Alſo the portrait of an old ſervant, by *Stubbs*; which appears to be moſt excellently done: The ſtrong expreſſion of the face is worthy the pencil of *Rembrandt* himſelf. The rooms on this floor are all ſpacious, many of 36 by 30, 30 by 25, &c. &c. in general well proportioned, and the furniture rich and elegant. Upon the whole, much ſuperior to the common ſtile of attic apartments.

In reſpect of convenience, the connection of the apartments thoroughout the houſe is excellently contrived: For the grand ſuite of rooms on the left of the hall has a roomy paſſage behind it, which communicates with the offices by back ſtairs, and with the library and apartments adjoining by paſſages. To the right of the hall the ſame convenience is found, for one of its doors opens into the great ſtair-caſe, landing-place and paſſage, which runs behind the grand apartment and opens into the ſecond dreſſing-room; ſo that there is a double way through all this ſuite, to the ſtate bed-chamber; either through the great rooms to the firſt dreſſing-room, and then into the bed-chamber; or on the other ſide through the ſecond dreſſing-room; and an immediate communication between theſe apartments and the ſtair-caſe, which leads down to the ruſtic floor, and up to the attic ſtory. All theſe apartments are nearly contiguous to each other, and yet you may enter almoſt any one of the rooms without going through another. The diſpoſition of the other apartments is not inferior.

The paſſage beforementioned, or rather veſtible which connects the hall and the apartments to the right of it, likewiſe opens into the gallery, which as a rendezvous room is excellently ſituated; for to the right

right it opens into both the dreſſing-rooms of the blue damaſk apartment; and on the left through the green damaſk dreſſing-room to the library and apartments adjoining, and by ſeveral large, handſome, and well-lighted paſſages to other apartments and ſtair-caſes, which communicate with the offices, ſo that on every ſide there is a communication between all the apartments, and yet without making one a paſſage-room to another; which is excellently contrived *.

But the park and environs of *Wentworth* houſe, are, if any thing, more noble than the edifice itſelf; for which way ſoever you approach, very magnificent woods, ſpreading waters, and elegant temples break upon the eye at every angle. But there is ſo great a variety in the points of view, that it is impoſſible to lead you a regular tour of the whole without manifeſt confuſion; I ſhall therefore take the parts diſtinctly, and ſo paſs from one to the other.

Many of the objects are viewed to the greateſt advantage by taking the principal entrance from *Rotherham*; this approach, his lordſhip is at preſent laying out; muhc of the road, *&c.* is done, and when compleated it will be a continued landſcape, as beautiful as can be conceived. At the very entrance of the park, the proſpect is delicious: In front you look full upon a noble range of hills, dales, lakes and woods, the houſe magnificently ſituated in the centre of the whole. The eye naturally falls into the valley before you, through which the water winds in a noble ſtile: On the oppoſite ſide, is a vaſt ſweep of riſing ſlopes, finely ſcattered with trees, up to the houſe, which is here ſeen diſtinctly, and ſtands in the point of grandeur

* His lordſhip is building a moſt magnificent pile of ſtabling; it is to form a large quadrangle, incloſing a ſquare of 190 feet, with a very elegant front to the park: There are to be 84 ſtalls with numerous apartments for the ſervants attending; and ſpacious rooms for hay, corn, &c. &c. &c. diſperſed in ſuch a manner as to render the whole perfectly convenient.

from

from whence it ſeems to command all the ſurrounding country. The woods ſtretching away above, below, and to the right and left with inconceivable magnificence; from the pyramid on one ſide, which riſes from the boſom of a great wood, quite around to your left hand, where they join one of above an hundred acres hanging on the ſide of a vaſt hill, and forming altogether an amphitheatrical proſpect, the beauties of which are much eaſier imagined than deſcribed. In one place the ruſtic temple crowns the point of a waving hill, and in another the Ionic one appears with a lightneſs that decorates the ſurrounding groves.—— The ſituation of the houſe is no where better ſeen than from this point, for in ſome places near, it appears to ſtand too low; but the contrary is manifeſt from hence, for the front-ſweep of the country forms the ſlope of a gradually riſing hill, in the middle of which is the houſe, up to it is a fine bold riſe: If it was on the higheſt of the ground, all the magnificence of the plantations which ſtretch away beyond it, would be loſt, and thoſe on each ſide take the appearance of right lines, ſtiffly pointing to the edifice. But this remark is almoſt general, for I ſcarce know a ſituation, in which the principal building ſhould be on the higheſt ground.

Deſcending from hence towards the wood beneath you, hanging towards the valley, and thro' which the road leads, you enter another view which breaking upon the eye, cannot but delight it. Firſt, the water winding through the valley in a very beautiful manner; on the other ſide a fine ſlope riſing to the ruſtic temple, moſt elegantly backed with a dark ſpreading wood. To the right a vaſt range of plantations, covering a whole ſweep of hill, and near the ſummit the pyramid raiſing its bold head from a dark boſom of ſurrounding wood. The effect truly great. ——In the centre of the view, in a gradual opening among the hills, appears the houſe; the ſituation wonder-

wonderfully elegant. Turning a little to the left, ſeveral woods, which from other points are ſeen diſtinct, here appear to join, and form a vaſt body of noble oaks, riſing from the very edge of the water to the ſummit of the hills, on the left of the houſe. The Ionic temple at the end is moſt happily placed, in a ſpot from whence it throws an elegance over every landſcape.

The road then entering, winds through the wood before mentioned; but here I muſt detain you a ſhort time, for no grove at *Wentworth* is without its ſcenes of elegant retirement.—This wood is cut into winding walks, of which there is a great variety; in one part of it, on a ſmall hill of ſhaven graſs, is a neat houſe for repaſts in hot weather. The dining-room is 32 feet by 16, very neatly fitted up, the chimney-pieces of white marble of an elegant ſimplicity; the bow-window remarkably light and airy: Adjoining is a little drawing-room hung with *India* paper, and a large cloſet with book-caſes; beneath are a kitchen and other offices From hence a walk winds to the aviary, which is a little light *Chineſe* building of a very pleaſing deſign; it is ſtocked with *Canary* and other foreign birds, which are kept alive in winter by means of hot walls at the back of the building; the front is open net-work in compartments. In another part of the wood is an octagon temple in a ſmall lawn: And the walk winds in another place over a bridge of rock-work, which is thrown over a ſmall water thickly ſurrounded with trees.

Upon coming out of this wood the objects all receive a variation at once; the plantations bear in different directions, but continue their noble appearance; for your eye riſes over a prodigious fine bank of wood to the Ionic temple which here ſeems dropped by the hand of Grace in the very ſpot where Taſte herſelf would wiſh it to be ſeen.

The road from hence is to wind over the hill, and take a ſlanting courſe down to that part of the water where

where the octagon temple is ſituated; a very elegant little building, ſweetly ſituated in the valley, commanding the bends of ſhore among the adjoining groves, and the hanging woods which crown the ſurrounding hills. Not far from this temple, a magnificent bridge is to be thrown over the water, and the road then to be traced through another wood, which is full of an immenſe number of the moſt venerable oaks in *England*; one of which is 19 feet in circumference; and a great many of them near as large, with noble ſtems of a majeſtic height. After this it will gain an oblique view of the grand front of the houſe, and wind up to it in ſuch a line, that the feet may never travel in a direction that the eye has before commanded.

Another noble approach from which this exquiſite park is ſeen to great advantage, is the lower entrance from *Rotherham*, where the new porter's lodge is building. From hence the pyramid is ſeen upon the right, riſing from a noble ſweep of wood: In front the ruſtic temple juſt ſhews its head above a ſpreading plantation in a picturesque manner. On the left, along the valley, winds the lake in that waving line, which art uſes to imitate the moſt elegant touches of nature: It is broke by bold projecting clumps of wood upon the banks, through which the water is in ſome places ſeen with a moſt charming elegance. At a diſtance upon the banks of this noble water, which is upwards of 200 yards wide, is ſeen the octagon temple, in a ſituation fixed with ſuch taſte as to leave little for the imagination to ſupply. On the other ſide of the water, you look upon a great extent of park, ſcattered with trees in the moſt beautiful manner imaginable, crowned with two vaſt woods, which here appear as one; and on every ſide fine proſpects of cultivated hills ſpreading one beyond another.——This approach croſſes towards the lodge, where is a ſmall but very neat room of prints on blue paper, and furniſhed with an harpſicord, for varying

ing the ſcene of the moſt elegant of all amuſements: The view from the windows is full upon the water, then the hills riſing boldly from the ſhore, and terminated with a magnificent range of woods: The road winds from hence around the hill on which the ruſtic temple ſtands, and breaks at once upon the houſe, in a manner not only ſtrikingly judicious in itſelf, but finely contraſted to the other approaches from which it is gradually ſeen. A part of this deſign was the cutting away a large part of that hill, which projected too much before the front of the houſe; a vaſt deſign but not yet compleated, although his lordſhip has already moved from it upwards of one hundred and forty thouſand ſquare yards of earth. An immenſe work, which required the ſpirit of a *Rockingham* to undertake.

Another point of view I would recommend to your attention, if ever you ſee this truly magnificent place, is the ſouth point at the top of the hill, from whence you look down upon *Rotherham*, and all the country around: From this point there is an immenſe proſpect of vaſt vallies all ſcattered with villages, with elegantly cultivated hills ariſing on every ſide to the clouds: The houſe appears in the centre of nine or ten vaſt hanging and other woods, which have a genuine magnificence more noble than can eaſily be conceived. The pyramid and temples are finely ſcattered over the ſcene, and give it juſt the air of livelineſs which is conſiſtent with the grandeur of the extent. This view is perhaps the moſt beautiful in *Yorkſhire*; for the houſe, park, and woods form a circular connected landſcape more elegantly beautiful than the brighteſt paintings of *Zuccarelli*; and more noble than the grandeſt of *Pouſin*'s ideas; while the ſurrounding country exhibits *Arcadian* ſcenes ſmiling with cultivation, and endleſs in variety.

From this point moving to the left, the landſcapes perpetually vary, each object taking a new appearance,

ance, and every one truly elegant. Croſſing a beautiful irriguous valley, you riſe to the new plantation, at the weſt point of the park, from whence a new ſcene is beheld equal to any of the reſt. You look down over a fine ſlope on the water, and catch it at ſeveral points breaking upon the eye through the ſcattered trees; the octagon temple appearing on its bank, in a ſituation extremely well contraſted to the elevated ones of the other buildings. To the left, the woods riſe in a noble manner, and joining thoſe by the houſe, have a very fine effect; the *Ionic* temple juſt lifting its dome above them in an exquiſite taſte. In front, the ruſtic temple is ſeen on the hill backed with wood in the moſt pleaſing ſtile, and higher ſtill, the pyramid riſing out of more lofty woods; the effect altogether glorious. To the right the eye is feaſted with a beautiful variety of cultivated hills.

Having often mentioned the pyramid, it is requiſite to add, that it is a triangular tower, about 200 feet high, which was built on the ſummit of a very fine hill, at a diſtance from the houſe. There is a winding ſtair-caſe up it, and from the top a moſt aſtoniſhing proſpect around the whole country breaks at once upon the ſpectator: The houſe, and all its ſurrounding hills, woods, waters, temples, &c. are viewed at one glance, and around them an amazing tract of cultivated incloſures. A view ſcarcely to be exceeded. The following inſcription is engraven over the entrance.

1748.

"This pyramidal building was erected by his MAJESTY's moſt dutiful ſubject, *Thomas* Marquis of *Rockingham*, &c. In grateful reſpect to the preſerver of our religion, laws, and liberties, KING GEORGE THE SECOND, who by the bleſſing of God having ſubdued a moſt unnatural rebellion in *Britain*, *anno* 1746, maintains the balance of power, and ſettles a juſt and honourable peace in *Europe*."

1748.

Near it is a ſmall but very neat room, looking down upon a beautiful valley, and over a fine and extenſive proſpect, where Lady *Rockingham* ſometimes drinks tea.

At no great diſtance from the pyramid is the arch, another building, which was raiſed as an object to decorate the view from the Ionic temple.

The mention of that elegant piece of architecture reminds me of the exquiſite landſcapes ſeen from it; an elevated ſituation gives it the command of the valley with the water in different places, and on the other ſide of it, you look upon ſeveral of the woods before deſcribed, riſing to that noble one of an hundred acres, which hangs towards you in the grandeſt manner. In this wood, his Lordſhip propoſes building an obeliſk, which will have a charming effect, when viewed from all the oppoſite hills. Juſt by this temple is the menagery in front of the greenhouſe, containing a prodigious number of foreign birds, particularly gold and pencil pheaſants, cockatoos, *Mollacca* doves, *&c. &c.* The green-houſe is a very ſpacious one, behind it a neat agreeable room for drinking tea.——Advancing from hence down the terras, the eye is continually feaſted with an exceedingly fine and various proſpect of hills, dales, winding water, hanging woods, temples, and noble ſweeps of park; and at the end of it a moſt delicious one, quite different from any ſeen elſewhere; for you look down immediately upon a fine falling valley, beautifully interſected with various ſheets of water, fringed with trees: Over this elegant bird's-eye landſcape, on one ſide, riſes a very fine ſloping hill, ſcattered with ſingle trees, and on the other, a noble range of woods; under them in the valley ſtands the octogon temple; to the left the ruſtic one upon the ſummit of a bold unplanted hill contraſted finely to the others, which are either decorated with clumps, or quite covered with nobly ſpreading woods.

Upon the whole, *Wentworth* is in every reſpect one of the fineſt places in the kingdom: In ſome, the houſe is the object of curioſity; in others, a park is admired: The ornamental buildings give a reputation to one, and a general beauty of proſpect to another, but all are united here: The houſe is one of the fineſt in *England*, and the largeſt I have any where ſeen; the park is as noble a range of natural and artificial beauty as is any where to be beheld; the magnificence of the woods exceed all deſcription; the temples, *&c.* are elegant pieces of architecture, and ſo admirably ſituated as to throw an uncommon luſtre over every ſpot; and add to all this, the amazing beauty of the ſurrounding country, which conſiſts chiefly of cultivated hills, cut into incloſures, and well ſcattered with towns and villages, and you certainly will allow that ſuch circumſtances cannot unite without forming a place at once great and beautiful.

To this account, I cannot but add one remark, in praiſe of what I muſt be allowed to call true taſte; nature has certainly done much at *Wentworth*, but art has heightened, decorated, and improved all her touches; in ſuch attempts, no ſlight genius is requiſite: Valleys may be floated with water, hills crowned with woods, and temples appear in every ſcene;——riches will do all theſe; the money of one man may purchaſe the taſte of another: But all that Lord *Rockingham* has yet done at *Wentworth*, as well as the noble plans he has ſketched, and begun to execute, are totally his own deſigns: a mark undoubtedly of his *taſte*, though not of his compliance with *faſhion*.

* * * * * * *

But the huſbandry of the Marquis of *Rockingham* is much more worthy of attention than that of any palace; the effects which have and muſt continue to reſult from it are of the nobleſt and moſt truly national kind: A ſhort ſketch of his Lordſhip's operations, will convince you how much an extenſive tract of country is obliged to this patriotic nobleman for introducing a cultivation unknown before. Upon

Upon turning his attention to agriculture, his Lordſhip found the huſbandry of the *Weſt Riding* of *Yorkſhire* extremely deficient in numerous particulars: It was diſguſting to him to view ſo vaſt a property, cultivated in ſo ſlovenly a manner; eager to ſubſtitute better methods in the room of ſuch unpleaſing as well as unprofitable ones, he determined to exert himſelf with ſpirit in the attempt; and he executed the noble ſcheme in a manner that does honour to his penetration.——A very few particulars, among many of the common practice, will ſhew how much this country wanted a *Rockingham* to animate its cultivation.

1. Large tracts of land, both graſs and arable, yielded but a trifling profit, for want of draining. In wet clays, the ruſhes and other aquatic rubbiſh uſurped the place of corn and graſs; the ſeaſons of tilling were retarded, and even deſtroyed; and thoſe paſtures which ought to have fed an ox, ſcarcely maintained a ſheep.

2. The paſtures and meadows of this country were univerſally laid down in ridge and furrow, a practice highly deſtructive of profit, and deteſtable to the eye; and the manner of laying down ſuch lands, was as miſerable as their product denoted poverty; for after many years ploughing of numerous crops but inſufficient fallows, when the ſoil was ſo exhauſted as to diſappoint the expectation of corn, a parcel of rubbiſh called hay ſeeds was ſcattered over the ſurface, and the field left to time for improvement. A villainous cuſtom, and too much practiſed in all parts of the kingdom.

3. The culture of turnips was become common, but in ſuch a method that their introduction was undoubtedly a real miſchief; *viz.* without hoeing, ſo that the year of fallow, in the general management, was the moſt capital year of ſlovenlineſs and bad huſbandry.

4. The implements uſed in agriculture through this tract were inſufficient for a vigorous culture, and conſequently the huſbandman ſuſtained a conſtant loſs.

Theſe circumſtances, among others, ſhew how much the huſbandry of this country wanted improvement. Let us, in the next place, examine the means taken by his Lordſhip to command that moſt beneficial purpoſe. He conducted himſelf from the beginning, upon the ſoundeſt of all principles, that of *practiſing* himſelf methods which *reaſon* told him were the beſt;—well convinced that argument and perſuaſion would have little effect with the *John Trot* genius's of farming, he determined to ſet the example of good huſbandry, as the only probable means of being ſucceſsful.

In the purſuit of this end his lordſhip's conduct was judicious and ſpirited. He has upwards of 2000 acres of land in his hands; and began their improvement with draining ſuch as were wet, rightly conſidering this part of huſbandry as the *ſine qua non* of all others.——His method was the moſt perfect that experience has hitherto brought to light. That of *covered drains.*

Throughout this extenſive tract of land, I found very deep foſſees cut, or old ditches ſunk ſo deep as to give in every field the command of a ſufficient deſcent. Theſe are kept open. Into them run the covered drains which are cut in number proportioned to the wetneſs of the land, but in general at but a ſmall diſtance from each other.

Of theſe there are three ſorts, the leading or main ones of two kinds, and the branches or ſecondary ones. The firſt ſort of main drains are two feet wide at top and bottom, and four or five feet deep, walled on each ſide and covered at top with large broad ſtones. Plate II. fig. 4. The expence 6*d.* a yard running meaſure.——The ſecond are a yard deep, two feet wide

wide at top, and 10 inches at bottom; the ſtones uſed in filling them are oblong ſquares of 8, 9, or 10 inches length, the edges of which are reſted on the ſides of the bottom of the drains, and fall on each other at their tops, in the manner repreſented, Plate II. fig. 5. *a. a. a. a.* the drain *b.* the tops of the ſtones joining; then they are filled up with bits of ſtone, within ſeven or eight inches of the top; and, laſtly, the molds thrown over all.

The branches are three quarters of a yard deep, 18 inches wide at top, and nine at bottom; they are then filled up in the ſame manner as the others. The expence of the operation is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A cart load of ſtones of 40 buſhels will do 7 yards; the getting theſe, beſides the leading, is | 0 | 0 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| The leading, | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Digging the drains, | 0 | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Fixing in the ſtones, and filling up, | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| For 7 yards, it is — — | 0 | 2 | 4 |

or juſt 4*d.* a yard.

The improvement by theſe drains (which you will obſerve laſt for ever) is almoſt immediately manifeſt; the ſummer ſucceeding the firſt winter totally eradicates in graſs lands all thoſe weeds which proceed from too much water, and leaves the ſurface in the depth of winter perfectly dry and ſound, inſomuch that the ſame land which before poached with the weight of a man, will now bear without damage the tread of an ox. In arable lands, the effect is equally ſtriking, for the corn in winter and ſpring upon land that uſed to be flowed with rain, and quite poiſoned by it, now lies perfectly dry throughout the year, and in the tillage of it, a prodigious benefit accrues from this excellent practice, for the drained fields are ready in the ſpring for the plough, before the others can be touched; it

is well known how pernicious it is to any land to plough or harrow it while wet.

This moſt excellent practice his Lordſhip experienced as he expected, ſome years before his example was followed by any of his tenants. But at laſt the inconteſtible advantages attending it opened their eyes, and ſome of the moſt unprejudiced executed in their farms what they were convinced ſucceeded ſo greatly in their landlord's; and accordingly I viewed ſome fields of the tenants that were drained in this way, and in a very effectual manner.

Secondly, His Lordſhip's management in laying down and keeping his graſs lands, is worthy of univerſal imitation, as a ſpirit of culture has brought forth a fertility and richneſs of paſture beyond any thing I remember to have ſeen. The method of laying down is this: Oats are ſown (under ſeeded) upon land that has been exceedingly well fallowed for a year and half, by many ploughings, harrowings, *&c.* By which operations the ſurface is laid moſt completely level, ſo that not the leaſt trace of furrow is to be diſtinguiſhed; with the corn, 12lb. of white *Dutch* clover, and eight buſhels of finely dreſſed hay-ſeeds are ſown. At harveſt the oats are reaped, and 6lb. more of clover-ſeed ſown over the ſtubble, which is then mown, and raked off, and conſequently the ſeed pretty well buried in the ground; a very rich compoſt is immediately ſpread on the field, and well harrowed in, by which means the ſeed is completely covered; in this manner it is left the firſt winter. The crop is next year left until the ſeeds are ripe enough to ſhake in the mowing, and making, by which means the land gains a freſh ſprinkling, and the whole ſurface enſured a total and thick covering.

The ſucceſs attending this method is ſo very great, that in ſeveral large fields I viewed the after-graſs was 8 and 9 inches high, ſoon after clearing a crop of hay of two tons *per* acre, and this the firſt year of the lay. No one would have known from walking over the

the field that it was not of ſome years growth, ſo thick and matted on the ground was the firſt year's produce. This graſs, in any part of the kingdom, would have let for 30*s.* an acre, and for 40*s.* in moſt: An improvement you will think of a noble kind, when you are told that the rents before this management were no more than 8 and 9*s.* and let at their value. Adjoining ſeveral of theſe new lays, ſome of the old paſtures are to be ſeen yet in tenants hands; they are poiſoned with ſuperfluous water, and over-run with every ſpecies of trumpery and weeds, the graſs of a poor ſort, and the quantity trifling. In lays of three or four years old, the after-graſs, had it been mown, would have yielded at leaſt two ton of hay an acre.

It is obſervable upon this plan, that no part of it is beyond the reach of a common farmer; a principal view of his Lordſhip in all his huſbandry. Here are no two years fallow, nor any loſs by laying without a crop of corn; the ſeeds indeed are in large quantities, and amount in total price to near 50*s.* an acre; but then it is to be conſidered, that the thickneſs of ſowing gives it a moſt excellent crop the very firſt year, which in the common management is generally the very contrary; and it is inconteſtible that his Lordſhip's method pays its own expence in the very firſt crop. Suppoſe the farmer's ſeeds coſt him 20*s.* the exceſs on the ſide of the better manner is then, we will ſay, 25*s.* a ſum in the value of hay that does amount to little more than a fifth of the firſt year's produce.

But Lord *Rockingham* in ſcarce any thing has acted with greater ſpirit, than the improvement of the turnip culture by hoeing; for the diſguſt he felt at ſeeing the common ſlovenly management of the farmers, in reſpect to this crop, made him determine to introduce the excellent practice of hoeing, common in many of the ſouthern parts of the kingdom. With this view he attempted to perſuade his tenants to come into the method, deſcribed to them the operation, pointed out

its advantages; clearly explained to them the great conſequence of increaſing the ſize of the roots in the luxuriance of its growth, and the equality of the crops; reminded them of the poor crops of ſpring corn gained after the turnips, for want of a better culture; from the difference of following a crop of weeds, which will not feed cattle, and conſequently not improve the land; and ſucceeding a large produce of valuable roots, which by their thick ſhade, and the quantity of cattle they maintained, enriched the land at the ſame time that all weeds are deſtroyed by the hoeing.

Uncontrovertible as this reaſoning, ſo clearly founded on facts, muſt appear to the unprejudiced, yet with a ſet of men of contracted ideas, uſed to a ſtated road, with deviations neither to the right nor left, it had very little effect: Turnips continued to be ſown, but were never hoed. His Lordſhip then finding that diſcourſe and reaſoning could not prevail over the obſtinacy of their underſtandings, determined to convince their eyes. He ſent into *Hertfordſhire* for a huſbandman uſed to hoeing of turnips, and gave directions for his management of a large crop: This he continued ſeveral years; and by this means, by degrees, he introduced the practice, which is now (though not univerſal) the common practice of all the good common farmers. Much does this neighbourhood owe to ſo patriotic a deſign, which was truly planned with judgment, and executed with ſpirit. Much more genuine fame ought to attend ſuch an action, than the gaining a ſcore of battles: The ſenſeleſs rabble may praiſe the military hero; it belongs to *the few* to venerate the ſpirited cultivator.

In the introduction of new implements, and the improvement of old ones, his Lordſhip was equally attentive: This will appear clearly enough from the following implements, which are ſuch as his Lordſhip has, at different times, either had conſtructed by his

own

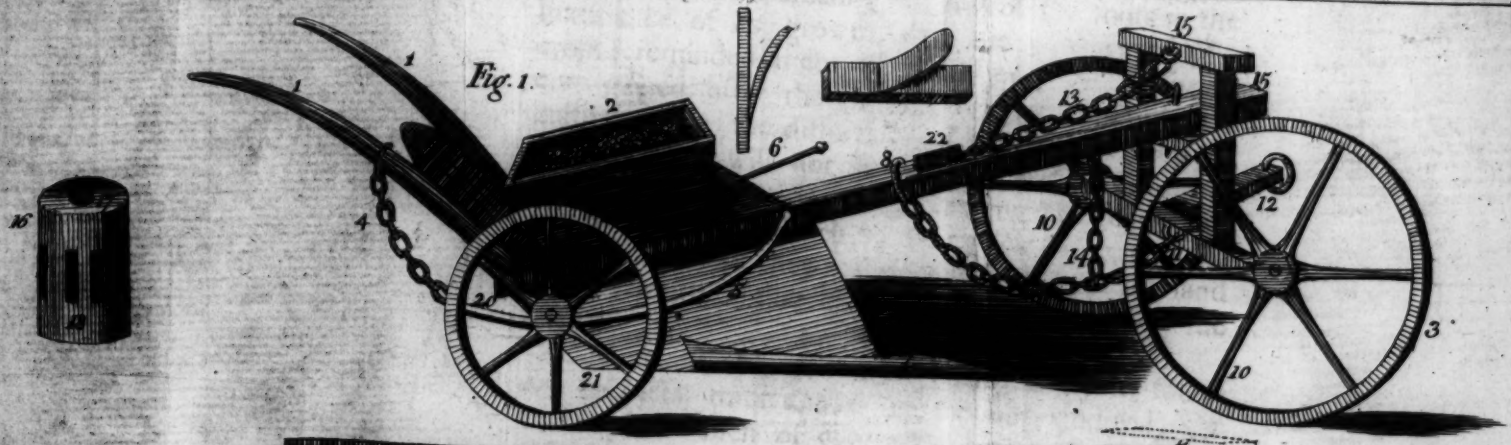


Fig. 1.

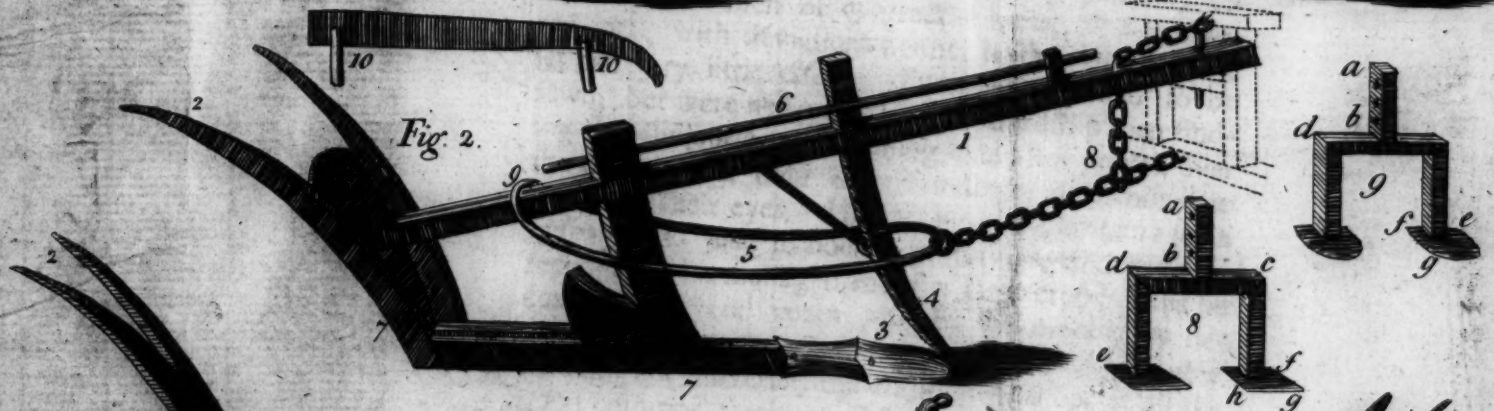


Fig. 2.

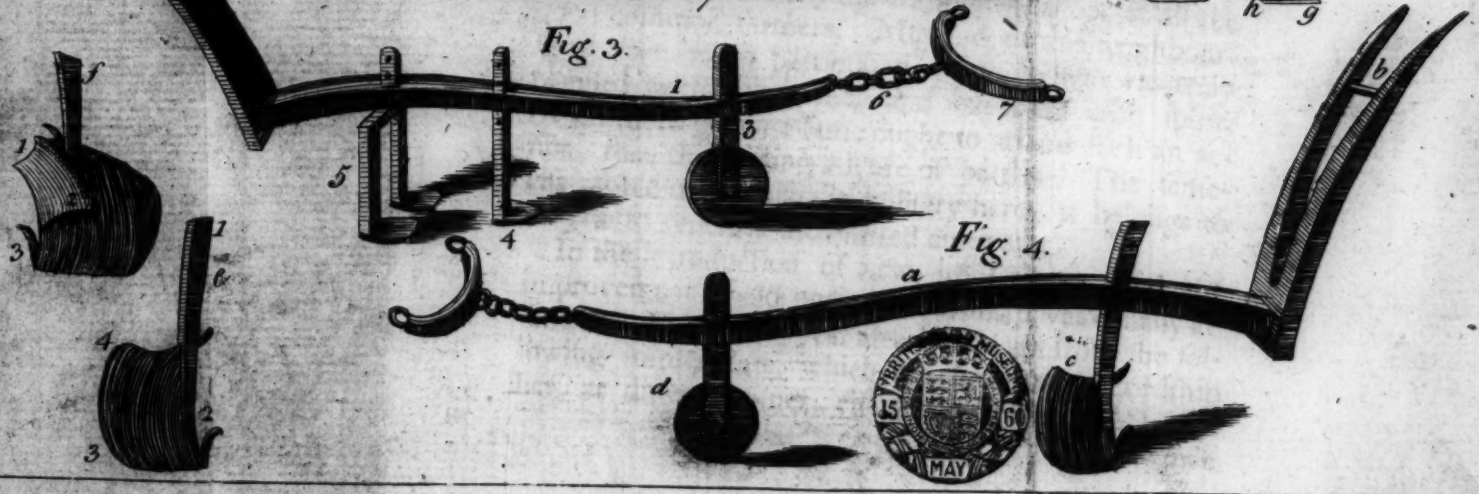
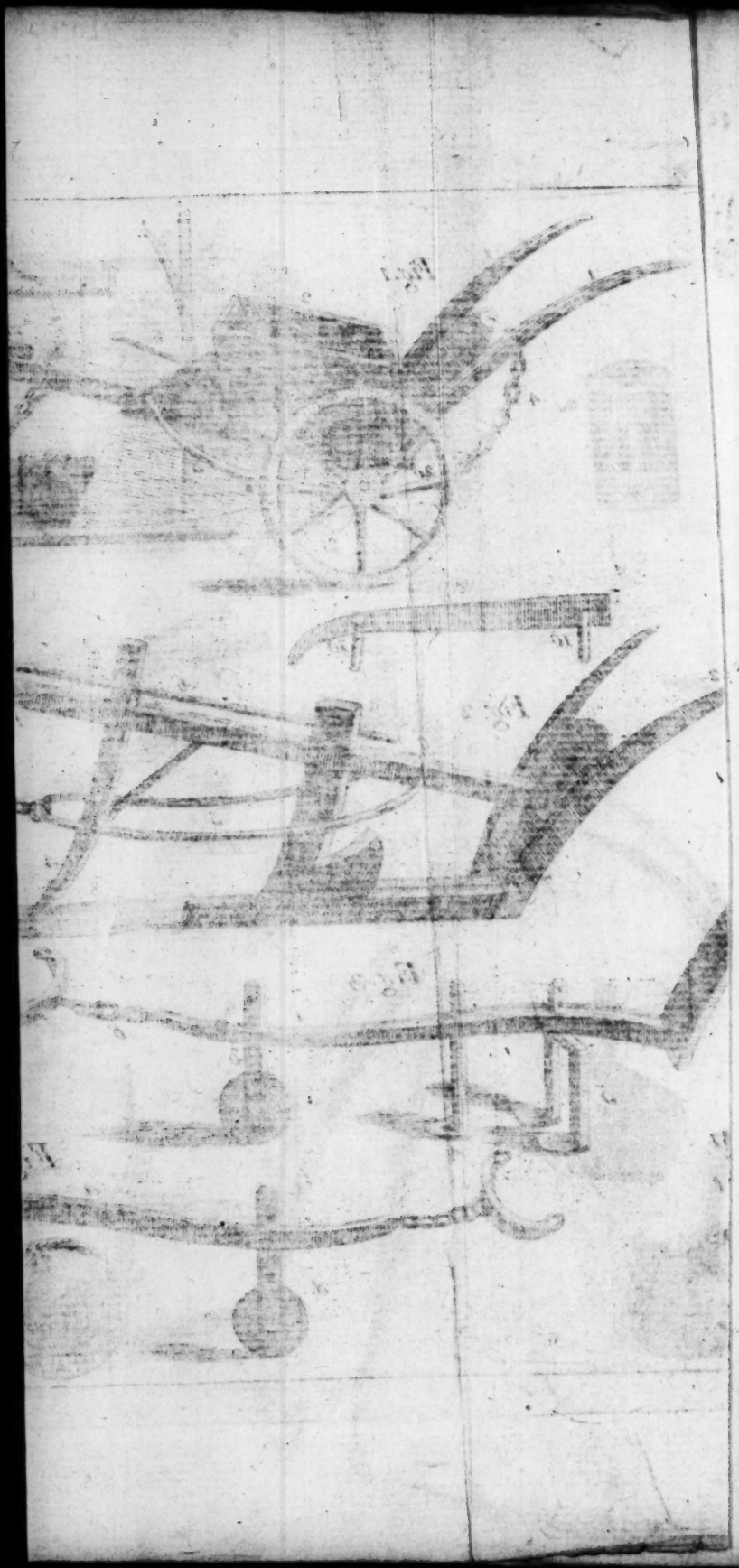


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



own directions, or ordered upon the model of other counties: None of them are common in *Yorkſhire*; you will eaſily perceive how much they merit attention. The ſketches, Plate V. fig. 1. of a drill plough are not ſuch as I wiſh them; but an ingenious workman may, by means of the meaſures, conſtruct them with tolerable accuracy.

1. 1. The handles.
2. The hopper, 9 inches broad, 10 deep, 3 wide at bottom, with a hole at the bottom, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, for the ſeed to fall through into the cavities of the roller (16), and thrown by that through a hollow in the tail of the plough, (21).
3. A wheel 2 feet diameter, with an iron rim faſtened to the plough by a moveable iron (5), and to the handles by a chain (4). It turns the roller (16) within the plough, by an iron (20) jointed in the middle, which goes through the hollow of it (17), and keeps the wheel a foot from the plough. By means of the chain (4), the ploughman lifts up the wheel, and ſtops the ſeed from ſhedding at the headlands.
6. An iron ſcrew two feet long, which turns againſt the ſpring (19), let into the plough againſt the cavities (18) of the roller (16), by means of which the aperture for the ſeed to be thrown through is larger or ſmaller according to its kind or quantity.
7. The ſhare.
8. The beam 7 feet 8 inches long, 5 inches ſquare, one third of the length from the handles, and then 3.
9. A chain faſtened to the beam by a moving hook (22), and to the axletree (11), to keep the plough ſteady.
10. 10. The carriage wheels 3 feet diameter.
11. The axle-tree 2 feet from wheel to wheel.
12. The ſhaft to fix the whippletrees on for the horſes to draw by.

13. A

13. A chain from the hook (22) to the top of the ſtandards (15).
14. A ditto from the beam to the chain (9).
15. The ſtandards of carriage 20 inches high, and 15 broad.
16. The iron roller before-mentioned 4 inches long, and 2 diameter, contains 8 cavities, 1¾ inch long, and ½ broad, for beans and peaſe, and 10 for wheat. This is drawn on a larger ſcale for greater accuracy.
17. The ſpring 4 inches and half long, and one and half broad.

The coſt complete, *3l. 3s.*

This plough is an excellent one, for its ſimplicity and ſtrength are ſuch that it is never out of order; will bear the rough uſage of country hands, and perform its work even in the ſtrongeſt of ſoils: Many have been invented with more powers, but then the complex mechaniſm is ſuch as renders them little better than gimcracks. It is excellent for wheat, or any larger grain, and never grinds the corn. Plate V. fig. 2. A turnwriſt plough.

1. The beam 9 feet long.
2. The handles, 4 feet.
3. The ſhare, 18 inches long, and 5 broad.
4. The coulter, 3 feet long.
5. A long circular iron which is faſtened to the beam at the joint 9, and to the carriage by the chain 8, to keep the plough ſteady.
6. A moveable ſtick to faſten the coulter either to the right or left.
7. 7. Two holes in which the irons (10. 10.) of the mould board, fig. are ſtuck, to faſten it on.

The carriage is the ſame as the drill plough, only the axle-tree ſhorter, like a common wheel plough. The price compleat is three guineas.

I remarked this plough in its work, and it performed with four horſes excellently, cut ten inches deep, the

the furrow level and true; the mould-board is ſhifted from the one ſide to the other in an inſtant, only running the iron points into the holes, and giving it a knock with the moveable ſtaff (6). This invention is of great uſe, for when the mould-board is fixed, the land muſt be ploughed different ways; to the right and to the left, with a furrow left in the middle of the ground at finiſhing; or elſe the ploughman muſt begin in the middle and arch up; whereas the ſhifting-board enables him to throw his land all one way, at the ſame time that it has all the powers of the fixed one.

Plate V. Fig. 3. A horſe-hoe.

1. The beam 5 feet 8 inches long, 4 in breadth by $3\frac{1}{2}$ thick.
2. The handles 18 inches to the joining; from thence 2 feet 2 inches to the beam.
3. A wooden coulter, 2 feet 5 inches long, on a wheel.
4. The front ſhare all of iron, which works before the middle of the other two, 19 inches long.
5. The double ſhare.
6. The chain to the whippletree (7).
8. The double ſhare, a front view.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From a to b. | 8 | inches | |
| c to d. | 8 | } | |
| d to e. | 9 | } | ditto. |
| f to g. | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | } | |
| g to h. | 4 | } | |

The iron frame 2 inches broad, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick.

9. Another double ſhare to uſe in the ſame beam, for different diſtanced rows.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From a to b | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | inches. | |
| c to d. | 14 | } | |
| c to e. | 10 | } | ditto. |
| e to f. | 7 | } | |
| e or f to g. | 7 | } | |

The price compleat, 1*l.* 7*s.*

This

This is an excellent horſe-hoe, cuts the ground with great truth of what depth is choſe, and well calculated for eradicating the weeds; by means of changing the ſhares, which is done in a minute, it ſuits different ſpaces.

Plate V. Fig. 4. Another horſe-hoe.

a. The beam, 5 feet 6 inches long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 ſquare

b. The handles, 3 feet 8 inches long.

c. The ſhare.

d. The coulter and wheel, 2 feet long; the wheel 9 inches diameter.

e. The ſhare in large.

From 1 to 2. 17 inches.
2 to 3. 4 } ditto.
3 to 4. 11 }

The iron ſtandard $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

f. The ſame ſhare, with the addition of a curved plate, for a mould-board.

From 1 to 2. 8 inches.
2 to 3. 7 ditto.

It fixes on by putting the ſtandard through a hole in it, and the little wings g. keep it ſteady on the ſides.

The price compleat 12*s.*

This machine is well calculated for narrow rows; does its work with great exactneſs; nothing can be more uſeful for horſe-hoeing rows of lucerne, burnet, potatoes, *&c.* and the contrivance of the moveable mould iron for earthing up the rows, ſaves the expence of a compleat implement for that purpoſe.

Plate VI. Fig. 1. A ſpiky roller.

1. The roller 5 feet 10 inches long, and 13 inches diameter; the ſpikes $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 from ſpike to ſpike.

2. The ſhafts, 11 feet long.

But theſe inſtances of ſpirited management, great as they certainly are, by no means are the only ones to be produced of this Nobleman's attention to the improvement

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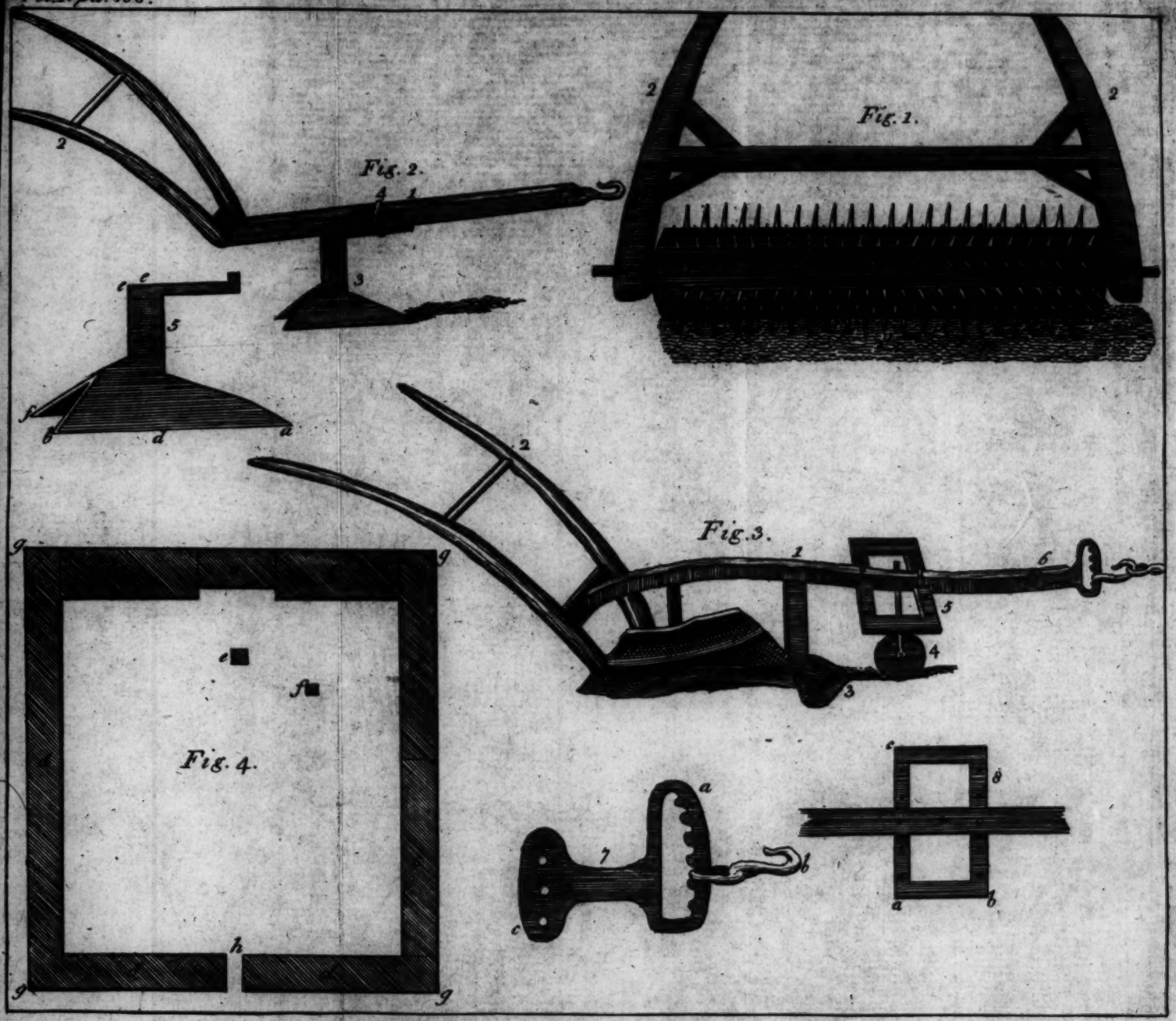

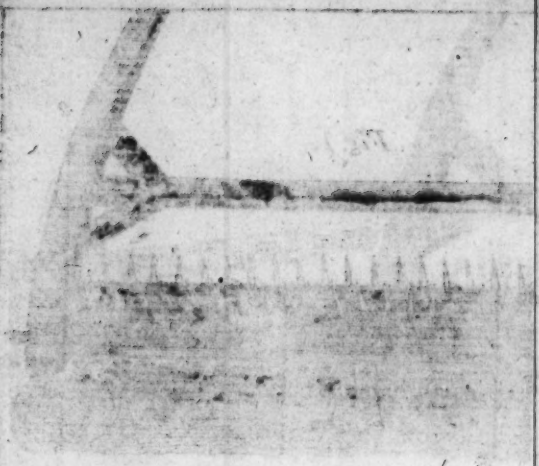

provement of huſbandry; as a proof of this, I ſhall next mention to you a new and moſt judicious thought, which is executed with uncommon ſpirit. This is the eſtabliſhment of two farms, managed, one in the *Kentiſh*, and the other in the *Hertfordſhire* method. Thoſe counties have the reputation of a very accurate cultivation; his lordſhip therefore determined to fix a farmer from each on a diſtinct farm, to manage it in the beſt manner they had been uſed to; a moſt excellent plan, as it gave riſe to a beneficial emulation, which could not fail of being productive of the beſt conſequences. Both are ſenſible and underſtanding men. I viewed their lands with attention, and found their huſbandry to be as follows:

The ſoil of the *Kentiſh* farm is in general a rich deep black loam; in ſome fields light and excellent for turnips, and in others heavy, being nearly allied to clay. The grand principle upon which it is cultivated, is never to fallow the land; but, by means of turnips and drilled peaſe and beans, to keep it perfectly clean from weeds, and in good heart for crops of corn. For this purpoſe, the fields are thrown into the following excellent courſe:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Beans | 4. Wheat | 7. Clover |
| 2. Wheat | 5. Turnips or cabbages | 8. Wheat |
| 3. Peaſe | 6. Barley | |

An ameliorating fallow crop here intervenes between every two of corn, or the exhauſting ones; and when ſuch a courſe is conducted with ſpirit, moſt certainly none can exceed it.

For beans he ploughs twice, ſows them in equally diſtant drills, 20 inches aſunder, with a plough marked Plate V. Fig. 1. among the preceding inſtruments; 3 buſhels of ſeed *per* acre: He horſe-hoes them with a machine Plate V. Fig. 4. which anſwers extremely well in looſening the ſoil and cutting the weeds. This operation he repeats from three to ſeven times, according to the quantity of weeds, but always ſo as to keep the ground perfectly free from them; beſides this,

this, he hand-hoes the rows once with a ſmall hoe, which clears away all the weeds that grow there. By means of this treatment, the land is in excellent order for wheat, after the crop of beans is off, which is very ſeldom leſs than 5 quarters *per* acre.

Peaſe he manages in the ſame manner, drills 3 buſhels and an half, but they only require the horſe-hoeing; the crop upon an average is 4 quarters *per* acre.

The tillage for the wheat is varied according to the cleanneſs of the land; if frequent ſhowers have brought up many weeds after the laſt horſe-hoeing, it is ploughed three times; if it is quite clean, only one ploughing and an half ſuffice. The wheat is ſown broad-caſt, 10 pecks to the acre, and the medium crop four quarters. For turnips he ploughs four or five times, and hand-hoes them carefully twice, by which management he raiſes infinitely finer crops than any common ones in *Yorkſhire*. After theſe roots the land is ploughed but once for barley; four buſhels *per* acre ſown, and five quarters gained at a medium in return. When oats are thrown in, they receive three ploughings; four buſhels ſown *per* acre, and four quarters reaped Clover he ſows with both wheat and barley; if the latter, in the common way, but when with wheat, his management is excellent. If the weather is dry enough, he ſows 16 *lb. per* acre in the middle of *March*, and then harrows the wheat thoroughly, and rolls it; and ſo far is it from being of any damage to the wheat, that it evidently forwards its growth.

Cabbages, his lordſhip ordered him to cultivate according to the beſt principles of his method of huſbandry, and accordingly he has planted ſeveral acres. He ſows the ſeed the latter end of *February*, and if they run too faſt, pricks them out once before the tranſplantation, which is about the middle of *June*, in rows three feet aſunder, and three feet from plant to plant in the rows. If dry weather comes, they require

quire watering. In three weeks after planting he horſe-hoes them with Plate V. Fig. 3. after which he hand-hoes around the plants; and theſe operations he repeats according to the weeds that riſe; generally from three to five horſe-hoeings. The value he reckons at ½*d.* each to feed any ſort of cattle with; uſes them chiefly for the fatting of oxen, for which purpoſe they anſwer exceedingly well; but I ſhould apprehend them of a greater value than that, eſpecially as his ſoil is rich and deep. Either beans or barley come after them, according to the time they are off the land.

Of potatoes he raiſes large crops; his method is to plant them in the beginning of *March*, in rows two feet aſunder, and nine inches in the rows; he ſlices them, which is not generally done in *Yorkſhire*. The land for them is dunged with long yard dung, 32 loads *per* acre, and then ploughed in pretty deep, and the ſetts dibbled in by a line: the rows he hand-hoes, and horſe-hoes the intervals according to the riſing of the weeds. I remarked that his crop was very free from them, and of a vigorous growth.

Beſides theſe numerous articles, his lordſhip has directed him to undertake the culture of hops according to the practice of *Kent*, and in his farm a field is planted with them. They are ſet in hillocks ſix feet ſix inches ſquare; planted the latter end of *January:* there was a crop of cabbages among them; he ſays it is a common practice in *Kent* to have rows of cabbages or beans, or to ſow turnips among them the firſt year, but the method muſt be prejudicial to the hops; for the nouriſhment which ought to be preſerved for them, is carried off the land, and a probability of ſtocking it with caterpillars, grubs, and other vermin, which may damage the young hops. He poles and gathers the ſecond year, and as he has great hope from the goodneſs of his ſoil, he expects eight or nine hundred weight of hops *per* acre *per annum*.

His

His management of his manure is much better than is common in *Yorkſhire*; he carries it out of the farm-yard, lays it under the hedges, and then digs up all the hillocks and riſing irregular banks of earth, and mixes them well with the dung. This practice, which is common in *Eſſex*, is unknown among the common farmers in *Yorkſhire*; of this compoſt he lays 50 loads (18 buſhels) *per* acre. His method of uſing lime is to mix it in the ſame manner with earth, one chaldron of lime to 30 loads of earth.

His way of feeding his horſes is alſo uncommon among the *Yorkſhire* farmers; it is to keep them all the ſummer in the ſtables, and feed them with clover freſh mown every day. He begins it the latter end of *May*, and continues it till the middle of *September*; during which time 2½ acres of good clover will maintain ſix horſes, but they have ſome chaff and hay with it. This is an excellent cuſtom; makes a plenty of manure; the clover goes infinitely further than if fed in the field, and the horſes are kept in better heart (regularly worked) than in the common way; his team of ſix were fat, and in good order. His allowance in winter is a buſhel of oats and a peck of beans *per* horſe *per* week. He uſes three or four in a plough with a driver, and does an acre a day.

The plough he uſes in common is the *Kentiſh* turn-wriſt one, Plate V. Fig. 2. of an excellent conſtruction, cuts very deep, and goes extremely ſteady; inſomuch, that I ſaw him let go his hold from it while at work, and the plough continued ſeveral yards in its proper direction without guidance. He has 60 acres of arable land to ſix horſes. Having thus gone through the œconomy of the *Kentiſh* farm, I ſhall next give you an account of the *Hertfordſhire* one.

The ſoil is different; in ſome fields a ſtrong clay, and in others a good hazel loam, that is excellent for turnips and barley. His courſes of crops are,

1. Turnips
2. Barley
3. Clover
4. Wheat
5. Oats

This

This laſt crop of oats ought never to be ſuffered.

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Oats

And 1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Beans
4. Wheat

The beans in the laſt courſe ought either to be thoroughly horſe and hand-hoed, or not ſucceeded by wheat; for no land can throw out three good crops upon the credit of one fallow, unleſs ſome of them are *fallow crops*.

He ploughs three or four times for wheat, ſows 10 pecks, and reaps at a medium 18 buſhels. For barley, after turnips, he gives but one earth, but if on a fallow, three or four; ſows four buſhels, and gains at an average four quarters. For oats he ſtirs but once, ſows five buſhels, and reckons five quarters his mean produce. The tillage he gives his beans conſiſts only in one earth, which, conſidering them as a preparation for wheat, is by no means good huſbandry. He ſows four buſhels broad-caſt, does not hoe them, and reaps at a medium about $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters *per* acre. Sometimes he drills them by hand after the plough, in rows 10 inches aſunder, in which method two buſhels and a half of ſeed he finds ſufficient; generally hand-hoes them but once, ſometimes twice, and earths them up with the hoe when a foot high; in this manner he gets four quarters *per* acre. Peaſe he manages the ſame as beans; in the broad-caſt way he ſows four buſhels, and reaps two quarters and an half; in the drilling method ſows $2\frac{1}{2}$ buſhels; the crop the ſame. For turnips he ploughs three times, hoes them twice, and reckons the value at an average about 36*s. per* acre. Sometimes he feeds them off the land with ſheep, but when it is inclinable to wetneſs he draws them for beaſts, ſcattering them over a graſs cloſe. Clover he cultivates in the ſame manner as the *Kentiſh* farmer; mows it twice for hay, of which he gets at a medium three tons *per* acre, and values it at 1*l.* a ton. Cabbages he likewiſe cultivates, ſows the

ſeed the end of *February* or the beginning of *March*; pricks them out once before they are planted in the field, which is about *Midſummer:* He makes the rows 3 feet aſunder, and ſets the plants 3 feet from each other. In three weeks after planting he hand-hoes them, and once more when the weeds riſe: His crop this year is a very fine one. The ſort uſed both by him and the *Kentiſh* farmer, is the large *Scotch* cabbage.

His yard dung he ſometimes mixes with hedge earth, but oftener lays it on without; he never ſows turnips without dunging, and of the vaſt conſequence of manure for that root, he this year has a ſtriking proof; for not having a ſufficiency to cover the whole field, about a rood was left unmanured; the ploughings over the whole were the ſame, and ſown at the ſame time; the field in general is a very fine crop; but juſt that rood is ſcarcely worth leaving on the ground: A pregnant inſtance of the conſequence of manuring.

His tillage he performs with horſes, four to 80 acres of arable land, uſes two or three in a plough, according to the ſoil, and ſtirs an acre a day. He ſometimes in his drilling practice has opened the furrows with the inſtrument, Plate VI. Fig. 2. which is a good contrivance enough, and would do very well in ſome of the operations of horſe-hoeing.

1. The beam five feet long, and three inches ſquare.

2. The handles, four feet ſix inches long.

3. The ſhare, which lets into a groove cut in the bottom of the beam, and is faſtened by the iron (4).

5. The ſhare at large.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From a to b | 16 inches. | | |
| c to d | 11 | } | ditto. |
| c to e | 2 | | |
| b to f | 6 | | |

In deſcribing his lordſhip's method of laying down land to graſs, I mentioned his manuring with a rich compoſt;

compoſt; the management of the compoſts at *Wentworth*, and the experiments lord *Rockingham* has made on manures, are too curious to be overlooked.

The compoſts are formed of all ſorts of manures, paiticularly farm yard dung, and manures purchaſed at the neighbouring towns; ſuch as ſoap-boiler's aſhes, coal aſhes, horn ſhavings, curriers ſhavings, &c. &c. &c. and ſometimes mole-hills, turf, and lime are added; layers of theſe are formed one on another, and after remaining a few months are turned over; then the heap remains ſome time longer, after which it is mixed again, and ſo repeated until the ſubſtances are thoroughly rotted; which with ſome takes no trifling time and pains, particularly horn ſhavings; one compoſt of which manure mixed with dung, I obſerved, was in ſo complete a ſtate of corruption, that it cut like butter, and muſt undoubtedly be the richeſt manure in the world; it hath been turned over many times, that it might all be equally rotten. Many of theſe compoſts, I remarked in different fields, of various ages, ſucceſſively preparing for the land, that every acre might receive its ſhare, and all be manured in three or four years. A management, than which nothing can be more complete.

Many other manures have been tried by his lordſhip in the experimental ſtile. Clay he burnt, in hopes of gaining rich aſhes, but it was reduced only to large hard pieces, and to glaſs.

It was a common notion, that rabbit-dung was of no benefit to the land, and the opinion of a neighbouring warrener, upon which his lordſhip agreed with him for ſweeping his warren every year. By this means he got a large quantity, which coſt him no more than 4*s*. 6*d*. a load: He tried it with pigeons dung; in a very fair compariſon: On a graſs fie d he laid ſtripes of each, firſt an acre with rabbits dung two loads, then an acre with the ſame quantity of pigeons dung at a guinea a load; then rabbits, and next pigeons again, and ſo through the field, which

was a very fair trial. The rabbits dung turned out much the beſt, and laſted the longeſt.

Thirty years ago, a ſquare piece of graſs at *Wentworth*, almoſt ſurrounded by other paſture, was manured very well with ſalt; lord *Rockingham* has remarked, that the part manured has flouriſhed much better than the other; to this day, no manure has been ſince on either piece.

Another point of management of graſs, tried here with great accuracy, is the feeding of the eddiſh clean. It has been aſſerted by many, that it is moſt advantageous to leave much of it on the ground, to keep the young ſhoots warm in the ſpring, and to rot as a manure; this his lordſhip tried on one field, and in adjoining ones has fed it off quite bare with *Scotch* beaſts; the ſucceeding year the crop has regularly been the better after the parts fed. Which reſult has ſince induced him always to buy in a large drove of cattle to feed through the winter, well convinced, that one great benefit of improving lands is the keeping a proportionable ſtock of cattle; which increaſes with increaſing improvement; and moſt certainly, the more cattle the land maintains, the better they will make it: A much clearer poſition than the idea of letting its product rot for manure.

An experiment alſo made on clover deſerves great attention: It has been often aſſerted, that the beſt time of the year for ſowing this as well as other graſs ſeeds is in autumn, without corn; his lordſhip tried it three times, and once failing, he continued the ſame field fallow another year for it, ſo that it was a ſecond time ſown on a fallow of two years; but, notwithſtanding ſo great an advantage, the crop was in no degree equal to others, with corn on one year's fallow; a difference immenſe, and ſufficient rationally to prevent any farmer from altering his preſent profitable cuſtom, for one ſo evidently unfavourable.

I cannot take my leave of theſe purſuits, ſo truly worthy of a *Britiſh* nobleman—of a philoſopher——

and

and of a man, without remarking how greatly the example calls for imitation. Thoſe who have declined the employments and amuſements of agriculture, under the falſe idea of their being mean and unworthy of great riches and high rank, ſhould, if reflection is inſufficient to undeceive them, conſider the example I have in theſe pages endeavoured to ſketch; will they find the character of a ſtateſman and a patriot, ſullied by the addition of that of a farmer?

The following account of the ſtate of agriculture in the country for ſeveral miles around *Wentworth-houſe*, I owe to the very obliging attention of the Marquis of *Rockingham* himſelf. The moſt valuable of theſe particulars came from his lordſhip, and thoſe of which he was doubtful were ſupplied by ſeveral of his tenants, who were ſent for on purpoſe: A ſtriking proof not only of his lordſhip's knowledge, but likewiſe of his love of agriculture, and great readineſs to forward any attempts which have the leaſt appearance of being ſerviceable to the public.

The two general diviſions of the ſoil, ſmall tracts excepted, are into clay and loam; the former is ſtrong and rich, but wet; the latter light enough for wheat, which I have often remarked, is the criterion of excellent land; the general average rent is about 8*s.* an acre. The farms are all ſmall, riſing in general from 20*l.* to 60*l.* a year.——The courſe of crops are chiefly theſe. On the light loams,

1. Turnips
2. Barley
3. Clover one year
4. Wheat
5 Barley

On the clays,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Beans
4. Wheat

And

1. Fallow
2. Barley
3. Clover
4. Wheat

For wheat on a fallow, they plough four or five times, ſow nine pecks and an half, and reap, at an

average, three quarters on clay land, and three quarters ſix buſhels on their loams.

But one earth for wheat, on clover land.

A fallow for barley conſiſts of four ſtirrings on clay; but on turnip land they plough and ſow. Three buſhels of ſeed uſed; and the average crop on all land about five quarters. For oats they plough but once, ſow four buſhels, and gain at a medium, in return, about four quarters and half, but on freſh land, ſix or ſeven quarters. They give but one ſtirring for beans, ſow four buſhels and an half broad-caſt, never hoe them; the crop about 18 buſhels. But Mr. *Payne* of *Warth*, in this neighbourhood, cultivates them in a much completer manner. He gives three ploughings for them, beſides harrowings and rollings, until it is made perfectly fine: He then in the beginning of *March* drills in the beans with his lordſhip's drill-plough, deſcribed above, in rows 14 or 15 inches aſunder. He horſe hoes them four times, beſides hand-hoeings, and hand-weedings of the rows, and from 10 pecks of ſeed generally reaps 30 buſhels. This is in imitation of the *Kentiſh* huſbandry, introduced by his lordſhip.

Peaſe are not a common crop, but when ſown they plough for them but once; ſow three buſhels and an half, uſe the common rouncival, and get 24 buſhels an acre, at an average. For rye, they plough four times, ſow nine pecks, and gain in return 24 buſhels. Their culture of turnips is from four to ſix earths; hoeing, through the attention and example of the Marquis of *Rockingham*, is coming into practice, inſomuch that many farmers now hoe their crops, who formerly had ſcarce any notion of it. Perhaps a quarter or a third of the crops are now hoed. They reckoned the medium value of crops not hoed at 20*s.* an acre, and of thoſe that are hoed, at 40*s.* a moſt ſtriking proof of the excellency of the practice: They uſe them both for ſheep and beaſts, generally

draw

draw them, and feed on paſtures; ſometimes in ſheds, and reckon that a middling acre of hoed turnips will fat two beaſts, of 50 ſtone each; that is, finiſh their fatting, if half fat by graſs. They give both hay and ſtraw with them. Of rape they ſow very little; generally on freſh land, and feed it off with ſheep, ſowing wheat after it.

Clover they ſow with barley, chiefly for mowing; they cut it twice, and get three tons of hay at two mowings: They find no crop whatever to anſwer better, but ſome land begins to grow tired of it, the culture having been common theſe 40 years. The wheat they find better after that which is mown, than that which is fed.

The management of their manure chiefly conſiſts in the foddering their farm-yards with the ſtraw of the crop; the excellent cuſtom of cutting ſtubble for that purpoſe is almoſt unknown among them: In the ſpring they lead the dung on to a hill, ſome few, in imitation of his lordſhip, turn it over, but it is not common; they lay it upon turnip land, and wheat fallow. Lime is much uſed on turnips and wheat fallows. They lay a chalder an acre, which coſts them 7*s.* beſides the leading, all together 12*s.* by the time it is on the land: To carry a chalder 12 miles they reckon worth 20*s.*

Pigeons dung they lay on all ſorts of land, a chaldron *per* acre, which they value at 30*s.* In the neighbourhood of *Sheffield*, bones are a very common manure; they lay a chaldron *per* acre on graſs, and find them excellent.

Some malt-duſt is uſed, of which they lay a chaldron *per* acre.

Soap aſhes are a favourite manure for graſs lands, and ſome are laid on a fallow for turnips, three chaldrons *per* acre at 8*s.* *per* chaldron; they are reckoned to laſt three or four years.

Coal-aſhes they likewiſe lay on their graſs lands, five or ſix chaldrons *per* acre; coſt 1*s*. 6*d*. *per* chaldron.

Rape-duſt they generally uſe with lime, but not mixed; five quarters of lime and 15 buſhels of rape-duſt to an acre. It is an excellent manure, but declining in uſe, on account of the high price, being got up to 13*s*. a quarter. Soot they get for 4*d*. a buſhel, lay it on graſs and barley, a chaldron to the acre; it laſts one or two crops.

The graſs lands in this neighbourhood are applied rather more to the breeding of ſtock than either to dairying or fatting: They have ſcarce any notion of a good dairy for the profit of butter and cheeſe. Indeed, as the prices of lean ſtock have been of late, indifferent graſs, like theirs, unimproved, may probably pay beſt in rearing young cattle. They allot two acres to the fatting of a beaſt of 50 ſtone, or to the keeping a cow: A good one gives, in the height of the ſeaſon, three gallons of milk *per* day, and yields product by the year about 4*l*. The profit of keeping a beaſt of 50 ſtone a year, and fatting him, does not exceed 4*l*. They keep very few hogs in proportion to their cows; a dairy of ſix does not maintain above three or four pigs. The winter food of their cows when milked conſiſts of nothing but hay. In the rearing their calves, they let them ſuck only two or three days, after which they give them new, and then ſkim milk: But for the butchers, they let them ſuck four or five weeks. In the wintering a cow, they reckon ſhe eats, between *Martinmas* and *May-day*, two tons and an half of hay. The price of joiſting a cow in winter at ſtraw is 6*d*. or 8*d*. a week, and to keep them from *May-day* to *Michaelmas* 30*s*. for the keeping a fatting beaſt 5*s*. leſs than for a cow.

As to ſheep the whole country has nothing that deſerves the name of a flock; the number kept by the farmers riſing only from 10 to 30, and yet the profit they make on them is by no means trifling; they reckon

kon 8*l.* or 9*l.* a ſcore, their gain by keeping them a year. The joiſting price is 3*d.* a week in winter; but any farmer would readily give 6*d.* a week through the month of *April*; five ſheep give about a ſtone of wool.

Reſpecting the tillage of this neighbourhood; they reckon ſix horſes neceſſary for the culture of 60 acres of arable land; in ploughing, at ſtrong work, they uſe four at length, but afterwards only two a-breaſt; and do three rood or an acre a day. Their allowance of corn conſiſts only of half a peck of oats each horſe *per* day in ſeed time: The price of joiſting from *May-day* to *Michaelmas* is 35*s.* and they reckon their teams to coſt them yearly, upon the whole, (ſhoeing included) 7*l.* 10*s.* a horſe. Their oxen they winter in common upon ſtraw, but, when they work, upon hay: Horſes for tillage, they reckon beſt.

The price *per* acre for ploughing is 5*s.*

They reckon 150*l.* abſolutely neceſſary for a farmer who hires 40 acres at 20*l.* a year, about half arable and half graſs; but if it is well ſtocked, 170*l.* will be requiſite: Which ſum they divide as follows,

| | £. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Three horſes, - | 30 | 0 | 0 | |
| Two cows, - - | 18 | 0 | 0 | |
| A ſow, - - - | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| | | | | 50 0 0 |
| Harneſs, - - - | 3 | 0 | 0 | |
| A cart, - - - | 8 | 0 | 0 | |
| A plough, - - | 1 | 10 | 0 | |
| A pair of harrows, | 1 | 10 | 0 | |
| Sundry ſmall articles, ſpades, ſhovels, ſcreen, ropes, *&c.* | 10 | 0 | 0 | |
| Dairy utenſils, | 1 | 10 | 0 | |
| | | | | 25 10 0 |

Furniture,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, | | £. 75 | 10 0 |
| Furniture, - - | 20 0 0 | | |
| Seed, - - | 7 10 0 | | |
| Rent, - - | 20 0 0 | | |
| Tythe and rates, | 7 0 0 | | |
| Houſe keeping, &c. | 40 0 0 | | |
| | | 94 | 10 0 |
| | | 170 | 0 0 |

Land ſells in general from 30 to 40 years purchaſe. The employment of the poor women and children is chiefly among the farmers, but many ſpin worſted: All drink tea.

The general œconomy of the farms will be ſeen from the following ſketches.

| | |
|---|---|
| 180 Acres in all | 6 Cows |
| 60 Ditto arable | 2 Beaſts |
| 120 Graſs | 6 Young cattle |
| £. 80 Rent | 2 Servants |
| 7 Horſes | 1 Labourer |

Of another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 145 Acres in all | 8 Cows |
| 70 Arable | 4 Beaſts |
| 75 Graſs | 6 Young cattle |
| £. 60 Rent | 18 Sheep |
| 7 Horſes | 3 Servants |
| 2 Oxen | 1 Labourer |

Another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 80 Acres in all | 3 Cows |
| 40 Arable | 4 Young cattle |
| 40 Graſs | 10 Sheep |
| £. 35 Rent | 2 Servants |
| 6 Horſes | 1 Labourer |

Another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 60 Acres in all | £. 30 Rent |
| 30 Graſs | 5 Horſes |
| 30 Arable | 4 Cows |

4 Young

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 4 | Young cattle | 2 Servants |
| | 60 | Sheep (a right of com.) | |

Another,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 100 | Acres in all | 8 Cows |
| | 50 | Graſs | 6 Young cattle |
| | 50 | Arable | 10 Sheep |
| £. | 40 | Rent | 2 Servants |
| | 10 | Horſes | 1 Labourer |

Another,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 70 | Acres in all | 6 Horſes |
| | 40 | Arable | 4 Cows |
| | 30 | Graſs | 14 Sheep |
| £. | 25 | Rent | 2 Servants |

Another,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 50 | Acres in all | 5 Horſes |
| | 35 | Arable | 2 Cows |
| | 15 | Graſs | 1 Servant |
| £. | 22 | Rent | 1 Labourer. |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt and hay time, 1*s.* a day, victuals and drink.

In winter, 1*s.*

Reaping, *per* acre, 5*s.* 6*d.* or 6*s.*

Mowing corn, 2*s.*

——— graſs, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Hoeing turnips, 4*s.* an acre the firſt time, and 2*s.* the ſecond.

Ditching, the reparation 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* the acre, of 28 yards.

Threſhing wheat, 8*d.* a load of 3 buſhels.

——— barley, 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.

——— oats, 8*d.* ditto.

Wages of the head man, 9*l.* to 10*l.*

——— ploughman, 7*l.* to 8*l.*

——— boy of 10 or 12 years, 4*l.*

——— maid ſervants, 2*l.* to 4*l.*

Women

Women a day in harveſt, 8*d.* and 10*d.* with ale twice, ſmall beer, and a dinner.
—— —— — in hay time, 6*d.* and beer.
—— —— — in winter, 5*s.*

## IMPLEMENTS, *&c.*

A waggon, 14*l.*
A cart, 9*l.*
A plough, 1*l.* 10*s.*
A harrow, 1*l.* 10*s.*
A ſtone roller, 1*l.* 10*s.*
A ſcythe, 3*s.* 9*d.*
A ſpade, 3*s.* 9*d.*
Laying a ſhare and a coulter, 1*s.*
Shoeing a horſe, 1*s.* 2*d.*

## BUILDING.

Bricks *per* 1000, 9*s.* or 10*s.*
Oak-timber, 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
Aſh, 1*s.* 2*d.*
Carpenter, *per* day, 1*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.*
Maſon, ditto 1*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.*
Stone walling, 3*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* a rod.

## PROVISIONS, *&c.*

Bread, 1*d. per lb.*
Cheeſe, 3½
Butter, 7—18 ounces.
Beef, 3¼
Mutton, 3½
Veal, 2½
Milk, ½ a pint.
Potatoes, 4*d.* a peck.
Candles, 6½
Soap, 6
Labourers houſe rent, 25*s.*
Labourers tools, 4*s.*
—— —— firing, 12*s.*

Upon this ſyſtem of huſbandry, it is in general to be remarked, firſt, That the rent, 8*s. per* acre, muſt certainly be a rent of favour, not of value, ſince the diſproportion between that and the products is obvious. The courſes—1 turnips, 2 barley, 3. clover, 4. wheat; and 1 fallow, 2 barley, 3 clover, 4 wheat, cannot be too much commended. But 1 fallow, 2 wheat, is very bad; and execrably ſo, where the beans

beans are not hoed: Eighteen buſhels *per* acre of that pulſe from ſuch good land ſpeaks ſufficiently the evil of the conduct. Mr. *Payne*'s imitation diſplays much better huſbandry; this wretched culture of beans, when deſigned as a preparation for wheat, was one cauſe of Lord *Rockingham*'s being anxious to ſet an example of the *Kentiſh* huſbandry; ſo much ſuperior to the common method of *Yorkſhire:* Farmers are there ſlow at imitating new practices, but the continued ſucceſs, which will undoubtedly attend his Lordſhip's improvements, cannot fail of effecting a reformation in time; the conſequences of it give one peculiar pleaſure to contemplate: For *Wentworth* is in the centre of an immenſe tract of many counties that never hoed a bean; ſo that if the improvement ſpreads, here is field enough. Greater crops of beans will be produced, and the benefit to thoſe of wheat will be immenſe.

The introduction of turnip hoeing (owing alſo to the ſame noble cultivator) is at preſent more generally apparent in its utility, than from the number of common farmers who have followed the method: It muſt undoubtedly become general, for the value of hoed turnips *to ſell*, being double that of the unhoed ones, is a circumſtance that muſt operate, and powerfully.

There is ſomething both to commend and diſapprove in their management of manures; but their beginning to follow the Marquis's example, in turning over their dunghills, predicts a more perfect conduct.

Their graſs lands, they manage in a very defective huſbandry; the mere riding through the country, is ſufficient to ſee this: Their manure is laid on graſs very ſparingly; they take ſcarce any care in cleaning them from trumpery and rubbiſh; ſuch as buſhes, briars, molehills, and even thiſtles and docks: They have as little notion of keeping old paſtures level by ſmoothing all inequalities of the ſurface; and as to the laying arable land down to graſs, they do it in the ridge

ridge and furrow-way, ſow a very ſcanty meaſure of ſeeds, and attend very little to the ſoil then being in good heart. And here I cannot but once more remark, the ſingular judgment with which Lord *Rockingham* has practiſed agriculture. He firſt took a general and comprehenſive view of the common huſbandry of his neighbourhood, and then applied his attention peculiarly to thoſe points in which that common huſbandry was moſt defective: This was acting like a truly ſenſible man, and a good patriot. We have ſeen it verified in the inſtances of hoeing turnips, and drilling and horſe-hoeing beans; in the management of manure; and now find the ſame in the general culture of graſs lands; in which inſtance, I may venture to pronounce his Lordſhip's practice ſuperior to all improvement: The whole huſbandry of natural graſs, is certainly at *Wentworth*, carried to its *ne plus ultra*.

LET-

## LETTER VI.

FROM *Wentworth-houſe*, we took the road to *Kiveton*, the ſeat of his Grace the Duke of *Leeds*. From *Rotherham* to *Kiveton* the land is of various ſorts; near that town, as I remarked in another place, the rents are exceedingly high; but towards *Aſhton*, the ſoil grows but indifferent, the ſandy parts let from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. an acre; and good incloſures at 12*s*. About *Kiveton*, rents vary from 1*s*. to 20*s*. an acre, but run at an average about 8*s*. or 9*s*. ſome few farms of 200*l*. a year and upwards, but in general from 20*l*. to 60*l*. throughout this road. Paring and burning is a common practice; they cut the turf with a paring plough, which appears a very good invention. Fig. 3. plate VI. gives an idea of its conſtruction.

1. The beam, ſix feet long.
2. The handles, five feet ſix inches long.
3. The ſhare, one foot broad, and nine inches long.
4. The coulter and wheel 10 inches diameter.
5. The coulter frame work, which ſhifts it by means of ſliding the frame.
6. The ear.
7. Ditto in large, 10 inches from a. to b. and 12 from b. to c.
8. The coulter frame in large, 13 inches from a. to b. and 22 from b. to c.

At *Kiveton*, you enter firſt the hall, 50 feet by 30, painted by Sir *James Thornhill*. Around it are ſeveral antique ſtatues, ſome of which are very finely executed.

*Cupid.*

*Lucretia.*

*Lucretia*; the drapery admirably light and fine; and the air of the head beautiful.

*Hercules.*

*Venus.*

*Paris.*

*Diana.* Her drapery good, but the folds rather too ſmall.

In the anti-room, among other pictures, are,

*Holbein.* Portrait of the Earl of *Worceſter*, Lord *Cecil.* The hands and face very fine.

*Vandyke.* Marquis of *Montroſe* inimitably fine; the features and countenance noble, and the attitude eaſy and elegant.

King and Queen of *Bohemia.* Good.

Drawing-room, 24 ſquare.

Bed-chamber.

Cloſet. A muſic-piece by *Titian.* The drapery pretty.

Dining-room, 36 by 25.

*Rubens.* The four parts of the world. The figures are thoſe of *Rubens*, a pure fleſhy female, but the beaſts ſurpriſingly fine; the panther equal to any thing ever painted, and the crocodile admirably done. The group vile.

*Titian.* The four Evangeliſts; heavy and inexpreſſive, but the diffuſion of light good, the air of the heads is fine, and the hands appear to me very well executed.

*Paul Veroneſe.* Marriage of *Cana.* A ſtrange groupe; the drapery very bad; nor is there any propriety of action: The expreſſion is however ſtrong.

*Solomon* receiving his wiſdom. The figure of *Solomon* is that of a ſleeping clown. The attitude of the Deity in the air, and the expreſſion of his countenance are fine: The colours bad.

*David* and *Nathan*, by the ſame maſter, but unknown. The colours and *manner* the ſame.

*Reynolds.* The late Ducheſs of *Leeds*; a moſt ſweet attitude and exquiſite eyes.

Drawing-

Drawing-room, 25 ſquare.

*Vandyke.* Earl of *Strafford*; fine.

*Rubens.* Sea goddeſſes; the figures, attitudes and colours are not pleaſing.

Ditto. *Venus* and *Cupid.* By no means agreeable.

*Schalken.* Old woman with a candle. The expreſſion of the light ſtrong and fine.

*Baſſan.* The creation. The landſcapes; fine. Adoration of the ſhepherds; ditto.

*Lucretia* and *Tarquin*; the picture of an old hag, pulling a lecher by the noſe.

*Carlo Marratt.* Virgin and child.

Wiſe men's offerings. Figure of the Virgin, good.

*Holbein.* *Eraſmus* and Sir *Thomas More*; very fine.

*Oſtend.* A man reading a paper. The minute expreſſion ſtrong.

*Vandyke.* Earl of *Derby*; fine.

On the right of the hall is the ſtair-caſe, painted by *Le Guere*, 32 ſquare by 60 high.

The ſaloon 54 by 34; here are the following antiques.

*Nero.* The head and attitude very fine.

*Paris.*

*Venus* and *Cupid.* The head, and turn of the neck exquiſite; and the attitude elegant.

*Cleopatra.* Nothing can be finer than this drapery; the turn of the head is good, but the attitude wants expreſſion.

The pictures are,

*Guido.* Death of St. *Sebaſtian*; fine. The colours, naked, and lights expreſſive.

*Titian.* Ditto tying to a tree, fine colouring, but no expreſſion.

The veſtibule, 23 ſquare.

*Canalletti.* Six views of *Venice*, of a fine and blooming brilliancy.

*Pouſin.* Landſcape; fine. The figures excellent, the hills and trees noble, but the ſky appears to be of too deep a blue.

*Rubens.* His family.

*Ancona.* Two views of *Rome*; the architecture fine.

Dreſſing-room, 25 by 21.

*Titian.* *Philip* the ſecond of *Spain*: exceeding fine; the ſame as at *Devonſhire-houſe*.

Bed-chamber, 23 by 21.

Cloſet.

*Vandyke.* King *Charles* on horſe-back. The horſe by *Wooton*; fine.

Dreſſing-room, 25 by 24.

Bed-chamber, 25 by 22.

Cloſet. A nun; the drapery excellent.

A landſcape; a waterfall, good.

Bed-chamber, 34 by 24.

Portrait of the Duke of *Florence* and *Machiavel*; excellent.

Drawing-room, 33 by 31.

*Bartolomeo.* *Armida* and *Rinaldo.*

*Titian.* Figure of a man and a woman.

*Danae* and the golden ſhower; the colours are pretty good, but the drawing appears to be bad.

Other pictures not hung in order, are,

*Holbein.* Alderman *Hewet*; very fine.

*Vandyke.* Earl of *Strafford*, and his ſecretary.

*Earl* of *Arundel.*

*David* with *Goliah*'s head.

*Titian.* Himſelf at muſic. The colours, drapery, and attitude fine, but the diffuſion of light quite unnatural.

*Baſſan.* Landſcape.

*Titian.* *Lot* and his daughters; vile.

Portrait of the Duke of *Newburgh*; very fine.

From *Kiveton* to *Workſop* and *Welbeck*, the ſoil is chiefly ſand; lets at a low rent, of from 4*s.* to 8*s.* an acre; the latter place, the ſeat of his Grace the Duke of *Portland*, is very well deſerving the attention of the curious traveller; in the park are ſeveral noble woods of very antient and venerable oaks, of an extraordinary ſize; the remains of one are to be ſeen,

yet

yet living, with a paſſage cut through it large enough for a coach to drive through; and another with ſeven vaſt branches growing from one body: Theſe are both real curioſities; tho' by no means equal in beauty to many of the other oaks, that are not in decay.

A fine winding valley leading from the houſe through the woods, whoſe bottom was of a boggy nature, his Grace has dug out to a proper depth, and floated with water; by which means he has gained a moſt noble lake, of a great length and breadth, which winds in an eaſy, but bold courſe, at the foot of ſeveral very fine woods; through which, from many points of view, the water is ſeen in a pictureſque manner. At a diſtance from the houſe, but in ſight of it, was built not long ſince a very elegant, as well as magnificent bridge, of three arches; the centre one 90 feet ſpan, and the ſide ones each 75; but—cruel to think of! no ſooner finiſhed than undone!—the centre arch dropped in, having juſt exhibited the beauty of the deſign, to add to the mortification of the loſs.—Mr. *Mylne* the architect.

The collection of paintings in the houſe contains ſeveral capital pieces highly worth attention. The hall of 36 feet by 30, is hung round with ſeveral family portraits by the beſt maſters; among which thoſe of *Horace*, Lord *Vere*, and Sir *Francis Vere*, appear to be particularly well done.

The library 30 by 20.

*Old Frank.* Six pieces of architecture with figures; admirably done, the colours extremely brilliant, and the finiſhing excellent.

A large landſcape with architecture; very fine, but the colours appear rather faded.

*Rubens.* *Venus* and *Cupid.*

King *Charles* the firſt on horſeback, the ſame as that at *Kiveton*, where the horſe is ſaid to be by *Wooton.*

Drawing-room, 27 by 22. In this room and the adjoining cloſet are ſeveral very fine bronzes. On the other ſide of the common hall is the *Gothic* hall,

44 by 30. The doors, door-caſes, window-frames, chimney-piece, *&c. &c.* are all *Gothic*, and in a very light taſte.

The dining-room, 67 by 25: Among other portraits, here are

*William Cavendiſh*, firſt Duke of *Newcaſtle*; admirable.

*Thomas Holles*, firſt Earl of *Clare*; very fine.

*Thomas Wentworth*, firſt Earl of *Strafford*, inimitable; the face and hands ſurpriſingly painted.

Blue drawing-room, 34 by 19.

*Guido.* A *Magdalen*, exceeding fine.

*Rubens.* A head; admirable.

*Vandyke.* Sir *Kenelm Digby*; fine.

*Rubens.* Muſic-piece, ditto.

*Salvator Roſa.* A landſcape; a water-fall; beautiful.

Ditto, its companion.

*Holbein.* Sir *Thomas More*, exquiſite.

*Carrache.* *Venus* ariſen from the bath.

*P. Laura.* Four ſmall pieces, companions, very fine. The ſubjects, which are chiefly rural buſineſs, are treated in a manner not uſual with this painter; the deſigns are elegant, and the colouring good.

*Albano.* *Chriſt* and the woman of *Samaria.*

Blue bed-chamber, 30 by 18, and two dreſſing-rooms adjoining.

In the attic ſtory are ſeveral pieces, which ſhould by no means be overlooked.

In the crimſon bed-chamber, the landſcape over the chimney, though in a peculiar ſtile, has merit.

Two pieces of fruit and flowers, fine.

In the dreſſing-room to the crimſon damaſk bed-chamber, are;

*Borgognone.* A battle; fine.

*Guido.* St. *Michael* and the Archangel.

A large battle; very expreſſive.

Several on glaſs, prodigiouſly fine; particularly a *Diana*, inimitably done.

In

In the *Gothic* cloſet, which is very prettily fitted up in that taſte, are,.

The Deſcent from the Croſs, admirable. Its companion, very fine.

A ſmall *Venus* on a pedeſtal, moſt ſweetly delicate.

A ſmall clump of trees, excellent; but the ground is of amber.

An old woman's head, ſurpriſingly expreſſive.

*Borgognone.* Two ſmall battles, fine.

Three pieces of flowers, exceedingly well done.

Several of figures, in the ſtile of *Rubens*.

Cattle, and two figures, fine.

*Chriſt* and woman of *Samaria*, admirable.

An old woman with a candle, and other figures, well done; the light in the ſtile of *Schalken*.

In the chints bed-chamber,

Fair *Roſamond*, very fine and delicate, but no tempting piece.

In Lady *Oxford*'s bed-chamber is a very large cabinet, made out of the great oak in the park; the veins are very beautiful.

The great ſtable at *Welbeck* is one of the fineſt in *England*; it was built for a riding-houſe by the famous horſemanſhip Duke of *Newcaſtle*. It is 130 feet long, by 40 broad, and contains 40 ſtalls.

Relative to huſbandry, his Grace himſelf was ſo obliging as to give me ſome information, which merits great attention.

The ſoil of the park and the fields his Grace keeps in his own hands, conſiſts of clay and ſand. The latter I examined with ſome attention, and found it of a deep ſtaple; and from the ſpontaneous growth of graſs, *&c.* I apprehend it not to be deficient in richneſs. Carrots, I am confident, would thrive admirably in it, and turn out to immenſe profit. One very remarkable circumſtance relative to it is, its being particularly ſubject to the attack of the cock-chaffer grub, which in this country is ſometimes an abſolute plague, from their immenſe numbers: Theſe

vermin breed in the ſandy lands, and eat away all the roots of the graſs, corn, &c. &c. They come in their inſect ſtate in ſuch ſwarms as to darken the ſun, and when they light on trees, eat off the leaves to perfect nakedneſs immediately. When his Grace dug away the moory bottom of the valley, in order to form the lake, ſome of the looſe boggy earth was ſpread on this ſandy ſoil, by way of an experiment to try its nature; the effect was very remarkable; for the land ſo manured has been ever ſince perfectly free from theſe vermin, although the adjoining parts, not manured, were attacked in the uſual manner.——The farms around *Welbeck* are all ſmall, from 20*l.* to 70*l.* a year, and land lets from 4*s.* to 8*s.* an acre. Improvement is greatly wanting in this country, for the worſt of the ſands I viewed would, in many parts of the kingdom, let at 10 or 12*s.* and if judiciouſly cultivated, would be well worth 15*s.* to any induſtrious man.

His Grace was ſo obliging as to write to the Duke of *Norfolk*, that I might not meet with any difficulty in ſeeing *Worksop*, as I had been informed it was not ſhewn; this procured me a certain admiſſion to view that edifice, celebrated not only for its beauty, but the ſurpriſing expedition uſed in raiſing it. If finiſhed upon as large a ſcale as begun, it would be, I apprehend, the largeſt houſe in *England*; for the part already done is only a fifth of the deſign.

The front that is finiſhed, is 318 feet long, and very light and beautiful; the centre of it is a portico, which makes a ſmall projection; ſix very handſome Corinthian pillars, reſting on the ruſtics, ſupport the tympanum; the whole extremely light and elegant. Upon the points of the triangle are 3 figures, and a balluſtrade crowns the building from the tympanum to the projecting part at the ends, which mark the terminations in the ſtile of wings: Upon theſe are vaſes which are in a proper taſte, but the double ones at the corners have the appearance of being crouded. This front, upon the whole, is undoubtedly very beautiful; there

there is a noble ſimplicity in it which muſt pleaſe every eye, without raiſing any idea of a want of ornaments.

The entrance is into a veſtibule, in front of which is the ſtair-caſe; the grand apartment to the left, and the following rooms to the right: Firſt, an anti-room 25 feet ſquare; the chimney-piece of white marble, and handſome; over it a painting in freſco, an imitation of a baſſo-relievo of boys, by *Bruin*, a *Flemiſh* artiſt, at preſent employed by his Grace to execute ſeveral works in the ſame manner; they are incomparably well done, and the deception complete.

Bed-chamber, 25 ſquare; *Vulcan* boys by the ſame hand, excellently done.

Dreſſing-room, 22 by 25; the chimney-piece, eagles in white marble taking a twiſted ſnake, handſome.

Chintz bed-chamber 25 ſquare; chimney-piece of black and white marble, very elegant; a fruit-piece, fine.

The grand apartment conſiſts of, firſt, a drawing-room, 36 by 30, very elegantly furniſhed with crimſon damaſk, and magnificent ſlabs of *Siena* marble. Secondly, the grand drawing-room, 53 by 30, hung with moſt beautiful tapeſtry of the *Gobelines* manufactory, which, for colours, and an exquiſite imitation of nature in ſeveral of the animals, is beyond all praiſe; the colours are amazingly brilliant, and the tints of painting in ſome parts moſt happily imitated. The chimney-piece of *Siena* and white marble poliſhed, elegant; the pier and chimney-glaſſes large and magnificent. Third, the dining-room, 42 by 28; here are two large landſcapes, brilliant and pleaſing.

*Cain* and *Abel*, dark, but expreſſive.

*Dido* and *Æneas*.

The area of ſtair-caſe is 37 by 25; it is painted in pannels of freſco, in imitation of relievos, by the above-mentioned *Fleming*, and moſt excellently done; the lights and ſhades are ſo happily tempered, as to

give the rotundity of nature to the objects, and place them almoſt in full relief: Many of the deſigns have merit, the attitudes and expreſſion good.——Over the chimney in the anti-room is a picture of St. *Rocque*, which appears to be fine; the dog admirable, but the lights unnaturally diffuſed.

A copy of the Transfiguration.

A dead *Chriſt*, very fine.

Not far from the houſe is a pleaſure-ground, laid out and decorated with great taſte: An artificial lake and river is made, in which nature is very happily imitated, and the ground ſurrounding laid out in a very agreeable manner. Near the entrance is a *Gothic* bench, in a ſhady ſequeſtered ſpot, looking immediately on a creek of the water, overhung with wood; the ſhore broken and rocky: At a little diſtance the banks ſpread themſelves, and open a fine bend of the water, ſurrounded with trees; and at a diſtance, in the very boſom of a dark wood, the water winds through the arches of a moſt elegant bridge; the effect as happy as can be conceived; for the ſun ſhining upon the bridge, gives it a brilliance which contraſts admirably with the brownneſs of the ſurrounding groves. Plate VII. will give ſome idea of this little enchanting ſcene.

From this delightful view, a walk winds to the left through the wood, to a lawn, at the bottom of which to the right, flows the water, which is ſeen as you move along very beautifully; on the left, at the upper part of the opening, is a *Tuſcan* temple, properly ſituated for viewing a part of the lake. Other ſerpentine-walks lead from hence to different parts of the ground; one to the new menagery, and another down to the bridge, which is in itſelf very light and pretty; but the termination of the water being ſeen at no greater diſtance than four or five yards, is rather unlucky, becauſe it deſtroys the idea of all propriety to build a bridge over a water which may be coaſted round in half a ſecond; but I apprehend it is intended

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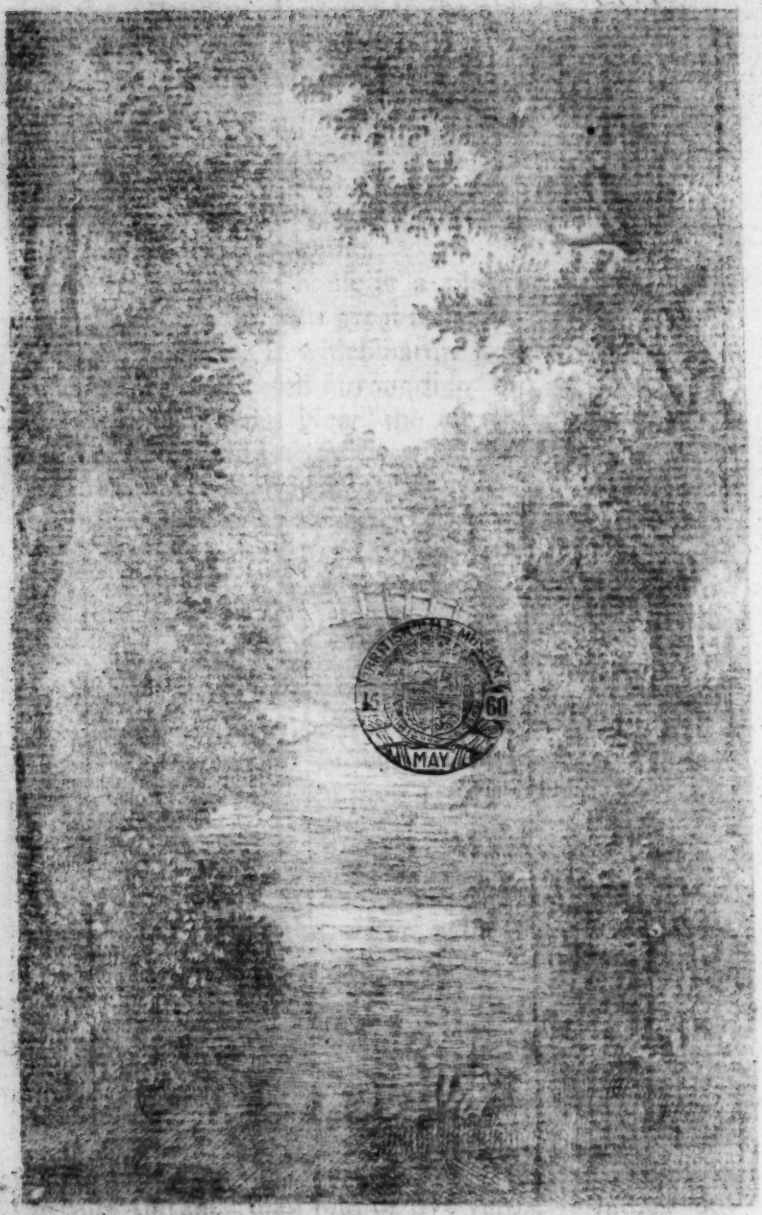
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to carry the water further, to remove the concluſion out of ſight. After croſſing this bridge, you find the bank's riſing ground finely ſcattered with trees and ſhrubs; the effect truly beautiful. At a little diſtance is a ſlight trickling fall of water in the midſt of wood, juſt ſufficient for the neighbourhood of a temple, in a ſequeſtered ſpot, where the water is heard but not ſeen. Upon the whole, this ſhrubbery will amuſe any perſons whoſe taſte leads them to admire the ſoft touches of nature's pencil, ſcenes of *the beautiful* unmixed with *the ſublime.*

In agriculture, his Grace's farm-yard will be juſtly thought very well worth viewing. It is a quadrangular range of buildings, ſurrounding a ſquare of 60 yards: See plate VI. fig. 4.

a. The houſe, in the back part of which her Grace has a room fitted up in the *Gothic* taſte for drinking tea in; it opens into the park.

b. b. Two barns.

c. An open ſhed for the cattle to run under in bad weather.

d. d. d. Stables, hog-ſties, poultry apartments, *&c. &c.*

e. A drain for carrying off the water.

f. A pump and ciſtern.

g. g. g. g. The ſurrounding wall, againſt which the above-mentioned offices (except the barns and houſe) are built in the form of ſheds.

4. The entrance.

The whole coſt 7000*l.* But as others may be induced, and at a conſiderable expence, to ſimilar undertakings, I ſhall venture a few obſervations upon this, which may in ſuch caſes have their uſe. The barns (which are not large ones) are out of all proportion to the ſize of the yard; they ought, for foddering with ſtraw the number of cattle proper for ſuch a yard, to be ſix times as large, and certainly ſhould be four in number, one on each ſide, for the convenience of diſtributing the ſtraw as the corn is threſhed.

The

The ſink for carrying off the water exhauſts the manure of its greateſt richneſs, for all the urine runs off with it. Inſtead of this, the ſurrounding buildings ought to be raiſed ſo high, as to admit a layer of marle, chalk or clay, two feet deep, over the whole area, then the foddering; by which means the urine would be retained, and the mixing the whole together in *May*, would make an admirable compoſt ready for the land. If it does run off, it ſhould be into a well, for pumping up.

A pump is a very inſufficient method of ſupplying a large (or indeed any) farm-yard with water: All points of buſineſs, and eſpecially the care of cattle, that depend abſolutely upon the memory of ſervants, will undoubtedly be, at times, in jeopardy; for which reaſon, conveniencies ſhould be ſo contrived, as to render memory unneceſſary. In this caſe, the mouth of a pond, or a ſtream flowing into a very long ciſtern, ſhould always be taken into a farm-yard. I would give treble the price to joiſt my cows in a yard wherein the water ran, than in one where it was pumped.

While I was viewing this yard, a waggon came in, loaded with malt grains for the hogs; they were thrown down in the cleaneſt places for the ſwine to feed on them. This ſhews the great want of ſufficient conveniencies for the hogs, *viz.* ſpacious ciſterns to hold ſuch food, that when plenty, it may be kept againſt times of ſcarcity; pipes ſhould be laid into ſuch ciſterns from the dairy and the ſcullery ſink, and around them ſpouts into troughs communicating with all the hog's apartments, for the conveniency of feeding them with little trouble, and without waſte: with diſtinct ones for thoſe that are fatting, that they may always be able to help themſelves, and without waſte.

A yard upon ſo large a ſcale as this, ſhould have ſheds with racks, mangers and ſtalls for fatting oxen, with ſpaces for ſtacks of hay and ſtraw, and back-

rooms

rooms for turnips, carrots, cabbages, &c. &c. to be thrown directly into the manger thro' ſliding doors, at the head of every ox.

I purpoſe taking ſome other opportunity of laying before the publick a plan for a farm-yard, ſo contrived as to obviate theſe and many other objections; as I apprehend, nobility and gentlemen of large fortunes, who are deſirous of building theſe offices completely, may not always chooſe to give the time requiſite for examining the very imperfect plans that are ſo often laid before them.

His Grace keeps many hundred acres of land in his own hands; the ſoil chiefly ſand. He has tried carrots more than once, and found them to anſwer incomparably: His method has very juſtly been to hoe and weed them thoroughly. Cabbages he has likewiſe tried, and with great ſucceſs; finds that one acre is better than two of turnips (hoed), even of ſandy land. Rents run from 3*s*. to about 7*s*. 6*d*. Farms in general ſmall, from 20*l*. to 100*l*.

Returning towards *Doncaſter*, in the way to *Pontefract*, the principal objects worthy of notice are the experimental agriculture of *Selwood Hewett*, Eſq; of *Bilham*, and *James Farrar*, Eſq; of *Barnborough Grange*, to both which gentlemen I was introduced by the obliging attention of the Marquis of *Rockingham*. They were ſo kind as to give me the following account. Mr. *Hewett*'s experiments have been chiefly upon carrots, lucerne and burnet. He began the culture of the firſt in the year 1765, with one acre, which he ploughed ſeven times as a winter fallow; the ſoil a fine light hazel mould, about a foot deep, upon a limeſtone rock. They were ſown the middle of *April*, by hand, in drills one foot aſunder, with 4*lb*. and half of ſeed. As ſoon as they came up they were horſe-hoed, which a man and boy did in five hours; the weeds that grew among the plants were drawn out by hand; after this they were horſe-hoed a ſecond time, and again acroſs the rows, which cut away the plants

plants to the diſtance of about ſix inches aſunder. The crop was begun to be taken up in *October*, and continued drawing, as wanted, till the middle of *March*; the quantity, ſixteen cart-loads, of forty buſhels each, or 940 buſhels, which is an immenſe crop. Six horſes were kept on them through the winter (except when abſent from home) without oats; performed their work as uſual, and looked equally well. Some beaſts were fatted on them and turnips, which evidently preferred the carrots, inſomuch, that it was ſoon difficult to make them eat the turnips at all. A lean porker was fatted by carrots in ten days time; eat nothing elſe, and the fat when killed was very fine, white and firm, nor did it boil away in the dreſſing: The quantity of carrots eat, 14 ſtone; for all were weighed. Hogs in general feed upon them with great eagerneſs.

In 1766, Mr. *Hewett* cultivated another acre, which he managed in the ſame manner, and applied to the ſame uſes, with the ſame ſucceſs; the crop nearly as before.

In 1767, a third acre cultivated, cleaned, and uſed as before; the crop equally good.

In 1768, he ſowed two acres, but one of them has failed, and are ploughed up again; nor is the remaining one equal to former crops.

This ingenious cultivator is in general of opinion, that carrots may prove of very great uſe; for turnips being ſubject to the fly, and cabbage to rotting, theſe roots being liable to neither, may be much better depended upon. But he thinks the care and expence of cultivation too great to be profitable to a common farmer. To this opinion, however, I can by no means ſubſcribe; I have found by experiment, that carrots applied to any uſe, are well worth more than 1*s.* a buſhel,

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Now 640 buſhels at that rate amount to | 32 | 0 | 0 |

Let us in the next place conſider the deductions to be made.

Suppoſe

| | £. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Suppoſe rent, &c. — — — | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Seven ploughings, — — — — | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Seed, 4½lb. at 1s. 4d. — — — | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Sowing, — — — — | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Harrowing, — — — | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Three horſe hoeings cannot amount to | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Hand-weeding, — — — | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| This is certainly an high allowance. | | | |
| Digging up, — — — | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Total expence, — — — | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Amount of crop, — — — | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Expences, — — — | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Neat profit, — — — | 25 | 5 | 0 |

Which ſum *per* acre, I ſhould apprehend ſufficient to ſatisfy any man. Nor can I poſſibly ſee why ſuch culture ſhould not anſwer in common, for if the expence and care attending five acres of corn, or any common crop, be thrown to the account of an acre of carrots, yet the farmer will find, it is evident, more than five times the profit upon the latter than he will ever receive from the former.

Lucerne, Mr. *Hewett* cultivated for ſome time. It was ſown in drills 9 or 10 years ago, by Mr. *Miller*'s direction in the gardeners dictionary, upon the ſame ſoil as the carrots were raiſed in; for the firſt four years it was kept perfectly clean from weeds, but after that the natural graſs got the better of it. Mr. *Hewett* does not mention it as a perfect experiment, becauſe the ſeed was ſown after four crops without a fallow intervening, upon which account it certainly had not fair play: cows, he obſerved, would eat any ſpontaneous growth rather than lucerne when full grown.

Of burnet he ſowed two acres in drills two feet aſunder, and kept perfectly clean for two years; but he

he found that nothing would eat it unleſs abſolutely forced by hunger, though he tried all ſorts of cattle: This induced him to let it ſtand for ſeed, of which, the product of only one acre, he ſold as much as brought him 4*l.*

Of bird-graſs, he ſowed a rood with 3lb. of ſeed at 16*s.* a lb. the land perfectly clean; it was ſowed alone, and turned out——a mere humbug.

Sainfoine he ſows after a fallow or turnips with half a crop of barley, four buſhels of ſeed; it laſts in common 12 or 14 years. It is never mown the firſt year, but fed with all cattle except ſheep: After the firſt year, always mows the firſt growth for hay, and generally gets 50 Cwt. *per* acre, worth 30*s.* a ton: He gives it to his beaſts, cows, and horſes; and it is reckoned a very great improvement.

The large *Scotch* cabbage he cultivates in the following manner: Sows them in *May*, tranſplants twice; the laſt time into the field in *Auguſt* in rows, three feet aſunder, and two feet from plant to plant; uſes them for feeding cows, and fatting beaſts and ſheep. The butter, if uſed immediately, is good, but will not keep 12 hours. Six cabbages weighed 10 ſtone 7lb. and half. But the average weight from 8 to 12lb.

Mr. *Farmer*'s huſbandry conſiſts chiefly of attempting to perfect the common method of culture; which will be ſeen by his way of managing his fallows. He breaks up the old ſtubble at *Michaelmas*; in *March* or beginning of *April*, ſtirs again, makes it very fine by the middle of *May:* After every ploughing he rolls it, ſometimes with a ſpiky roller, which he finds of great uſe in breaking the clods in a dry ſeaſon; it is upon the ſame conſtruction as the Marquis of *Rockingham*'s, only the ſpikes with blunt ends inſtead of ſharp ones. After the rollings, he rakes the field with a horſe rake, which is made the ſame as a common rake for clearing ſtubbles of corn, only of a conſiderable length and ſtrength

ſtrength to work by a horſe in ſhafts: This machine, he draws acroſs the land to clear it of twitch, and finds it to anſwer greatly. Upon this fallow, he lays manure in *October*, conſiſting of his yard dung mixed in heaps, and ploughing it in, leaves the field for barley in the ſpring, when he ploughs and ſows at once. He never gets leſs than ſix quarters *per* acre; with it he ſows clover, which he mows for hay twice, and gains 3½ tons at twice; wheat upon the clover, of which he ſeldom reaps leſs than three quarters. The ſoil is excellent, a fine rich loam worth 30*s.* an acre.

Upon land not light enough for turnips, nothing can exceed this huſbandry, which every where deſerves imitation; the making the fallow fine by the middle of *May*, is an admirable plan, and cannot fail of great ſucceſs, as it is the only method of rendering the land perfectly clean from weeds. But I ſhould apprehend the laying the dung on before the winter, would endanger the ſalts being waſhed from it by the winter's rains, notwithſtanding its being turned in by the plough; for the weight of the ſnow and rain certainly act through the looſe moulds. Their method in *Eſſex* ſeems to be preferable, which is to throw the land up in narrow ridges in *October*, and to carry the manure on the firſt froſt that comes in the ſpring, and they leave it in heaps on the land till they ſow, which is always the firſt dry ſeaſon that comes, even as ſoon as *February*.

This gentleman's way of breaking up graſs lands is an excellent one; firſt with a common plough he ſtrikes a furrow, and then with a paring one turns into that furrow a ſlice of the turf two inches thick; after this comes the common plough in the ſame furrow, and turning the mould on to the turf, buries it; upon this tillage he harrows in oats, and gets from 7 to 10 quarters *per* acre: After which he fallows. The public is much indebted to both theſe gentlemen for their attention to ſuch judicious experiments.

From

From *Doncaſter* to *Pontefract*, the ſoil is of various ſorts, and lets from 7*s*. to 20*s*. an acre; farms continue ſmall, in general under 100*l*. a year. I made many inquiries into the culture of liquorice around *Pontefract*, and found the quantity of land planted with it, not ſo conſiderable as I had been informed: It never amounts to 100 acres, and oftentimes does not amount to 50. The crown of the bud and the runners (the horizontal ſhoots from the root) are what they plant, and theſe they procure in taking up an old crop. The method of planting is this:

The land is firſt dug three feet and half, or four feet deep; but I ſhould inform you, that the ſoil is a fine rich loam, rather inclined to ſand than clay, but not viſibly to either. Then a covering of rotten dung is ſpread on the land, which is directly dug in one ſpit deep. After this it is formed into arched ridges, three feet wide. Upon every ridge they plant three rows, one upon the crown, and one on each ſide of it. The plants on the beſt land, four inches from each other; but on that which is indifferent, only three inches.

The firſt year they ſow the ground with onions or carrots; but this practice, they allow, rather hurts the crop. The carrots are exceeding fine; all weeds are carefully pulled out by hand, ſo as to keep the ground perfectly clean. In the winter, the tops of the liquorice are cut off,

The ſecond and third years, the plantation is hoed ſeveral times, ſo as to extirpate all weeds and keep the ſoil looſe, the hoes ſix inches wide. It always ſtands three years, ſometimes four.

When they dig up the crop, they cut a trench as deep as the land was before dug (for ſo deep the liquorice roots will run) and this trench they continue directly acroſs the land; when cleared, and the roots all picked up by women and children as the men proceed, they begin a ſecond by it, throwing the moulds into

into the old one, and ſo continue throughout the whole field, by which means it is all dug over to the old depth, and is ready with the former management for a freſh crop of liquorice; by which means one digging (after the firſt) ſerves both for the old and new crop. And this is ſo great an inducement to continue the plantation upon the ſame ground, that many fields have been continually cropped with it as long back as the oldeſt man can remember: In this caſe, however, the land requires much manuring; new land is the beſt.

Upon raiſing the crop, the plants are cut off, and the roots ſeparated into three ſorts; they ſell all together upon an average, at 3*s.* 6*d.* or 4*s.* a ſtone of 15lb; and their crops riſe from 150 to 400 ſtone; many about 250.

All the people employed about *Pontefract* in the liquorice plantations are paid by the day, and not as in hop-gardens, &c. by the piece; this circumſtance made it difficult to diſcover the expences and profit of an acre of liquorice; but from the beſt intelligence I could gain, it is not far from the following ſketch.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Their rents riſe from 4*l.* to 8*l.* *per* acre; commonly about | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| The coſt of the plants from 2*s.* to 5*s.* *per* 1000, ſay 3*s.* 6*d.* 90,000 plants, at that rate, amount to | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| The firſt digging the land coſts | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| The common digging, we cannot eſtimate, in proportion to the price of the firſt, at leſs than | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Manuring, I calculate at — — | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Striking into beds — — | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Planting — — — | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Weeding the firſt year — — | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Cutting off the tops — — | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Hand-hoeing the ſecond year — — | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Cutting off the tops — — | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Hand-hoeing the third year — — | 2 | 2 | 0 |

| | £. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought over, | 47 | 2 | 6 |
| Cutting off the tops — — | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Digging up, &c. — — — | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| | 61 | 7 | 6 |
| Suppoſe the crop 250 ſtone, this at 3s. 9d. amounts to | 46 | 18 | 0 |
| Loſs — — — | 14 | 9 | 6 |

If the crop is 300 ſtone, the account will ſtand thus.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 at 3s. 9d. — — — | 56 | 5 | 0 |
| Loſs, — — — — | 10 | 2 | 6 |

If 350 is the crop, the profit will be as follows;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 350 at 3s. 9d. — — — | 65 | 13 | 0 |
| Expences, — — — — | 61 | 7 | 6 |
| Profit, — — — — | 4 | 5 | 6 |

From henee we find that the firſt crop muſt be conſiderably above the medium to pay the expences: With the ſecond, third, and ſo forth, the caſe is different. The expences then are theſe,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rent, — — — | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Digging, — — — | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Manuring, — — — | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Making the beds, — — | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Planting, — — — | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Weeding and hoeing, — — | 6 | 16 | 6 |
| Cutting the tops, — — — | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Digging up, &c. — — | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| | 34 | 7 | 6 |
| 250 ſtone, at 3s. 9d. — — | 46 | 18 | 0 |
| Expences, — — — | 34 | 7 | 6 |
| Profit, — — — | 12 | 10 | 6 |
| Profit, *per ann.* — — | 4 | 3 | 6 |

And

And this, I believe, is not exceeded in common in the liquorice culture. The ſoil in general about *Pontefract*, is very rich and fine, lets much of it ſo high as 40*s.* an acre, 20*s.* a common rent, at an average; farms very ſmall.

*Methley*, the ſeat of Lord *Mexborough*, about ſix miles from this town, is fitted up and furniſhed in ſo rich a manner, as to attract the attention of travellers. The ground floor conſiſts of a veſtibule, a dining-room, and a drawing-room; the firſt 37 by 27, with a large bow window; the ſecond 37 by 25, hung with crimſon damaſk, the ornaments carved and gilt: the cieling in compartments, ornamented in green, gold, and white. The chimney-piece very handſome, the cornice *&c.* of white marble, the frieze of *Siena*, with white ſcrolls on it; and ſupported by Ionic pillars of *Siena*: The door and window-caſes of white and gold; the cornice of the ſame, and the frieze green and gold, very elegant. The frames of the glaſſes, ſettees, chairs, *&c.* carved and richly gilt.

Upon the firſt floor are three apartments: The green velvet bed-chamber, 19 by 18. The chimney-piece, Corinthian pillars of *Siena* marble, with gilt capitals. The crimſon damaſk room, 23 by 18; the cieling white and gold in compartments, with feſtoons of gilding in them, in a light and elegant taſte; the chimney-piece white and *Siena* marble; in the centre, doves in baſs-relief, very fine. The ornaments of the bed gilt carving; and the window curtains covered with ſcrolls of the ſame in an elegant taſte: Adjoining, a ſmall dreſſing-room, the cieling gilt ſcrolls on a lead white, light and pleaſing.—The chints-room, 25 by 18, the cieling in compartments with light ſcrolls of gilding, in a very pretty taſte. Here are two large and very fine *India* figures, above a yard high, in glaſs-caſes. A dreſſing-room, 18 by 12, neatly as well as richly fitted up. I ſhould remark in general, that the articles of carving and gilding are done throughout the houſe with much ele-

gance; the doors, door-caſes, window-frames, pannels, *&c.* are ornamented in this manner; the cielings are in general very elegantly executed, the ſcrolls of gilding not crowded, but light and neat, as well as rich, and the furniture equally well choſe. The houſe, you doubtleſs obſerve, is not a large one, but it is, upon the whole, much better finiſhed than moſt of its ſize in the kingdom, and than many more capital ones. One remark, however, I ſhould add, which is, that thoſe who go to *Methley* by *Pontefract*, muſt be extremely fond of ſeeing houſes, or they will not recompenſe the fatigue of paſſing ſuch deteſtable roads. They are full of ruts, whoſe gaping jaws threaten to ſwallow up any carriage leſs than a waggon. It would be no bad precaution, to yoke half a ſcore of oxen to your coach, to be ready to encounter ſuch quagmires as you will here meet with.

The ſoil is rich, and lets at a high rent, generally above 20*s.* an acre, and ſome as high as 40*s.* The farms are all ſmall, from 20*l.* to 80*l.* a year; very few riſe to 100*l.*

From *Methley*, we went to *Temple Newſham*, the ſeat of Lord *Irwin*; the roads in many places even worſe than before, but the ſoil better. Rents run up to 50*s.* an acre, but on an average between 20*s.* and 30*s.* farms the ſame. Of wheat they get from 30 to 40 buſhels *per* acre: Of barley, four, five, and ſix quarters.

Lord *Irwin*'s collection of pictures is not only capital, but very numerous. The following are thoſe which ſtruck me the moſt. I cannot add the maſters, as the perſon who ſhews the houſe, knows neither the ſubject, or painter of ſcarce any; a circumſtance to be regretted, when a catalogue is ſo eaſily written for the information of the curious traveller; one advantage however attends it, which is the certainty, that one's remarks are mere feelings, and never the praiſe or cenſure which the world attaches to *names*.

In

In the breakfaſt-room, 32 by 27, are,

*A Bacchanalian-piece:* The attitude of the naked woman, in the front ground, fine; and the figures well deſigned.

*An Aſtrologer.* Very fine.

In the crimſon damaſk bed-chamber.

*Preſent Dutcheſs of Grafton*; a portrait. The very firſt ſight of this picture will extort from you,

"Grace was in all her ſteps, heaven in her eye;
"In every geſture, dignity and love."

The whole figure excellent. The attitude aſtoniſhingly ſpirited and elegant; the air of the head, the beauty of the face and hair, inimitable. An exquiſite piece.

*Landſcape with figures.* The woman in white, good; the water very bad.

In the dreſſing-room.

*Large Landſcapes.* Very fine.

*Dead Game.* Excellent.

*Landſcape.* I apprehend by *Baſſan.* Strong but ugly expreſſion.

*Sea-piece.* Fine.

In the green dreſſing-room.

*Landſcape.* Rocks, and every thing green.

*A ſtorm.* Fine.

*A large battle-piece.* Strong expreſſion; I ſuppoſe by *Borgognone.*

*Group of horſemen, with rocks.* The wild manner of *Salvator Roſa.*

*Lot and his Daughters.* Colours and attitude very fine.

*Battle-piece.* Spirited.

*Ditto.* Ditto.

*Sleeping woman; ſatyrs,* &c. Good: In the ſtile of *Rubens.*

*Landſcape.* Middling.

In the blue damaſk dreſſing-room.

*Boys.* *Charity* and her three children introduced; the brilliancy of the colours exceeding fine; the boys very well done.

*Cephalus and Procris.* Fine.

*Two battle-pieces.* Round ones; amazingly ſpirited.

*Two pieces of dead game.* Inimitable

*Two ſmall pieces on copper.* In one a decollation by a female figure, with a cymeter in her hand: Perhaps *Holophernes.* The colours and finiſhing exquiſite.

*Landſcape.* A water-fall; very fine.

*Group of boys.* Inimitable.

*Sea-piece.*

*Two ſmall pictures, groups of horſemen.* Very fine: The ſpirited manner of *Salvator* and *Borgognone.*

*A calm.* Pretty.

*A large landſcape.* Rocks and trees dark, but expreſſive.

In the gallery, a very fine room, 108 by 28, are

*Two large battle-pieces.* Exceeding fine.

*Landſcape* under one of the above, a calm evening, very fine; the boor on an aſs, exquiſitely done; colours, expreſſion, attitude, and cattle excellent.

*Ditto.* Its companion. The figures, rocks, and broken trees admirable.

*Group of horſemen on a bridge.* The lights ſtrong; and the expreſſion ſpirited.

*Its Companion.* Ditto.

*Storm among rocks*; and the companion. Surpriſing expreſſion.

*Fruit.* Excellently done.

*A baptiſm.* Very fine colours.

*Deſcent from the croſs.* This is in the ſtile of *Albert Durer:* The minute expreſſion reſulting from high finiſhing, amazing; but the draperies (except the gauze linen) dreadful.

*Battle at ſea.* Very fine.

*Two*

*Two rocks with figures.* Very wild and dark, but nobly touched: If they are not by *Salvator*, they are worthy of him.

*Large piece of birds.* Spirited; the colours excellent.

*Two large pieces, a ſtorm among rocks, and a raging torrent.* A wild and very noble expreſſion.

*Holy family.* In the ſtile of *Carlo Marratt*; the boy admirably fine; the Virgin's countenance good, but the draperies heavy and diſguſting.

*Large landſcape.* In a dark ſtile; but the light through the trees, and on the woman very fine: The general bluiſh caſt unnatural.

*Hunting the wild-boar.* Strong expreſſion.

*Two pieces of fruit,* &c. Very fine.

*Two landſcapes.* In the ſtile of *Pouſine.*

*Landſcape with rocks and buildings.* The tree on the left ſide, exquiſite: The keeping fine.

*Its companion.* Trees and buildings excellent.

*Prometheus.* Great.

*A large ſhip-wreck.* Amazingly ſpirited in the figures; and a general horror nobly expreſſed.

*A water-fall.* Its companion: The figures, trees, and general wildneſs, exceedingly fine.

*A landſcape*; under ditto. Admirably fine. The general effect of the clear obſcure; the calm majeſty of the ſcene; the ſpirit of the figures, architecture, &c. incomparable: Worthy the pencil of *Pouſine.*.

*Portrait of a Scotch* Lord. Excellent expreſſion.

*Ditto of Mr. Scarborough.* Good.

*Ditto of a man writing.* Great expreſſion; in the manner of *Rembrandt.*

*Fruit-ſhop.* Excellent.

*Jane Shore.* The minute expreſſion of the naked, and the gauze drapery is aſtoniſhingly fine. The finiſhing of the breaſts and limbs, ſurpriſing.

*Europa.* It ſeems in the ſtile of *Rubens*; fine: The colours excellent.

*A ſupper.* The lights, and ugly expreſſion, fine: It is in the manner of *Schalken.*

*Moſes ſtriking the rock.* The colours bad; the group, and figures quite *Dutch.*

*Shadrech, Meſhach, and Abednego.* Prodigious fine.

*Two boys heads.* Amazingly fine; the turn, attitude, and expreſſion great.

*Two pieces of horſes.* Fine.

*Portrait of the Earl of Holland.* Admirable.

*Holy Family.* A large picture in the ſtile of *Rubens.* Nothing can be finer than the boys; the principal one is inimitable; the head and face of the *Virgin* very fine, but ſomewhat too elegant for *Rubens.* A very capital picture.

*Two ſmall battles.*

*A dead Chriſt.* Amazingly fine.

*Two ſea-pieces.* Fine.

*Architecture.* An arch and a landſcape through it. The arch fine.

*A prieſt holding a crucifix.* Excellent.

*Joſeph and our Saviour.* Fine; ſomething in the manner of *Carlo Marratt.*

*Rachel, Joſeph and Benjamin.* Fine, but unpleaſing.

*Architecture and figures.* Exceedingly fine.

*Chriſt praying in the garden.* The colouring and attitude inimitable; but the lights unnaturally diffuſed: I ſhould ſuppoſe it of the ſchool of *Carrache.*

*Its companion.* A figure praying, vile drapery; but the reſt fine.

*Lord Irwin.* Very good.

*A group of dancing boys.* Finiſhed with a glow and brilliancy, beyond expreſſion. The attitudes exquiſitely fine; the landſcape beautiful; but the lights ſtrangely diffuſed.

*Diana, in two pieces.* Clumſey as ever *Rubens* painted.

*Portrait*

*Portrait of Sir Arthur Ingram.* Good; but a wretched attitude.

*Fruit-piece.* Fine.

*A ſmall picture of many figures.* It ſomewhat reſembles the manner both of *Borgognone* and *Baſſan*; fine.

*Its companion, a woman reading.* Quite *Dutch* ideas, figures and drapery.

*Cattle-piece*; (over the library door). Fine.

*Architecture*; (under the large ſea-piece). Very fine and bold.

The library is a very handſome room, divided by Corinthian pillars. It is 24 ſquare. In the chapel is an altar-piece, ſomewhat curious: A laſt ſupper. The figure of *Chriſt* has the countenance of a clown; the group is wretched; one of the apoſtles is in a tye-wig, and another's hair would do exceedingly well for a bag.

From *Temple Newſham* to *Ferry Bridge*, land lets, at an average, about 20*s.* an acre; the arable about 10*s.* Farms in general ſmall, but one man occupies 800 acres; an inſtance however very unuſual.

At *Byron*, the ſeat of Sir *John Ramſden*, are ſeveral pictures, which will give no ſlight entertainment to thoſe who are fond of painting: Among others here are, in the dining-room, 36 by 25,

*Rubens.* Boys, with a feſtoon of fruit by *Snyders.* Moſt capital; nothing can be finer than the attitudes and ſweet expreſſion of the boys: The group is ſketched with all imaginable elegance; the faces and hair incomparable.

*Spaniels on the ſcent.* An admirable ſpirit in the attitudes of the dogs. The partridge in the air very fine.

*A water-fall with rocks.* Amazingly fine; the foam of the water incomparable; the rocks nobly majeſtic; the colours excellent; the figures fine and well placed; their attitudes ſtriking; and the general keeping

keeping and brilliancy very pleaſing. I ſhould ſuppoſe it by *Pouſine.*

*Water-fowl.* Fine.

*A muſician.* It is *Titian* in that character; ſaid at *Kiveton* (where is another) to be by himſelf. The colours and attitudes are good; the diffuſion of light bad.

*An hunting-piece.* The ſpirit of the dogs excellently catched; the colouring is likewiſe good. But the figures are thrown into a corner, as if they had nothing to do with the ſport; but cattle was the painter's *forte.*

In the drawing-room, 30 by 16.

*A large landſcape.* Cattle going over a bridge; incomparable fine; the colours very lively, without being tawdry; the general brilliancy excellent, the tree amazingly fine; the cattle good; the figures elegantly grouped; the bridge, water, &c. inimitable. It may be called, *La belle Nature.*——Perhaps by *Zuccarelli.*——Under it,

*Dead game.* The partridge very natural.

*Landſcape.* A glowing heat; very fine; the finiſhing exquiſite; light through the trees, fine.

*Fruit with a tankard,* &c. Very well done.

*A fox with a dead fowl.* Excellent.

*A dead hare,* &c. Fine; the greyhound's head good; but not curioſity enough in his noſe.

*Two landſcapes.* (Over the doors) fiine; the figures elegantly grouped: That of the lake and the trees very pleaſing.

*A large battle.* Great fire and ſpirit.

*Two ſmall landſcapes.* Colours admirable; the rocks and foreſt ſublimely grand.

*Butterflies and leaves.* Exceedingly well finiſhed.

*A nativity.* Very graceful and pleaſing; the virgin's countenance fine, and her attitude eaſy and natural. If the hands are any rule to judge by, I ſhould ſuppoſe this piece by *Parmegiano.*

*A Venetian*

*A Venetian proſpect.* Brilliant and fine: It is in *Canaletti*'s manner.

*Two pieces, companions*; one of *Fruit-women:* The colours very good. the other *a woman milking a goat*, &c. fine; but not ſo brilliant; but the cattle very well done.

Marchioneſs of *Rockingham* (over the chimney). The attitude elegant, and drapery good.

*Two heads*; *Oliver Cromwell*, and another, its companion.

I obſerved about *Byrom* much ſandy land, which ſeemed of an excellent ſtaple, and great quantities of turnips. Sir *John Ramſden* uſes the ſame machine for hoeing them as I have already deſcribed near *Grantham:* It is better than no hoeing, and that is all that can be ſaid for it. I ſhould not, however, forget to remark, that this gentleman once raiſed a turnip in the field that weighed 42*lb.* a ſize which, I ſuppoſe, was never equalled. The ſand is excellent, lets at 20*s.* an acre, and would yield immenſe crops of carrots; which would be found by far the moſt profitable uſe it could be applied to. Cabbages, Sir *John* has cultivated with ſucceſs: His preſent crop is of a vigorous growth, large ſize, and bids fair for yielding an immenſe produce.

The ſoil between *Ferrybridge* and *Howden*, (which is in the road I before travelled) conſiſts chiefly of ſand; it is very indifferently cultivated: Turnips they ſow in ſome quantities, but ſeldom hoe them.

And now, Sir, as I am ſetting off for the *North-Riding*, you will here allow me to conclude this long letter.

I am, &c.

LET-

## LETTER VII.

FROM *Beverley* to *Driffield* is, I think, by much the beſt turnpike road I have met with in *Yorkſhire*; it is an open wold country, cultivated in a very indifferent manner. About the latter named town, the ſoil is chiefly clay; lets at about 10*s.* an acre. Farms, from 30*l.* to 120*l.* Their courſe is,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat or barley
3. Peaſe or beans
4. Oats

They plough four times for wheat, ſow two buſhels and a peck, and reap at an average twenty-four. For barley they give five ploughings, ſow three buſhels, and gain in return about three quarters and an half. They plough but once for oats, ſow four buſhels, and do not get a crop of above two quarters. Beans they give but one ſtirring for, ſow four buſhels broad-caſt, never hoe them; the crop three quarters and an half; uſe them for hogs and horſes.

They ſtir once for peaſe, ſow three buſhels, and gain in return about three quarters. They have very few turnips, but plough five times for them; hoe them once, and value an acre of good ones at 3*l.* They uſe them only for ſheep. Clover they ſow with oats, mow it for hay twice, and get three loads an acre; and after it ſow barley.

Their manuring conſiſts of their farm-yard-dung, which they carry out and lay in heaps, but do not ſtir it over, or mix it with any thing; and folding their ſheep, which they do on the pea-land for wheat.

Good graſs lets at 20*s.* an acre: They have very good dairies. They reckon that an acre will not maintain a cow. The product *per* head they value at 5*l.*

A good

A good one gives in the beſt ſeaſon two gallons of milk *per* day. Their winter food is ſtraw, when dry; and at other times clover hay: The calves they let ſuck only two or three days. The joiſt of a cow through ſummer is 32*s.* 6*d.*

Their flocks of ſheep are from 300 to 500; the folding they reckon the chief profit of them, which they carry on from *May* to *Martinmas.* They keep them all winter in the field, their turnips being too trifling to mention. The weight of wool *per* ſheep is about 3*lb.* and an half.

In their tillage, they uſe ſix oxen and eight horſes, for 120 acres of arable land. Four horſes in a plough abreaſt, and do from one acre to one and an half a day. The expence of keeping horſes, they can give but little account of; for their oats they give only in the ſtraw, but reckon the amount about 6*l.* a year. Their joiſt in ſummer is 45*s.* ——The food of their working oxen in winter is little beſides ſtraw; they reckon both them and horſes abſolutely neceſſary.——The price *per* acre of ploughing, 2*s.* 6*d.*

They reckon 450*l.* neceſſary to take a farm of 100*l.* a year, half graſs and half arable. Land ſells at 40 years purchaſe.

Poor-rates, 9*d.* in the pound real rent. The poor have very little employment from manufactures; ſome trifling ſpinning; moſt of them tea-drinkers.

The general œconomy of their farms will be ſeen from the following ſketches. One contains,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 280 | Acres in all | 5 | Cows |
| 140 | Arable | 8 | Beaſts |
| 140 | Graſs | 8 | Young cattle |
| £. 160 | Rent | 100 | Sheep |
| 8 | Horſes | 4 | Servants |
| 8 | Oxen | 2 | Labourers. |

He ſows

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Acres of wheat | 30 | Of barley. |

Another;

Another;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Acres in all | 3 | Cows |
| 80 | Graſs | 8 | Young cattle |
| 120 | Arable | 400 | Sheep |
| £. 90 | Rent | 3 | Servants |
| 6 | Horſes | 1 | Labourer. |
| 6 | Oxen | | |

Another;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | Acres in all | 2 | Horſes |
| 40 | Arable | 2 | Cows |
| 30 | Graſs | 100 | Sheep |
| £. 40 | Rent | 1 | Servant |
| 4 | Oxen | 1 | Labourer. |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 9*s.* a week and board
In hay-time, 7*s.* and ditto
In winter, 6*s.* or 7*s.*

All work by the day.

Head man's wages, from 12*l.* to 15*l.*
Ploughman's ditto, 8*l.* or 9*l.*
Boy of ten years old, 1*l.* 15*s.*
Dairy-maid, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.*
Other ditto, 4*l.*
Women *per* week, in harveſt, 5*s.* and board
In hay-time, 7*d.* a day.

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 10*l.*
No carts
A plough, 15*s.*
A roller, 1*l.* 1*s.*
A ſcythe, 3*s.*
A ſpade, 1*s.* 8*d.*
Laying a ſhare and coulter, 8*d.*
Shoeing, 1*s.* 4*d.*

PRO-

## PROVISIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, | ¼*d. per lb.* | Milk, | ½*d.* a pint |
| Cheeſe, | 2 | Potatoes, | 5 a peck |
| Butter, | 7 18 *oz.* | Candles, | 7. *per lb.* |
| Beef, | 3 | Soap, | 6 |
| Mutton, | 3 | | |

Labourers houſe-rent, 30*s.*
——— firing, 30*s.*
Tools all found.

## BUILDING.

Bricks *per* thouſand, 13*s.*
Oak timber, 1*s.* 6*d.*
Aſh ditto, 1*s.*
A maſon, *per* day, 1*s.* 3*d.* and board, or 2*s.* without.
A carpenter, 1*s.* and board, or 1*s.* 10*d.* without.
In *Driffield* are

| | |
|---|---|
| 6000 Acres | 1200 Sheep |
| 14 Farms | 100 Horſes |
| 300 Acres ſheep walk | £. 1300 Rent |

Between *Driffield* and *Burlington*, the country is various, but chiefly open wolds; in them the ſoil is indifferent, and lets from 2*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d. per* acre; but in the incloſures it is much dearer. That town is a little ſea-port, which is ſupported by a ſlight trade that maintains ten or a dozen ſhips, and by the reſort of ſome company to the quay for bathing.

From thence to *Boynton*, the ſeat of Sir *George Strickland*, Bart. the ſoil is richer, and chiefly encloſed; but at that place the high wolds are met again. Sir *George* was ſo obliging as to ſhew me his woollen manufactory; a noble undertaking, which deſerves the

the greateſt praiſe. In this country, the poor have no other employment than what reſults from a moſt imperfect agriculture; conſequently three-fourths of the women and children were without employment. It was this induced Sir *George* to found a building large enough to contain on one ſide a row of looms of different ſorts, and on the other a large ſpace for women and children to ſpin. The undertaking was once carried ſo far as to employ 150 hands, who made very ſufficient earnings for their maintenance; but the decay of the woollen exportation reduced them ſo much, that now thoſe employed are, I believe, under a dozen.

Sir *George* has given his attention ſomewhat to the improvement of the poor land that ſurrounds him: He has tried ſainfoine with great ſucceſs for many years upon his wold land; that which was let at 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d. per* acre, he has made, by means of ſainfoine, worth 20*s.* and 25*s.* One circumſtance I remarked, which was the lateneſs of hay-time, which he judiciouſly attributed to the neceſſity they are under of feeding their graſs ſo late in the ſpring, that the crop is made very backward; for after the turnips are gone, their ſheep and lambs would almoſt ſtarve, if not ſo kept. This ſpeaks the neceſſity of introducing cabbages, or ſome other vegetable, that will yield plenty of food through *March* and *April*: But I ſaw not, nor heard any thing of that ſort as I paſſed through this country.

Acroſs the wolds, I could not but regret the wretched management which left ſuch large tracts of land in ſo uncultivated a ſtate: It lets from 4*d.* to 4*s.* an acre between *Boynton* and *Honanby*. They plough up the turf, and ſow barley, or more often oats, and then leave the ſoil to gain of itſelf a new ſward; this is their management every ſix years: Whereas all the country would admit the *Norfolk* courſe of huſbandry, of, 1. Turnips; 2. Barley; 3. Clover and rye-graſs for five years; 4. Wheat: By means of which, the

ſoil

ſoil would always be clean and in heart, the food for cattle greatly increaſed, and the farmers better able to pay 14*s. per* acre, than they now are 4*s.*

Farms riſe from 30*l.* to 100*l.* a year: They join their flocks for folding, but have no turnips to feed them with in winter and ſpring.

At *Honnanby*, farms riſe to 200*l.* a year: Their arable lands are in four fields, which throw them into this courſe:

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Barley
4. Peaſe and beans.

Land lets at about 4*s.* or 4*s.* 6*d. per* acre.

## PROVISIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, | 1½*d. per lb.* | Milk, | ½*d.* 3 gills |
| Cheeſe, | 2 | Potatoes, | 4 a peck |
| Butter, | 7 18 *oz.* | Candles, | 6½ *per lb.* |
| Beef, | 3 | Soap, | 6 |
| Mutton, | 3¼ | | |

The romantic ſituation of *Scarborough*, renders it a pleaſing view, to travellers who have no eye to the amuſements of the place. It is deſtitute of public buildings that attract attention: Even the rendezvous of pleaſure, the long-rooms, are paltry holes; by no means worthy the reſort of ſo much good company as this place boaſts.

There is a great deal of excellent meadow land not far from the town, that is of a good quality for fatting beaſts and feeding cows: Much of it that is let only at 15*s.* or 20*s.* an acre, will fat an ox, *per* acre, of 70 or 80 ſtone.

I forbear to ſpeak in my own perſon of the huſbandry in the neighbourhood of *Ganton*, the ſeat of Sir *Digby Legard*, Bart. as he has, with the utmoſt politeneſs and patriotic ſpirit, given me a moſt particular and judicious account of the rural œconomy of that country, with many admirable hints for improvement. I proceed at once to inſert it. The very name of its au-

thor, known all over *Europe* as one of the moſt accurate of cultivators, will prejudice every one in its favour.

" Sir,

" As I apprehend that it will be more agreeable to the plan of your *Northern* Tour, to give you a general account of the ſtate of huſbandry in my neghbourhood, than the particular hiſtory of thoſe experiments which I have made, chiefly with a view to determine ſome points which ſeemed doubtful, or to aſcertain the moſt beneficial methods of cultivation, I ſhall confine myſelf in this letter to general ideas of improvement, which are peculiarly applicable to a heathy and mountainous country, ſuch as prevails in many parts of this kingdom: The principal of theſe are the wolds in the *Eaſt-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*, *Lincoln*, and *Newmarket-heaths*, and *Marlborough-downs*. Theſe, and ſome other unincloſed parts of a ſimilar nature, are, I preſume, the moſt conſiderable tracts of unimproved country in *England*; and as I imagine the whole to be at preſent extremely low-rented, thinly inhabited, and capable of great improvement, it becomes a national object, as well as of the utmoſt importance to the proprietors, to examine in what manner this immenſe extent of waſte land may be enabled to yield a greater produce both of grain and fodder, maintain a greater number of inhabitants, and thus ſtrengthen the community whilſt it enriches individuals. My ſituation on the edge of the wolds, my long and conſtant reſidence in the country, and my attention to every object of improvement, has in ſome degree enabled me to give hints on this ſubject; and the advantage of above five thouſand acres of unincloſed wold land, not far from my houſe, has afforded me a ſpacious field of experiment: Nor has the utmoſt care on my part been wanting to explore the natural advantages and properties of the ſoil, to examine the defects of its preſent ſtate, and to apply the moſt

moſt obvious remedies; for I am not of thoſe refiners who chooſe to deviate from the beaten path, in ſearch of an ingenious diſcovery, when, by cloſe attention, remedy may be found much nearer home. It is acknowledged that nature does nothing in vain; and I cannot help thinking, that every ſoil either contains within itſelf a remedy for its original barrenneſs, or, at leaſt, that no large tract of country is deſtitute of ſome peculiar productions adapted to its fertilization, ſo as to render it fit for the production of vegetables, and the ſupport of animals: Thus has bounteous providence diſpenſed its bleſſings with an equal, as well as liberal hand: The bleak mountain and barren rock contain the precious ore and ſparkling gem, whilſt the fertile plains and vallies are covered with wood, or produce corn and herbage: Every part of nature is conducive to the ſupport, eaſe, and happineſs of man; but as the exertion of the mental faculties, as well as bodily labour, is requiſite for the well-being of a human ſpecies, ſo the treaſures of nature are not always obvious, nor her productions ſpontaneous. The effects of lime, chalk and marle, and the advantage ariſing from a proper mixture of different ſoils, are diſcovered by ſtrict obſervation and diligent experiment; nor will the richeſt land yield its increaſe in grain, without a painful cultivation. To make theſe obſervations applicable to the ſoil in queſtion, I ſhall, as accurately and as briefly as I am able, deſcribe the ſoil of the wolds, enumerate the natural difficulties attending its improvement, deſcribe the uſe it is at preſent put to, mention the rent, and the methods of cultivation now in uſe; and, laſtly, I ſhall endeavour to point out the eaſieſt and moſt likely means of improving it to the utmoſt: Nor are my ſchemes merely ideal, or is my plan deſtitute of probability. An extenſive practice of many years, a ſeries of experiments conducted with care, and applied to a great variety of vegetables, corn and pulſe, as well as the artificial graſſes, re-

peated in different ſoils, ſeaſons, and ſituations, enable me to build not on theory alone, but on the more ſolid foundation of facts: Theſe cannot miſlead; and, amidſt the volumes written on the ſubject of agriculture, it is to be lamented that we meet with ſo few experiments. I conſider theſe as the baſis of true huſbandry: They are uſeful hints, which an able cultivator will not ſervilely copy, well knowing that ſo much depends on circumſtances, ſeaſons, and unavoidable accidents, that two experiments ſcarce ever ſucceed exactly alike; but he will uſe them as a ſkilful painter appropriates the beauties of landſcape: he contemplates the various objects which nature preſents to his view, and, full of that idea, forms his picture. But the moſt uſeful of all experiments, are thoſe of one's own making; they make a laſting impreſſion, and are the ſource of real knowledge. The eſtate where I have reſided ſeveral years, conſiſts of upwards of ſix thouſand acres, and contains three villages at about a mile's diſtance from each other, and nearly in the centre of the eſtate: The inhabitants were, at my firſt ſettling in the country, about one hundred and fifty in number, and are now increaſed to two hundred. The uninclоſed parts of this eſtate, or what is called wolds, of 5000 acres, have never been let for more than a ſhilling *per* acre; and what I here ſay of a particular pariſh, is applicable to a very extenſive country, 20 miles long by 15 broad. The ſoil of the wolds is in general a light hazle mould, in ſome places intermixed with ſmall ſtone, flint, or gravel; the depth of ſoil is from three inches to a foot, in general not leſs than five inches: Underneath there is a white lime-ſtone rock by ſome called chalk, but I think improperly; it is more of the nature of marle: This ſtone riſes often in large blocks, and is uſed in building and for lime; it is hard, but not of a very durable nature; for if it be expoſed to wet and froſt, it ſoon cracks and moulders away; but if the walls built with

it

it are kept well covered, it will laſt for ages: After a time it encruſts with a moſs, which preſerves it. The general uſe made of the open wolds land is to ſtock it with ſheep, and cultivate a ſmall part with the plough: But this tillage lying at a great diſtance from the farm-houſes, which are all (in the pariſh I ſpeak of) ſituated at the foot of the hills, it is impracticable for the farmer to get his dung conveyed thither at any moderate expence; he never attempts it. All the manure this land gets is from the ſheep-fold; and were he content to plough no more than he can thus well improve by twice folding, it would be well; but the rage of ploughing is ſo great, that he every year has been accuſtomed to plough up a freſh part of his ſheep-walk, to take a crop or two, and then let it lie fifteen or twenty years till the natural graſs has again formed a kind of turf, but it will ſometimes be forty years before the land is completely ſodded over. This ruinous practice is but too common; and where it has long prevailed, the farmer ſeldom has a threefold increaſe. He ſows four buſhels of oats and three of barley, and is happy if he reaps twelve buſhels of the former, and nine of the latter. He may plough half an acre in a day with two horſes; therefore, his crop being worth 18*s*, if we deduct 12*s*. for ſeed, tillage and rent, his profit is 6*s*. but the value of the ſtraw is not equivalent to the expence of mowing, binding, and leading home; 2*s*. ought to be charged for thoſe articles; and thus is his profit reduced to 4*s*. *per* acre.

Our farmers ſtock nearly in this proportion, *viz*. a ſheep for every acre; a flock of 500 ſheep requires a ſheep-walk of 500 acres, beſides a winter's ſupply of fodder. Theſe ſheep are ſmall, and when fat, weigh 12 or 14*lb* *per* quarter; the fleeces weigh 3*lb*. at a medium, which is ſcarce worth 2*s*. In this light ſoil they ſeldom uſe more than two horſes to a plough, and never more than one man, or a boy: Indeed, I think a driver with horſes quite unneceſſary. I have

been ſurpriſed in ſeveral counties, to ſee two men and four able horſes tilling the land, where, I am certain, a man and two good horſes would have performed the ſame work with eaſe. Our prices for common huſbandry work are as follow, *viz.*

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ploughing an acre of land in tillage, | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Ploughing an acre the firſt time from the ſod, coſts — — — | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Annual wages of a compleat ploughman, at a medium, — — — | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Annual wages of a boy about ſixteen years old, — — — — | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| The daily wages of a labourer in the ſummer, are — — — | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| In the winter, his wages are — | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| A carpenter *per* day, — — | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| A maſon *per* day, — — | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| The day's work of a team, conſiſting of four oxen, two horſes, one man, and one boy, — — — | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Leading a tun of coals or timber from a ſea-port nine miles diſtant, — — | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| A tun of coals, including turnpikes, *&c.* coſts — — — | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| A chaldron, or 32 buſhels, of quick-lime, coſts — — — | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| The ſame quantity burnt in one's own kiln, coſts — — — | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| A lime-kiln built of brick, with two eyes to hold 20 chaldrons, — — | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Walling farm-houſes *per* rood, *viz.* 7 yards long, 1 yard high, — — | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Fir-timber for farm-houſes, leading included, *per* foot, — — | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Brick, including leading 6 miles, coſts *per* thouſand, — — — | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Pantiles *per* thouſand, — — | 2 | 10 | 0 |

A rood

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A rood of wall including getting up ſtones, lime, and building, — — | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| *N. B.* The getting up is 5*d. per* load, leading as much, and 4 good loads will build a rood. | | | |
| A tiled barn, conſiſting of three room-ſteads or bays, coſts, of theſe dimenſions, *viz.* 45 feet long, 15 feet broad, walls 10 feet high to the ſquare, built of ſtone and fir timber, | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Rough ſtone walls for fences, built without mortar, *per* rood — — | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Plaiſtering the inſide walls of farm-houſes, *per* yard, — — | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| A plough complete, including iron, | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| A drill-plough, *viz. Tull*'s two-wheeled, one with wood ſeed boxes, — — | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| *Du Hamell*'s barrel-drill, with 3 ſhares coſts, | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| To hoe an acre of turnips, — — | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| To hand-hoe the partitions of an acre of corn on 5 feet ridges, — — | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| To horſe-hoe the intervals of ditto, drilled in double rows, — — | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Of the 5000 acres unincloſed on the high wolds, there may probably be about 500 acres in tillage, half of which is ſowed each year with barley, and half with oats; the produce may be, at a medium, 8 buſhels of the former grain, and 12 of the latter *per* acre; conſequently here is an annual produce of 250 quarters of barley, and 375 quarters of oats: Reckoning the barley at 18*s. per* quarter, and the oats at 12*s.* the value of this annual produce of corn is 450*l.* The value of the wool may be about 500*l.* I ſay nothing of the value of near 1000 lambs bred every year, nor of the increaſing value of the wethers and hogs, becauſe the winter ſuſtenance of the flock, will be at leaſt an equivalent to the profit on thoſe articles: The winter keeping of the ſheep will coſt 2*s.*

6*d*. *per* head, and it is but too true, that the open wolds produce neither hay nor turnips. Thus we ſee, that 5000 acres of open wolds maintain about 100 inhabitants, and produce 625 quarters of corn; and that the annual value of the corn and wool is 950*l*. and yet I do not doubt but I ſhall be able to demonſtrate, that the ſame individual land, may, in a few years, and at no very great expence, maintain 500 inhabitants, inſtead of 100, produce 3750 quarters of corn inſtead of 625 quarters, ſupport twice the number of cattle, and let for 8 times the preſent rent. The natural difficulties and inconveniencies to be encountered in an undertaking of this kind, may be reduced to the following heads, *viz*. The want of water; ſcarcity of wood, both for fuel and fencing; and want of ſhelter: I do not reckon the difficulty of procuring manure as any objection, becauſe farm-houſes, cattle, and inhabitants, will of courſe bring a ſupply of dung along with them.

As to the firſt and grand objection, *viz*. a deficiency of water, it is not inſurmountable; for wells have been ſunk with ſucceſs in the very higheſt places: ſcarce a village on the wolds is without a pond at leaſt, which collects and holds the rain-water, and furniſhes a ſupply for cattle, and every other purpoſe, except drink for the inhabitants. And it is an old, and I believe a juſt remark, that as much rain falls annually on the top of every houſe, as is ſufficient for the people within it: This may eaſily be collected, eſpecially from tiled buildings by ſpouts, and preſerved in ciſterns; and if foul, it may be filtered and made potable: The ponds are generally ſituated in ſome low place, ſo as to catch the water which runs in ſtreams from the higher ground after every ſewer, and the natural ſtony, or gravelly bottom, becomes, by being trod by cattle and ſoftened by wet, an impenetrable cement, and holds water extremely well. I have made ſome ponds of this kind, which I believe will

will anſwer perfectly. If a large ſupply of clear water ſhould be required in a very high ſituation, I imagine an engine might be contrived, ſo as to pump a copious ſtream, by means of ſails turned by the wind: Water may certainly be raiſed by horſes from the deepeſt wells. As to wood for fuel and fencing, true it is, that this country does not at preſent furniſh it; but it is no leſs true, that it is capable of furniſhing enough for every œconomical purpoſe: The hedges, and hedge-row trees round every village, are a proof that the ſoil is not improper for wood; and ſome very thriving plantations on the tops of the hills, which a few gentlemen have had courage to raiſe, will be a laſting monument to their praiſe, as well as an example for others to imitate. Though the *Scotch* fir has been uſually ſelected for theſe trials, and has ſucceeded, yet the aſh will do as well, and is a much more valuable tree: For ploughs, fellies of wheels and axles, for ſheep bars, and for the coopers uſe no tree is equal to it; it is beſides a very quick grower, and ſprings admirably from the old root. I confeſs that ſome plantations on the wolds have failed, but the failure has generally been occaſioned by an inſufficient fence, whereby the plants have been ruined by ſheep, their greateſt enemy; or they have not been planted thick enough at firſt: This is a common, but a capital error. I find by experience, that nothing is ſo eſſential to young plants as warmth, it is more material than depth or goodneſs of ſoil. Trees grow quicker and larger in good, than in bad land, but ſome kinds will grow in any ſoil: without ſhelter, no trees can exiſt. Remove ſome rich earth from a valley to the top of a mountain, plant a ſingle tree therein, and water it when neceſſary, no art will make it proſper. When trees are ſet very cloſe together, ſo as at firſt almoſt to touch each other, they not only afford warmth by breaking the force of winds, but ſupply conſtant moiſture to the roots; the rain and dew are not ſo

ſoon

ſoon exhaled, and the ſtagnation of air occaſioned by the ſhade, furniſhes that putrid heat and fermentation ſo neceſſary for the purpoſes of vegetation. The mellowing and enriching the ground by a crop of turnips, and all the leguminous tribe which afford moſt ſhade, evince the truth of this obſervation. Raiſing wood in a bleak and expoſed country, is not only a deſirable object, as affording a ſupply for fencing, fuel, implements of huſbandry, and for buildings, but has this additional excellence, that if the plantations are diſcreetly placed, and the incloſures properly bordered with wood, all the adjacent land is conſiderably benefited by being protected from the rage of impetuous ſtorms; the graſs grows better, and the cattle thrive much more on account of the ſhelter: Nor do I believe, that low-rented land, eſpecially the ſides of ſteep hills, can be turned to more advantage than by planting them. For inſtance, I have an incloſure of about ſix acres on the top of a high hill, which, 30 years ſince, was planted with *Scotch* fir, aſhes, and beech; the trees are now at a medium 25 feet high, each plant will make four rails, and is worth 1*s.* 6*d.* they ſtand at about ſix feet diſtance from each other, therefore the ſix acres contain 7260 trees, valued at 544*l.* 10*s.* The fencing this plantation and repairs coſt 30*l.* the plants four years old at 5*s per* 100, coſt 18*l.* the rent of the land, before the incloſure, was 1*s. per* acre. Deducting then 50*l.* for expences, the produce of ſix acres, in 30 years, is 494*l.* but the compound intereſt on 50*l.* at 4 *per cent* will, in 30 years, amount to above 60*l.* and there ſtill remains a clear profit of 430*l.*

As there may be ſome difficulty at firſt to procure poſts and rails for an extenſive incloſure, and as even a poſt, a double rail, and a bank, is hardly ſufficient to turn ſheep, I would recommend it to thoſe adventurers who are about to incloſe, and can afford to lay out a little money extraordinary on an excellent fence, to have recourſe to the natural produce of the country and

and make uſe of dry ſtone walls: I know that a ſtrong prejudice prevails againſt theſe materials, that it will be urged that the ſtone is periſhable, and that if this kind of fence was proper, it would long ago have come into general uſe, as the whole country abounds with ſtone: But let us not take opinions on truſt, or fancy with the vulgar, that any thing is impracticable, only becauſe it has not yet been put in practice: The moſt obvious improvements have lain hid for ages. I have been making experiments for ſome years paſt on the durability of the white ſtone, and have built ſeveral fence walls with it in the moſt expoſed ſituations, which have hitherto withſtood the weather perfectly: The only precaution I uſed, was to dig up the ſtone early in the ſpring, that it might have the whole ſummer to dry (it is naturally very damp and moiſt,) and ſo be better able to reſiſt the froſts of winter, and to cover the walls with a projecting copeing either of whins or ſods. This ſecures them from perpendicular rains, and though the ſides are expoſed to beating ſtorms, the wind which blows through preſently dries any moiſture occaſioned by the weather: Indeed I find, that the more open the walls are built, the leſs liable are they to periſh. That part next the earth is in moſt danger; and, if it ſhould be found neceſſary, the loweſt courſe may be laid with flint, with which the country abounds, and which is quite durable. Theſe fence walls are two feet thick at bottom, and one at top, are four feet and an half high excluſive of the copeing, and ſeven yards in length coſts about ſix ſhillings; but the price muſt in a great meaſure depend upon the diſtance of leading from the quarry, and on the eaſe of getting up the ſtones: In ſtating the above price, I ſuppoſe, that the ſtone quarry is not above five or ſix hundred yards from the work, and that a good labourer can get up at leaſt two loads in a day. A bank with a poſt and double rail, with us coſts 3*s. per* rood, is hardly to be depended on, at firſt, as a fence

for

for ſheep, and is perpetually out of repair. But though I ſtrongly recommend a trial of theſe ſtone fences, I would by no means exclude the planting of quickwood hedges, which afford the beſt ſhelter, and are highly ornamental: A double fence, at ten or a dozen yards diſtance, and the intermediate ſpace planted thick with trees and hedges and underwood, would be moſt ſightly, the moſt convenient, and the moſt profitable.

I have incloſed 300 acres on the top of the wolds, and have laid down the greateſt part with various kinds of graſſes: Sainfoine makes the moſt general improvement, but it does not ſucceed in all parts alike, and indeed in ſome will not do at all; where the ſoil is ſhalloweſt and moſt ſtony or gravelly, it proſpers beſt: The greateſt part of my ſainfoine is drilled in rows a foot aſunder, this takes but half the ſeed, and brings as good a crop as that which is ſowed broadcaſt. White clover, rye-graſs, rib-graſs, and burnet, ſucceed pretty well with me, theſe graſſes taken at an average, a good year with a bad one, and 30 or 40 acres together, yield near a ton of hay *per* acre, on land which never bore any hay before it was incloſed: I eſteem this land to be now well worth 10*s.* an acre.

It is remarked, that lime ſeldom does well upon limeſtone land; and indeed, though I have often tried lime, it has never anſwered compleatly: The ſheep-fold is the only manure we can depend on; pigeons dung is very powerful and eaſily tranſported, but we cannot get enough of it to enrich much land: I keep about 500 ſheep, and can fold, from *May-day* to *Michaelmas*, 30 acres twice over. I ſeldom lay down more than 40 acres in a year with graſs; I generally give the land three or four ploughings, and ſow it in *April* or *May*, with graſs ſeeds, with or without corn; the latter way uſually ſucceeds beſt. I make my incloſures large, containing 40 acres at leaſt, by which means the fencing is leſs expenſive. To incloſe 40 acres with a double fence, at 6*s.* *per* rood, will coſt 150*l.* The pre-

preparation of the ground will coſt 42*l.* For the ploughing an acre four times, and the ſeeds requiſite, is worth a guinea: The intereſt of 192*l.* at four *per cent.* is about 7*l.* 14*s.* but the annual advance by the incloſure, I have found to be at leaſt 8*s.* *per* acre; conſequently the advance on 40 acres is 16*l.* or above eight *per cent.* intereſt, on the money laid out. But there are two things more to be taken into the account; one is, that where a large incloſure takes place, the ſide of one cloſe is a fence for the adjoining one, which reduces the expence half; the other, that a border of wood makes the double fence neceſſary; and we have ſeen that this amply repays the planter, at the end of 30 years. It is evident then, that the high wolds may, by incloſure, by the help of the ſheep-fold, by cultivation, and a proper choice of graſſes, be advanced 8*s.* *per* acre, and that the capital employed will pay an intereſt of eight *per cent.* This has been done. The 300 acres were as bad as any in the Lordſhip, and the ſame improvement may equally extend to 5000 acres. But as ſo large a ſupply of graſs and hay ſerves only for the ſupport of cattle, and as a country ſhould be peopled as well as ſtocked, I ſhall make a calculation of what corn this land may produce, what number of inhabitants it may ſupport, and what herds and flocks it may maintain. For this purpoſe, farm houſes muſt be built, and a proper quantity of tillage, meadow, and paſture allotted to each farm: We have ſeen what hay the land will produce, and I find by experience, that the ſame land in corn yields, after being well manured, three quarters of barley, and two quarters of wheat *per* acre. My turnips are worth at a medium 30*s.* *per* acre, and the clover 20*s.* Three acres will keep a cow or 10 ſheep, and four acres a horſe. From theſe data, I ſhall ſuppoſe, a farm of 35*l.* a year, conſiſting of a man, his wife, a plough boy, and four children; his ſtock as follows: *viz.*

Acres.

| | | Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 Sheep | require | 12 |
| 3 Cows | require | 9 |
| 2 Oxen | require | 5 |
| 2 Horſes | require | 8 |
| In tillage | | 36 |
| | | 70 |

Courſe of huſbandry, 1 turnips, 2 barley, 3 clover, 4 wheat, *viz.*

| Acres. | | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 Turnips - - | worth | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| 9 Barley 3 qrs. *per* acre, at 16*s.* *per* qr. | worth | 21 | 12 | 0 |
| 9 Clover - | worth | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 Wheat 2 qrs. *per* acre, at 2*l.* *per* qr. | worth | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Profit on 3 cows - - | | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Ten lambs, and the wool of 40 ſheep - | | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Hire of the team at times the farmer can ſpare it | | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| | | 114 | 2 | 0 |

It may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that every farmer will keep a pig or two, and ſome poultry, yet I have not charged any profit on thoſe articles, and I have made my calculation from a ſmall farm, which is not the moſt advantageous, becauſe there is not conſtant work for the cattle; and though we have ſet down 50 days hire of the team, at 5*s.* *per* day, ſtill the want of full employment muſt be attended with loſs: Nevertheleſs, though I eſtimate the rent of the land pretty high, and the produce lower than I have actually found it to be, we ſee that the land yields more than three rents, and that it ſupports ſeven perſons; and on a ſuppoſition that each of theſe conſumes a quarter of corn in a year, *viz.* 4 buſh. of wheat, and 4 buſh. of barley, there remain 38 quarters to carry to market, beſides other advantages of the ſtock, as pigs, calves, poultry, eggs, &c. Now if 70 acres maintain ſeven perſons, are advanced to 35*l.* a year, and ſend 38 quarters of corn to market, beſides what the

the family conſumes, with live ſtock in proportion; 5000 acres will ſupport 500 inhabitants, will let for 2500*l.* a year, and will furniſh the markets with above 2700 quarters of corn, if the larger portion of land be laid out in the ſame manner as we have ſuppoſed the ſmaller to be. A farm houſe, with ſuitable out-buildings, will coſt in this neighbourhood 150*l.* proper for the above farm, and the incloſure 150*l.* As to the proportion of tillage to graſs, and the mode of cultivation, it is merely ideal: There is infinite variety in the ſucceſſion of crops, and a diſcreet huſbandman will, according to circumſtances, adopt what he thinks beſt.

We will ſuppoſe the uncultivated parts of the wolds to conſiſt of a ſquare 15 miles diameter, containing 144,000 acres: We will allow one perſon for every ten acres, then the people are 14,000 and the produce after the rate above-mentioned; the rent 72,000*l.* This increaſe of corn and proviſions of all ſorts, together with the multiplying of thoſe moſt uſeful ſubjects the cultivators of the earth, would be an amazing addition to the ſtrength and riches of this kingdom; and yet this tract of country is but ſmall in compariſon of the many uncultivated waſtes throughout *England*.

The above calculations may appear in a clearer point of view, if ſtated in the following manner, *viz.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 5000 acres at preſent, produce 625 quarters of corn, value 450*l.* inhabitants 100, rent | £. 250 |
| 5000 acres improved, will produce 3210 qrs. of ditto, value 4107*l.* inhabitants 500. rent | 2500 |
| The buildings requiſite for a farm of 35*l.* a year, will coſt - - - | 130 |
| Incloſing 70 acres in the manner propoſed, *viz.* with double walls, - - | 300 |
| The expences being about 6*l. per* acre, to improve 5000 acres, will coſt - | 30,000 |

The

The intereſt of 30,000*l.* at 4 *per cent.* is 1200*l.* a year. But the advance of rent being 2000*l.* a year, yields near 7 *per cent.* intereſt.

But though the improvement of 5000 acres might amount to ſo large a ſum as above, when the farms are ſo ſmall as 35*l.* a year, and where the incloſure is double fenced with walls for plantations; yet if we diſpoſe the farms on a larger ſcale, and as they ought to be laid out, *viz.* 200 acres to each, inſtead of 70 acres, the expence will be greatly reduced, as appears by the following eſtimate, *viz.*

| | £. |
|---|---|
| Farm houſe, out-buildings, and two cottage houſes, coſt - - - | 200 |
| Incloſing 200 acres, with dry ſtone walls, double fenced, for planting, - | 400 |
| | 600 |
| In this manner 5000 acres improved at 3*l.* *per* acre, will coſt - - - | 15,000 |

will contain 25 farm houſes, and 50 cottages. Reckoning in each family ſix perſons, the whole number of ſouls will be 450.

Plate I. fig. 1. is a ſcheme for building eight cottages, and allotting land to each.

In my firſt calculation, where the crops run in this rotation, *viz.* Turnips, barley, clover, wheat; the produce of each acre in tillage is 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* yearly: But if we ſuppoſe 100 acres, or half of the above-mentioned farm to be in tillage, and only 25 to produce always wheat in conſtant ſucceſſion, (as I have proved elſewhere may eaſily be done) and that the drilled and horſehoed crops produce at a medium 10 buſhels *per* acre, which is below the mark, the crop at 5*s.* *per* buſhel, is worth 2*l.* 10*s.* and is not only a more valuable one, but obtained at leſs expence, and as it requires no manure, there will be a larger quantity

tity of dung to lay upon the remaining tillage and graſs land, which will on that account be proportionably improved, maintain a greater number of inhabitants, a large ſtock of cattle, and a more abundant ſupply of every production of the earth.

Such is the relation this moſt excellent cultivator gives of the wold huſbandry, and the methods by which it may be improved: To add any thing would be impertinent; but I muſt be allowed in one word to remark, that Sir *Digby* has treated the ſubject with a philoſophical preciſion:——That he writes with the ſenſe and ſpirit of a man of genius;—is clear in all his ideas, practical in his propoſitions, and equally candid and judicious in his deduction. He has examined the wold, downs, and heaths of the kingdom with the eye of a moſt experienced cultivator, and the attention of a true patriot.

At *Brumpton*, the ſoil is very good, it is a rich loam upon a limeſtone, lets at about 14*s.* an acre; farms in general from 50*l.* to 100*l.* Their courſe is,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Barley
4. Clover
5. Wheat
6. Turnips

which is very bad. The maxim of never ſuffering two exhauſting crops to come together is an excellent one; it ought never to be broke through: Wheat ſucceeding clover which followed barley and wheat, cannot poſſibly be good, but muſt fill the land with weeds.

They ſtir five or ſix times for wheat, ſow two buſhels, and reap two quarters and an half. For barley they plough twice, ſow two buſhels, and reckon the mean produce at 32 buſhels. For oats they give but one earth, ſow four buſhels, and gain in return not above three quarters. They ſtir three or four times for turnips, hoe them once; value them at about a guinea *per* acre, and uſe them for ſheep. They ſow ſome rape, on freſh land. Clover they ſow with barley, oats and wheat, and mow it for hay; of which they get about 2½ tons *per* acre.

About *Yeddingham-bridge*, both ſoil and management change greatly. The former is in general ſandy, and lets at about 6*s.* 6*d.* an acre; the meadows, however, are as high as 30*s.* The neighbouring wolds are not meaſured with any accuracy, but large tracts are ſuppoſed to run at 1*s.* an acre. Farms from 10*l.* in the incloſure to 300*l.* in the wolds. Their courſe,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Barley
4. Clover, the ſecond crop ploughed in for
5. Wheat

Sometimes,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Beans.

They plough four times for wheat, ſow 10 pecks, and reap at an average 3½ quarters. For barley, they plough as often as for wheat, ſow two buſhels, and gain five quarters. For oats, they plough but once (on the wolds twice), ſow 10 pecks, and gain in return five quarters. They give but one earth for beans, ſow four buſhels broad-caſt, never hoe, and reckon the mean crop three quarters; uſe them for hogs and horſes. For peaſe, they plough once, ſow 10 pecks, and get 15 buſhels. They plough four times for rye, ſow ſix or ſeven pecks, and gain in return about 3½ quarters. For turnips, they ſtir four times, hoe them ſometimes once or twice, and value them at from a guinea to 25*s.* uſe them for ſheep and beaſts: Rape they ſometimes ſow on a fallow, in which caſe they plough five times for it; but oftener on freſh land pared and burnt; they never feed it; the crop of ſeed ſo uncertain that I could get no average. Wheat they ſow after it, and get excellent crops. Clover they ſow with barley, mow it for hay, and get 2½ tons at the firſt cutting. If they hire it, the common price is 30*s.* *per* acre, for the ſummer. They ſow wheat after it.

As to manuring; paring and burning, they reckon bad huſbandry; the price is 12*s.* *per* acre.—Lime they uſe; lay three chaldrons *per* acre.

They

They apply their graſs chiefly to dairying. An acre keeps a cow through the ſummer.

The general œconomy of their farms will be ſeen from the following ſketches.

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 Acres in all | 15 Cows |
| 70 Arable | 10 Young cattle |
| 130 Graſs | 80 Sheep |
| £. 100 Rent | 3 Servants |
| 8 Horſes | 3 Labourers. |
| 8 Oxen | |

Another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 Acres in all | 22 Cows |
| 110 Arable | 8 Beaſts |
| 190 Graſs | 13 Young cattle |
| £. 112 Rent | 140 Sheep |
| 12 Horſes | 4 Servants |
| 10 Oxen | 3 Labourers. |

Another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 55 Acres in all | 3 Horſes |
| 20 Graſs | 2 Oxen |
| 35 Arable | 2 Cows |
| £. 23 Rent | 1 Servant. |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 10*s.* 6*d.* a week and board.
In hay time, 7*s.* 6*d.* and ditto.
In winter, 5*s.* and ditto.
Mowing graſs, 2*s.*
Threſhing wheat, 3*d.* a buſhel.

From hence to *Caſtle Howard* by *Malton* the ſoil is various; lets from 6*s.* to 20*s.* an acre; farms from 20*l.* to 80*l.* in general.

*Caſtle Howard*, the ſeat of the Earl of *Carliſle*, built by *Vanbrugh*, is much viſited by travellers on account of the great collection of antique buſts, ſtatues, and marbles it contains; and alſo for the beauty of the woods that ſurround it almoſt on every ſide. Theſe

are truly magnificent; they are extenſive, very well deſigned, and as they in general hang on the ſides of the hills, have a noble effect from whatever point they are viewed. The houſe loſes the grandeur as well as the beauty that ought to attend ſo large and expenſive a building, in the want of a unity of its parts, which have as little beauty in themſelves as connection with each other. The front, however, of the new wing will be light and elegant; an advantage which ſerves for little elſe but rendering the reſt of the building the more unpleaſing.

The hall is 33 feet ſquare by 60 high, terminating in a dome at top, it is ornamented with pillars of ſtone; but theſe are ſo large, and the height of the room ſo out of all proportion, that the area has quite a diminutive appearance. The walls are painted by *Pellegrino*, the hiſtory of *Phaeton*. Here are ſeveral antique buſts and ſtatues.

*Marcus Aurelius.*
*Bacchus.*
*Ceres.*
*Epaphrodites*, *Nero*'s ſecretary.
*Hygæa.*
*Adrian.* Fine.
*Bacchus.* The attitude fine.
*Paris.*
*Auguſtus.*
*Ceres.* Fine.
*Lucius Verus.*
*Vitellius.*
*Diodumenus*, ſucceſſor of *Caracalla.* Drapery admirable.
*Marc Antony.*
*Scipio Africanus.*
*Tyberinus.*
*Sabina* in the character of *Plenty.* The attitude and drapery fine.

In

In the ſaloon, 34 by 24, are buſts.

*Druſus.*

*Jupiter Serapis.* Fine.

*Adrian.*

*M. Aurelius.* Fine.

*Cupid.* Admirably fine; the attitude and expreſſion great; but the modern parts by no means equal to the antique.

*Apollo.* The head modern.

Two groupes; lions and buffaloes.

*Didius Julian.*

The paintings are,

*Ricci.* Four pieces; the arches good.

*Titian.* Pope *Gregory.* Very fine.

*Mars* and *Venus.* The deſign in *Venus*'s figure very fine.

Holy family.

*Albert Durer.* *Vulcan.*

*Corn. Schout.* An *Automalia.*

*Rembrandt.* *Bohemian* ſhepherdeſs.

A head.

On the left of the ſaloon, is the following ſuite.

The dining room 28 by 21. Elegantly furniſhed, with pictures, buſts, ſlabs, *&c.* The chimney-piece is very handſome, the cornice of *Siena* and white marble, in the middle grapes of poliſhed white; it is ſupported by fluted pillars of *Siena.* The ſlabs of *Sicilian* jaſper, and an urn of the fineſt green granate.

Buſts, *Marcus Aurelius.*

A Bacchanal.

The pictures are,

*Zuccarelli.* Landſcape, a waterfall. The trees, figures, and water, excellently done.

Ditto. Cattle on a bridge. The groupe, the water, and the cattle, very fine.

*P. Panini.* Ruins. Fine.

*Tintoretto.* *Cupid* and *Pſyche.* Fine expreſſion.

*Spagnolett.* The Prodigal Son. Amazing expreſſion.

*Paul Veroneſe.* *Chriſt* at *Emaus.*

Upon the chimney-piece, three bronzes.

*Brutus.*

*Caſſius.*

*Laocoon.*

The drawing-room, 21 ſquare: The ſlab verd antique, and the *Roman* pavement antique *Moſaic:* And an urn of *Porphery.* The pictures are,

*P. Pannini.* Two pieces of architecture; very fine.

*Canaletti.* Nineteen views of *Venice,* &c. A capital collection, which diſplays the beautiful glow of brilliancy of this maſter's colouring in a very high manner.

*Ricci.* A landſcape; fine.

A waterfall.

*Baptiſt.* Fruit and flowers; very fine.

*Zuccarelli.* Two landſcapes; very pleaſing; the figures, attitudes, &c. fine.

*Albert Durer.* *Adam* and *Eve.*

*Abraham* and *Iſaac.* Exquiſite finiſhing in that ſtile of painting.

*Correggio.* A boy with a dwarf.

St. *Catherine* and St. *Cecilia*; unknown.

Upon the chimney, bronzes.

St. *Sebaſtian.* Very fine.

*Venus.* *Antinous.* Fine.

*Apis.*

In the bed-chamber 21 ſquare, are ſlabs of antique *Moſaic*; bronzes.

*Paris.* *Apis.*

*Laocoon.*

*Meduſa*; fine: And a *Veſpaſian.* A ſea-piece and a landſcape by *Ricci.*

In the dreſſing-room.

A very fine ſlab of antique oriental jaſper in a border of flowered alabaſter; and another of alabaſter of *Volterra.* Two landſcapes by *Ricci*; indifferent.

Two

In the cloſet.

Two moſt curious cabinets formed of precious ſtones: And a ſlab of antique *Maſaic.*

*Canaletti.* Four views of *Venice.*

*Ricci.* Two landſcapes.

*Vandervelt.* Sea-piece.

*Corn Johnſon.* Portrait of lord *William Howard.*

Ditto of his wife; excellent.

In the antique gallery are,

Many ſlabs of all the moſt rare and curious antique marbles: Some inlaid with numerous kinds of marbles and precious ſtones. Urns, vazes, &c. &c.

Buſts.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Cato.* | *Virgil.* |
| *M. Junius Brutus* | *Homer.* |
| *Caius Caeſar.* | *Hercules.* |
| *Geta.* | |

A baſſo relief of victory. The attitude and drapery excellent.

*Cupid* on a goat. A duck with a bell about its neck.

A ſatyr holding a goat; fine.

A crucifix in ivory, very finely worked.

The pictures are,

*Rubens.* Three heads.

*Raphael.* A *Cartoon*, in blue and white; the attitudes and expreſſion finely varied.

*Wovermans.* Horſemen.

*Stone.* (After *Raphael*) Holy Family.

*Ph. Laura.* *Venus* and *Europa.* Middling.

*Brugble.* Two landſcapes.

*Nief.* Four of architecture.

*Old Frank.* Hand-writing on the wall.

*Baſſan.* Two pieces. A rock with light behind it; fine: And an old woman's head, ditto.

*Vandervelt.* Other ſea-pieces.

*Vanlynt.* *Daphene* and *Apollo.* Under it two landſcapes, fine; maſter unknown.

*Baſſan.* Dead *Chriſt.*

*Polemburgh.* Landſcape; good.

*Ricci.* A water-fall; the tree well done.

A *Galatea* in antique *Moſaic.*
*Mumper.* Rocks.
*Teniers.* Two pieces; good.
*Heemſkirk.* A group of figures.
*Bugden.* Grapes, flowers, &c.
*Rembrandt.* A grotto.
*Mumper.* *Cupid* and *Pſyche.* Rocks and falls of water.
*Griffier.* Two pieces, ſkating; good. A landſcape, trees, boats, and figures; excellent.
*Artois.* Landſcape; fine.
*Bugden.* Fruit and flowers; good. The butterfly, fine.
*Baſſan.* *David* and *Goliah.*
Companion to ditto.
*Griffier.* Two ſea-pieces.

To the right of the ſaloon are the following rooms.

The drawing-room, 28. Over the chimney,
*Carlo Marratt.* Portrait of Cardinal *Howard*; exceedingly fine.
Two buſts;
*Juſtiniana*, and
*Severus.*

Two very curious ſlabs of flowered alabaſter; one of red porphery; two pillars of green porphyry. Upon the chimney the following antique bronzes:
*Apis.*
An owl.
The head of a *Roman* ſtandard.
The tapeſtry is from the deſigns of *Rubens*, and fine.
In another drawing-room, 30 by 24, are,
Buſts;
*Julia*; elegant.
*Poppæa.*
*Agrippina*; drapery fine.
Bronzes.
*Hercules* and *Anteus.*

*Centaur*

*Centaur* and *Dejanira*; and
A *Pallas* of oriental alabaſter.

*Geta.* *Nero.*

One unknown.

The pictures are,

*Ricci.* A ſhipwreck.

Landſcape. A ſnow-piece; good.

*Lely* Queen *Catherine.*

Here likewiſe is a very curious cabinet of precious ſtones; two ſlabs of verd antique; and one of antique black and white.

The ſtate bed-chamber, 28 by 24. The chimney-piece in this room is very elegant; the cornice of white marble: In the centre of the frieze, pigeons in white marble poliſhed. The ſupporters *Corinthian* pillars; the ſhafts *Siena* marble; the capitals and baſes of white: Upon it ſtands *Jupiter Serapis.* In the ornaments above, the marriage of the ſea by *Canaletti*; in which the water is by no means equal to the repreſentation of it in many of his works. The room is hung with excellent *Bruſſels* tapeſtry, done after the deſigns of *Teniers.*

Dreſſing-room, 30 by 24. Here are two very fine ſlabs of blood jaſper; another exceedingly elegant; an oval of a gate ſurrounded by modern Moſaic. Upon the chimney-piece, which is an elegant one of white marble, are the following:

Bronzes. *Venus.* A horſe.

*Mercury*

The cabinet of *Amboyna* wood is very elegant.

Two landſcapes, that are pretty, and two pieces by *Canaletti.*

In the rooms of the attic ſtory are the following pictures, &c.

In the crimſon figured room;

*Titian.* Holy family; the colours gone, but the attitude fine.

*Vandyke.* (Copied from him) *Charles* I. and queen.

*Lely.* *Joceline Piercy.*

His

His daughter.

*Holbein.* A head.

In the green damaſk-room;

*Griffier.* Water-fowl.

In the billiard-room.

Buſts:

*Fauſtina.* Fine.

*Galba*, in porphyry. Excellent.

*Antoninus Pius.*

*Commodus.*

*Lepidus.* His countenance expreſſive of the mean ſoul, the dupe of his colleagues.

*Vitellius.* Fine.

The younger *Aurelius.*

*Tully.* Fine.

*Marcellus*; antique Parian.

*Silenus.*

Two unknown.

Here are tables of the yellow antique; and two vaſt ſlabs of *Egyptian* granate. Upon the walls of the room is painted the hiſtory of the *Trojan* war, by *Pelegrino.*

In the yellow bed-chamber;

*Griffier.* Two pieces of fowls.

*Cupid* and *Pſyche.*——The table of verd antique.

In the ſecond yellow bed-chamber;

*Duhame.* Still life.

*John Vanharp.* Rape of *Helen.*

A ſtrange group. Three others.

*Vanderbec. Sic tranſit gloria mundi.*

*Cupid*'s Decoy.

*Vanluyt.* Six by him and *Vanharp.*

*Baſſan.* Dead *Chriſt.*

*Leonardo da Vinci.* St. *Catherine*; good.

*Duhame. Memento mori.*

St. *Sebaſtian*; fine.

*Rembrandt. Abraham* aud *Iſaac.*

*Borgognone.* Battle.

*Stone.*

*Stone.* *Algernon*, tenth Earl of *Northumberland*; copy from *Vandyke*.

*Cooper.* *Oliver Cooper*.

In the other part of the houſe are:

In the late Lord's dreſſing-room,

*Roſa de Tivoli.* Two cattle pieces; very fine.

*Reynolds.* Portrait of the preſent Lord; the dog's head very fine.

In the bed-chamber;

*Zuccarelli.* Two landſcapes, brilliant. The groups and attitudes fine.

*Old Frank.* Four ſcripture-pieces. The offering of the wiſe men; exceeding fine finiſhing.

*David* and *Goliah.* Very fine.

*David* viewing *Bathſheba*, exquiſite.

*Borgognone.* Two battles.

*Guido.* *Lucretia*, very fine.

*Lely.* *Joceline*, laſt Earl of *Northumberland.* Dog's head, exquiſite.

*James* II.

General *Monk.*

In the dreſſing-room;

*Canaletti.* Eleven views of *Venice*, *&c.* very fine, glowing and brilliant.

*Mariaſchi.* Two views ditto.

*P. Panini.* Three of architecture, fine.

*Holbein.* Queen *Mary.*

The chimney-piece is of a modern and antique moſaic: The ſlabs are of antique porphyry; and the cabinet very beautiful, of the fineſt pebbles, *&c. &c.*

In other rooms;

*Canaletti.* View of *Venice.*

*P. Panini.* Ruins.

*Snyders.* Game and Garden-ſtuff.

Stag-hunting; fine.

*Holbein.* *Harry* VIII.

*Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk.*

*Rembrandt.* *Venetian* nobleman, very fine.

*Rubens.*

*Rubens.* A head. Alſo *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel.*
Very fine expreſſion.
*Vanderveldt.* Shipping.
An *Ecce Homo.* Exceeding fine.
*Vandyke.* Tenth Earl of *Northumberland.*
*Paul Veroneſe.* A *Roman* courtezan.
*Vandyke.* King *Charles.*
*Sigiſmunda.* The *Venetian* ſcool.

The mauſoleum in the park is a circular building finiſhing in a dome, ſurrounded by a colonade of *Tuſcan* pillars. Over the vault is an elegant circular dome-room called a chapel, 30 feet by 69 high. Eight *Corinthian* pillars ſupport the cornice over which the dome riſes, moſaic'd in ſquares, with a roſe in each. The ornamets in carving of the whole room light and pleaſing. The floor is in different compartments, inlaid with marble, and *a la Grec'd* with braſs. There is a very fine table of antique moſaic.

The *Ionic* temple in another part of the park has four porticos. It is a handſome room, fitted up chiefly with marble. The cornices of the door-caſes are ſupported by *Ionic* pillars of black and gold marble; and in the corners of the room are pilaſters of the ſame: In niches over the doors are buſts of

*Veſpaſian,* *Trajan,* and
*Fauſtina,* *Sabina.*

The room finiſhes in a dome, which is ornamented in white and gold; the floor in compartments of different marbles, antiques, *&c.* very elegant; but the windows are trifling and mean.

Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral other ornamental buildings about the park, *&c.* but all in ſo heavy and clumſy a ſtile, as to be perfectly diſguſting. Even the mauſoleum is far enough from being free from theſe objections: It is not very light in itſelf, but the ſteps up to the chapel, and the walls that ſurround it in the fortification ſtile, are deteſtable. The *Ionic* temple is a cluſter of porticos; the bridge is heavy, and even ugly; and the reſt of them, except a ſmall dome

dome temple with a ſtatue of *Venus* in it, all terminate in triangular pyramidial forms, much in the ſtile of being hewn out of a real rock. I ſhould not, however, forget to remark, that the inn, although deficient enough in beauty, is an excellent one; the rooms and all the offices large and convenient. It would be a very agreeable circumſtance, if travellers found the like in the neighbourhood of all great houſes.

From *Caſtle-Howard* I took the road to the Rev. Mr. *Comber*'s * at *Eaſt-Newton*; from whence I had the opportunity of viewing the agriculture of the adjacent country, which I was particularly enabled to do by that gentleman's not only accompanying me to ſome places, but ſending for ſeveral of his tenants, that I might make the requiſite inquiries of them.

About *Eaſt-Newton* and *Layſtrope*, the ſoil is various; ſome good loams, gravelly clay, cold, wet, ſpringy clay, and a red-ſtone earth on a lime-ſtone. The average rent is about 12*s.* and farms from 20*l.* to 110*l.* The common courſe;

1. Fallow,
2. Wheat,
3. Oats
4. Peaſe.

But Mr. *Legat* of *Layſtrope* has changed this: His method is,

1. Fallow,
2. Wheat,
3. Barley,
4. Clover, the firſt crop mown, and the ſecond eat.
5. Wheat,
6. Oats,
7. Turnips.

Mr. *Legat* has tried a ſpring wheat, which ſucceeded greatly; he gained 13 buſhels from one ſown on a rood and a half. But the circumſtance of wheat following clover, which ſucceeds two crops of corn, is very bad management: Turnips, or ſome other amelio-

* This gentleman, who is deſcended from the Lord Deputy *Wandesford*, one of the earlieſt and greateſt improvers in *Ireland*, is well known by ſeveral literary performances, that have been very well received, and by many very ſenſible letters on the ſubject of huſbandry in the *Muſeum Ruſticum*.

ameliorating crop, ought certainly to come in between the wheat and barley.

They plough from three to five times for wheat, ſow 3 buſhels, and reap at a medium 3 quarters *per* acre. For barley they ſtir the ſame as for wheat; they ſow 4 buſhels, and reckon the average crop 3 quarters and an half. They give one or two earths for oats, ſow 4 buſhels and an half; the crop 4 quarters. For beans they plough but once, ſow 4 buſhels broad-caſt, never hoe them, and reap at an average 2 quarters. They uſe them for hogs and horſes, and grind them for their cows in the ſpring, when they calve. For peaſe they likewiſe plough but once, ſow but one buſhel, the ſort ſmall, never hoe them; the crop about 16 buſhels. For rye, after barley, they plough only once, but on a fallow three or four times; ſow 3 buſhels, which is a prodigious quantity, and reckon 20 the mean crop. The fallow for turnips conſiſts of four or five earths, but when ſown after paring and burning, the land is ploughed but once. They ſometimes hoe them twice, value them at 40*s.* an acre, and uſe them for ſheep, beaſts, cows, and calves from half a year to a year old.

For rape they plough four or five times; don't feed it; a middling crop of ſeed half a laſt: They ſow wheat after it. Clover they ſow with barley or oats, mow it twice for hay, and get 4 tons of hay at the two mowings: They find it of ſo ameliorating a nature, that they always ſow wheat after it, even on land that, by any other management, will yield only rye.

The manure they make at home conſiſts only in the dung of their cattle and the offal ſtraw; they never cut the ſtubble and bring in for that purpoſe, but even argue againſt it, very much miſtaken, I apprehend: They aſſert it to be more beneficial turned into the ground, than converted into manure in the farm-yard; but if the ſlight effect of very thin coverings of dung be conſidered, there will appear great reaſon

reaſon for ſuppoſing the fermenting quality of manure the principal uſe. Keeping ſheep over a whole farm without folding, will give no other improvement than what reſults from their cloſe feeding; but in the fold, when they are collected, and ſuch a quantity of manure left as to raiſe a fermentation, the benefit is ſtriking. Another circumſtance is the difficulty of ploughing in ſtubble. It is a common thing for the farmers in *Suffolk* and *Eſſex* to chop and rake the wheat ſtubbles when they do not want the haulm, and have not cattle to make it into dung, merely becauſe the land cannot be ploughed well unleſs it is taken away. It drives up before the plough in bunches, lifts it out of the ground, and makes it neceſſary for the man to clean his plough three or four times every bout in the middle of the field: Add to this, not half the ſtubble is turned in to rot at all, but left ſticking out in tufts and bunches over the whole field; for it is not like turning in clover and buck-wheat in full ſap, which of courſe goes under regularly; on the contrary, it is ſo dead and brittle, that nine-tenths of it breaks with touching, which conſequently occaſions the obſtructions the plough meets with.

They pare and burn ſome of their lands: the expence *per* acre is;

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paring, — — — | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Burning, — — — | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Spreading, — — — | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | £0 | 14 | 0 |

Lime they uſe in large quantities; they lay 3, 4, and 5 chaldrons on an acre; have it for the burning. The expences amount to about 6*s.* *per* chaldron. One chaldron of coals they reckon burns three of lime.

Good graſs land lets at 20*s.* an acre; they apply it chiefly to dairying. Two acres they think neceſſary

to

to ſummer a cow, or four ſheep to the acre. It is not a common practice to manure their graſs lands; but Mr. *Legat* has done it with lime, earth and dung.

The profit of a cow they reckon at 4*l.* 5*s.* The quantity of milk *per* cow *per diem*, in the beſt ſeaſon, is about four *Wincheſter* gallons. Ten cows do not keep above three hogs.

In winter they feed them, when dry, with ſtraw; at other times with hay; and give them corn a fortnight before calving. Calves that are to be reared, they let ſuck about a week, but if for the butcher, 4 or 5 weeks; ſell generally at about 15*s.* each, They reckon that a dairy-maid may, without help, manage 10 cows; but it is very hard work; generally a maid and a girl to 15.

Two tons and a half of hay neceſſary to winter a cow. The joiſting price in winter, 35*s.* In ſummer, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Their flocks of ſheep riſe from 25 to 300. The profit they reckon from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s per* head. Joiſting in the winter, 2*s.* 6*d.* would give 9*d.* a week through the month of *April*. The weight of wool *per* ſheep from 3 to 8*lb.*

In reſpect of tillage, they reckon eight horſes neceſſary for the cultivation of 100 acres of arable land; uſe two, three, and four in a plough, and do an acre, or an acre and half *per* day. The price of ploughing 3*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.*——They dont give their horſes any oats, but when they work; a quarter and a buſhel of beans laſt a horſe all winter, ſpring ſowing incluſive. They reckon the year's keeping and ſhoeing amounts to about 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The joiſt in ſummer is about 1*l.* 14*s.* in winter the ſame. The food of their oxen in winter is ſtraw, but in the ſpring when they work, they have hay at morning and night.

Upon comparing horſes and oxen, they find horſes beſt for quickneſs, but oxen the moſt ſteady; the latter are, however, by much the moſt profitable. The pro-

proportion of pace, is the horſes ploughing their acre in ſix hours, and the oxen in eight. Chopt ſtraw, by way of chaff, is quite unknown in this country.

They reckon that to take a farm of 100*l.* a year, half arable and half graſs, requires 600*l.* all arable, 500*l.* Which ſum they divide thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rent, — — — | £. 100 |
| 12 Horſes, — — | 100 |
| 40 Sheep, — — | 28 |
| Harneſs, — — — | 12 |
| 2 Waggons, — — — | 24 |
| 2 Carts, — — — | 12 |
| Ploughs and harneſs, — — | 5 |
| Sundry ſmall articles, — — | 10 |
| Houſekeeping, cloaths, *&c. &c.* | 50 |
| Seed, — — — | 80 |
| Servants and labourers, — | 80 |
| | £. 501 |

Land in this country ſells at from thirty to forty years purchaſe; tythes are often taken in kind, from 5*s.* to 8*s.* for winter corn; from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* for ſpring corn; and from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* hay. They are juſtly reckoned a very great burthen upon agriculture, and a moſt invidious tax upon all improvements; for it is become a common cuſtom for rectors to take in kind only of thoſe tenants who farm the beſt; and never to compound for more than one year at a time. This is a ſufficient bar to all improvements.——Poor rates about 2*d.* in the pound real rents; this is extremely low, conſidering that the poor women and children have no manufacture for employing them; all, however, drink tea.

The general œconomy of their farms will appear from the following tables.

| | |
|---|---|
| 150 Acres in all | £. 95 Rent |
| 120 Graſs | 3 Horſes |
| 30 Arable | 6 Oxen |

19 Cows
4 Fatting beaſts
20 Young cattle
140 Sheep
3 Servants
1 Labourer.

Another:

160 Acres in all
130 Graſs
30 Arable
£. 95 Rent
5 Horſes
24 Cows
10 Beaſts
10 Young cattle
20 Sheep
2 Servants.

Another:

140 Acres in all
100 Graſs
40 Arable
£. 75 Rent
3 Horſes
20 Cows
9 Young cattle
25 Sheep
2 Servants.

The fourth,

450 Acres in all
390 Graſs
60 Arable
£. 225 Rent
8 Horſes
6 Brood mares and foals
12 Oxen
25 Cows
30 Young cattle
250 Sheep
3 Servants
1 Labourer.

The fifth,

300 Acres in all
255 Graſs
45 Arable
£. 125 Rent
12 Horſes
6 Oxen
16 Cows
25 Young cattle
300 Sheep
2 Servants
1 Labourer.

Another,

200 Acres in all
160 Graſs
40 Arable
£. 100 Rent
8 Horſes
6 Oxen
20 Cows
20 Young cattle
300 Sheep
2 Servants
1 Labourer.

A ſeventh,

300 Acres in all
260 Graſs
40 Arable
£. 95 Rent
6 Cows

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 Cows | 80 Sheep |
| 10 Young cattle | 2 Servants |
| 12 Horſes | 1 Labourer. |
| 2 Oxen | |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 7*s.* a weeek, and meat and drink; equal in the whole to 14*s.*
In hay-time, the ſame
In winter, 4*s.* and board
Reaping wheat, 5*s.*
Mowing corn, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
——— graſs, 1*s.* 6*d.* and board
Harveſt in general, rated at 4*s.* an acre; but ſcarce ever put out.
Hoeing turnips, 5*s.* firſt time, and 3*s.* the ſecond
Repairing a hedge and ditch, 5*d.* a rod
Threſhing barley, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a quarter
——— oats, 8*d.* to 1*s.*
A head-man's wages, 11*l.* to 12*l.*
A ploughman's, 5*l.*
A dairy maid, 4*l.* 15*s.*
Women *per* day in harveſt, 9*d.* and 10*d.*
——— In hay-time, 7*d.* and 8*d.*
In winter, 4*d.*

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 12*l.* 12*s.*
A cart, 6*l.* 6*s.*
A plough, 1*l.* 5*s.*
A harrow, 1*l.*
A roller, 12*s.*
A ſcythe, 4*s.*
A ſpade, 4*s.*
Laying a ſhare and coulter, 1*s.* 4*d.*
Shoeing, 1*s.* 4*d.*

## PROVISIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, a peck loaf, | 1*s.* | Pork, | 4*d.* |
| Cheeſe, | 2*d.* a lb. | Milk, | ½ a quart |
| Butter, | 7 20 *oz.* | Potatoes, | 3 a peck |
| Beef, | 3 | Candles, | 7 a lb. |
| Mutton, | 3 | Soap, | 6 |
| Veal, | 3 | | |

Labourers houſe-rent, 25*s.* but near an acre of land to it.

——— firing, 25*s.*

——— tools, 5*s.*

## BUILDING.

Bricks, *per* 1000, 10*s.* 6*d.*
Tiles, *per* ditto, 36*s.*
Oak timber, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Aſh, 9*d.* to 1*s.*
Elm, ditto.
Maſon, *per* day, 20*d.* or 1*s.* and board.
A carpenter, ditto.
A thatcher, ditto.

In *Layſtrope* and *Newton*, which form a conſtablery, are,

| | |
|---|---|
| 900 Acres | 90 Cows |
| 4 Farms | 450 Sheep |
| 8 Acres of wood | 14 Beaſts |
| 2 Poor Families | £. 520 Rent |
| 41 Souls | £. 10 To the poor. |
| 28 Horſes | |

About *Nunnington*, the huſbandry varies from the foregoing; the particulars are as follow:——The ſoil is chiefly limeſtone land; the open fields let at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* and the incloſures from 7*s.* to 10*s.* Farms are from 30*l.* to 90*l.* a year. Their courſe is,

1. Fallow

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Barley
4. Fallow
5. Rye
6. Oats

They plough four times for wheat, ſow ten pecks, and reap, on an average, 16 buſhels. For barley after a fallow, they plough four times, but when an after crop, but twice, ſow ten pecks; the mean crop, three quarters. They give but one ſtirring for oats, ſow four buſhels, and gain about thirty. They ſow but few beans, their method is to plough once, ſow five or ſix buſhels broad-caſt, never hoe them, the crop three quarters; uſe them for hogs and horſes. For peaſe they plough but once, ſow ten pecks, never hoe: the average produce 15 or 16 buſhels. They give four ploughings for rye, ſow ſix or ſeven pecks, and reap about 3½ quarters. As to turnips they cultivate ſo few, that no general account can be given of them. Clover they ſow with barley, and mow the firſt crop; off which they get about two tons of hay: Wheat ſucceeds it.

Their manuring conſiſts chiefly of the dung ariſing from their farm-yard, but they never litter it with chopt ſtubble, holding it, like their neighbours of *Newton*, better to leave on the land than convert into manure. They carry their dung directly from the yard on to the land without laying in heaps. Of lime, they uſe large quantities, lay three chaldrons (at 7*s.* each) *per* acre on their fallows, in *June* or *July*, every third year. It does much good on limeſtone land, but more on clay.

Good graſs lets at 10*s.* an acre; they uſe it chiefly for dairying and breeding; a cow requires two acres for her ſummer food; and yields about 5*l. per annum* product. In the height of the ſeaſon a good one will give as high as eight gallons a day, but four or five is the common quantity. Three, do not more than maintain one hog. Their winter food is ſtraw and hay: Their calves they ſuffer to ſuck but a week, if to be reared, but ſix weeks to fat. They reckon that

a woman and a girl can take care of a dairy of 20 cows. If the cows are tied up in the houſe all winter, they eat three loads of hay; but abroad two loads will ſerve them. The wintering price is from 30*s.* to 35*s.* That of ſummer, the ſame.

The ſize of their flocks of ſheep is from 20 to 80; the profit from 7*s.* to 10*s.* a head. The winter keeping, 2*s.* and 2*s.* 3*d.* They would be ready to give 9*d.* a week, *per* head, through the month of *April.* The average weight of wool *per* ſheep, 5lb.

In their tillage, they reckon ſix horſes neceſſary to 50 acres of arable land: They uſe four horſes and two oxen in a plough, and do an acre a day. The former, they calculate, coſt them 4*l.* 5*s.* *per annum* each at an average. The joiſt in ſummer is from 25*s.* to 30*s.* In winter, 1*s.* a week. Their oxen they keep in winter on ſtraw and work them on it, but if hard, give them hay. Horſes they reckon do the work beſt, but it is cheapeſt done with oxen.——The price *per* acre of ploughing is, 4*s.* 6*d.*

They reckon that four years rent is neceſſary to hire a farm of half graſs and half arable.

Tythes are in general compounded for.——The poor have no manufactures to employ them.

Their general œconomy will be ſeen from the following ſketches:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 110 | Acres in all | 11 | Cows |
| 30 | Arable | 3 | Beaſts |
| 80 | Graſs | 3 | Young cattle |
| £. 35 | Rent | 25 | Sheep |
| 3 | Horſes | 2 | Servants. |
| 4 | Oxen | | |

Another,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Acres in all | 22 | Cows |
| 110 | Graſs | 14 | Young cattle |
| 90 | Arable | 8 | Horſes |
| £. 82 | Rent | 8 | Oxen |
| | | 40 | Sheep |

40 Sheep 1 Labourer.
2 Servant

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 1*s.* a day and board
In hay time, ditto
In winter, 6*d.* and ditto
Mowing graſs, 2*s.*
Threſhing wheat, 1*s.* or 1*s.* 2*d.* a quarter
Head-man's wages, 11*l.* to 14*l.*
A ploughman's, 5*l.* 10*s.*
A boy of 10 or 12 years of age, 3*l.* or 4*l.*
A dairy maid, 4*l.* or 5*l.*
Other maids, 3*l.* or 4*l.*
Women *per* day, in harveſt, 9*d.*
In hay-time, 6*d.*
In winter, 2*d.* and board.

## IMPLEMENTS.

A waggon, 13*l.* 10*s.*
A cart, 7*l.*
A plough, 1*l.* 10*s.*
A harrow, 15*s.*
A ſcythe, 2*s.* to 5.
A ſpade, 3*s.* 6*d.*
Laying a ſhare, 9*d.*
——— a coulter, 9*d.*
Shoeing, 1*s.* 4*d.*

## PROVISIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, a peck loaf, | 1*s.* | Pork, | 4*d.* |
| Cheeſe, | 2*d.* a lb. | Milk, | ½ a pint |
| Butter, | 6½ 22 *oz.* | Potatoes, | 3 a peck |
| Beef, | 3 | Candles, | 7 |
| Mutton, | 3 | Soap, | 6 |

Labourers houſe-rent, 20*s.*
——— firing, 25*s.*
——— tools, 10*s.*

## BUILDING.

Bricks, 10*s. per* 1000.
Tiles, 36*s.* ditto.
Oak, 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*
Aſh, 9*d.* to 12*d.*
Elm, ditto
Soft wood, 6*d.*
Maſon, *per* day, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* with meat
Carpenter, ditto
A thatcher, 10*d.* and board
Stone walling, digging, 2*s.* 6*d.* a rod, two yards high, without lime
For burning lime, dug up, at 6*d.* a chaldron.

In the pariſh are,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1000 Acres | 4 Labourers |
| 6 Farms | 200 Sheep |
| 30 Horſes | £. 350 Rent. |
| 100 Cows | |

*Duncombe Park*, the ſeat of —— *Duncombe*, Eſq; is the place in this country by far the moſt worth the attention of the curious traveller. The houſe is a very good one, the collection of pictures truly capital; and the ornamented grounds, ſome of the moſt beautiful in *England*. I ſhall begin with the firſt.

The hall is a well-proportioned room, of 60 by 40, ſurrounded by 14 large corinthian pillars of ſtone; and ornamented with ſeveral ſtatues, *&c.*

Among which are,

| | |
|---|---|
| *Jupiter.* | *Mars.* |
| *Mercury.* | *Venus.* |
| *Minerva.* | *Diana.* |

The ſaloon of 87 by 25, is a handſome room, thrown into three diviſions by ionic pillars. Here are four ſtatues, brought lately from *Italy*.

*Apollo.*

*Apollo.* *Mars.*
*Bacchus.* *Mercury.*

And two buſts, one of *Tully*, the other unknown.

The cielings are very elegant, baſs-reliefs in ſtucco, and exceedingly well executed. In the centre, *Flora*, incircled with feſtoons, very delicate and pleaſing, ſmall figures in the ſide and corner diviſions; at one end *Peace*, and at the other *Plenty*. The chimney-pieces are handſome, their cornices ſupported by double ionic pillars; the ornaments incloſe two landſcapes. The tables are of *Siena* marble, and fine.

In the dining-room, 33 by 25, are the following pictures:

*Hogarth.* *Garrick* in the character of *Richard* III.

*Titian.* *Venus* and *Adonis:* Moſt capital. The colours admirably fine, delicate and expreſſive; the plaits and folds of *Venus*'s naked body, exquiſitely done: The whole piece inimitably pleaſing. So few of this maſter's works in his fine brilliant glowing manner, are to be met with in *England*, that this piece is particularly curious. Moſt I have ſeen of them are of weak faded colouring, with none of that happy delicacy and pleaſing expreſſion, for which he is ſo famous; but both are united in this picture.

*Madona delle Coniglia.* The colouring of this piece alſo is very fine. The boy is excellently painted; but the draperies are not pleaſing.

*Julio Romano.* Holy family; the colouring of this picture alſo is very fine. The attitudes of the figures, excellent; and the manner in which they are grouped judicious: The draperies are excellent; but the deſign of the boy's body appears to me faulty, for the bend in his back is remarkably ſharp.

*Weſton.* Three landſcapes; good: That with the ſtatue of *Hercules*, very fine; that in which is a bridge, pleaſing. The keeping fine.

The cieling of this room, like that of the hall, is baſs

baſs relieſs in ſtucco very delicately executed. *Jupiter*, &c. in the centre; and *Cupid*, &c. in the corners. In the drawing-room, 25 by 22, are

*Adoration of the ſhepherds:* A noble picture. The attitudes of the *Virgin*, the principal ſhepherd and the boy, excellent. The boy is moſt happily painted; but the lights ſeem unnaturally diffuſed, they flow from no plain ſource.

*Guido.* Daughter of *Herodias.* Very fine.

*Eliz. Sirani.* Head of *Ceres.*

A ſmall ſtatue of *Antoninus*; fine.

In the yellow bed-chamber of the ſame dimenſions, are

*Old Palma.* Scourging of *Chriſt.* It was painted in competition with *Titian*, and crowned. Prodigious fine expreſſion, and admirable colours; but the diffuſion of light unnatural.

*Carlo Dolci.* Martyrdom of St. *Andrew*; middling. Not in that artiſt's glowing and capital manner.

*Leonardo da Vinci.* Head of St. *Paul.* Incomparably the fineſt work of this great painter I have ſeen. The expreſſion is great; the colours fine, and the minutiæ inimitable: The air of the head is great as *Raphael*, the finiſhing delicate as *Vanderwerf.*

*Le Brun.* Salutation of the *Virgin.* The attitudes fine, and colouring good.

*Dominichino.* St. *Catherine.* Expreſſion incomparably fine: Attitude inimitable. A noble picture.

*Guido.* *Bacchus* coming to offer marriage to *Ariadne.* *Bacchus* is the figure of an *Hercules*; but *Ariadne* delicate and elegant: Sweet drapery.

*Baroche.* *Chriſt* ſupported by an angel. Very fine.

*Guido.* *Chriſt* viſiting St. *John.* The figures and drapery very fine.

*Dominichino.* Converſion of St. *Paul.* Legs, arms, and lights!

*Claude Loraine.* Morning, a landſcape. The light wonderfully fine; the trees nobly done; the keeping and expreſſion exceedingly great.

*Ditto:*

*Ditto.* Summer evening. Clear obſcure, and brilliant glow, inimitable: The trees finely done.

*Albano.* *Venus* and *Adonis.* The colours are brilliant; but *Adonis* is a clumſy figure, and *Venus* diſguited by dreſs.

*Nicolo Pouſin.* A land ſtorm; gloriouſly done.

*Pietro Cortona.* *Flora.*

*Guido.* *Artemiſia.*

In the dreſſing-room,

*Carlo Maratt.* Aſſumption of the *Virgin.* Fine.

*Borgognone.* Battle piece; clear and fine.

*Gieuſeppe Chiari.* *Chriſt* carrying the croſs.

*Seb. Bourdon.* Repoſe in *Egypt.*

*Guido.* St. *Peter* penitent; expreſſion, colours, and finiſhing, aſtoniſhingly fine.

*Correggio.* *Virgin* and Child; the attitude and pleaſing expreſſion, fine; but the colouring dead.

*Parmegiano.* Female ſaint, prodigiouſly fine.

*Aug. Carrache.* *Pan* overcome by *Cupid.*

*Rubens.* Nymphs in this maſter's ſtile; not tempting ones.

*Correggio.* *Virgin* and Child, a ſketch for his famous *Notte.* The attitude elegant, and the colours fine.

*Paſſara.* *Clorinda* wounded by *Tancred*; from *Taſſo.* Great expreſſion, but the teints as rough as *Baſſan's.*

*Bartolomeo.* *Io* changed into a heifer; the figures by *Polemburg.*

*Rubens.* Day of judgment; an odious ſubject for painting; but highly finiſhed in varniſh. The better ſuch works are done, the more they diſguſt.

*Salvator Roſa.* Two landſcapes; Not in his uſual manner.

*Carlo Cignani.* *Madona* and Child; fine.

On the other ſide; an anti-room, 24 by 20: Blue damaſk bed-chamber, 25 by 20.

In the cloſet,

*Rembrandt.* A *Dutch* merchant; fine.

*Baſſan.* Mechanicks.

Upon

Upon the whole, this collection, though not very numerous, is extremely capital; the indifferent pictures are few, the fine ones admirable; ſome of them ſufficiently great, to awaken in the beholder the moſt rapturous delight. *Titian*, *Leonardo da Vinci*, old *Palma*, *Guido*, *Julio Romano*, *Dominichino*, *Parmegiano*, *Pouſſin*, and *Claud Loraine*, may be ſtudied in the ſmall collection of their works exhibited here, much better than in many more numerous ones.

Mr. *Duncomb*'s ornamented grounds are, in their ſtile, as curious as his paintings; and cannot be viewed without yielding a moſt exquiſite enjoyment.

The garden adjoining the houſe backs a terraſs, from which the landſcapes are much eaſier imagined from a few touches, than deſcribed in many words. At one end of it, is an ionic temple, commanding a noble variety of proſpect and landſcape: The former is ſeen to the left pictureſquely, broken by large trees near the temple itſelf: A little to the right of that a vaſt extent of country; then you look down upon a valley, winding at the bottom of a noble amphitheatre of hanging woods, over one of them, and at the other end of the terraſs, a tuſcan colonade temple. The oppoſite woods which ſpread over a fine extent of hill, fringe the very ſhore of a beautiful river, which winds through the valley, and forms, almoſt in the centre of it, a conſiderable caſcade. Nothing can be more truly beautiful than the bird's eye aſſemblage of objects, which are ſeen from hence. The valley is interſected by hedges, which form beautiful incloſures of graſs; the meanders of the river are bold and well broken by ſcattered trees; the caſcade almoſt over-hung with the pendant wood which ſpreads ſo nobly to the view; the tuſcan temple crowning a bank of wood, form together a diſtinct landſcape, in which every object is ſuch as the warmeſt fancy would wiſh for, or the correcteſt taſte approve.

This

This view is beheld with a moving variation as you walk along the terraſs, towards the *Tuſcan* temple, with freſh objects breaking upon the eye as you advance: That building being ſituated at the point of what one may call a promontory of high land, projecting into a winding valley, and planted, the views from it are doubled; another terraſs then appearing, the temple commands ſuch various ſcenes of the ſublime and beautiful as to form a theatre worthy the magnificent pencil of nature.

To the left you look upon the valley already deſcribed, with infinite advantage, for the hanging woods on the oppoſite ſide are ſeen in a much greater bending extent than from the former point of view, and have an effect really glorious: The valley, the river, and the caſcade, are ſeen beneath you at a depth that preſents a full view of every incloſure; the bank of wood againſt the garden makes a curve, which has a very fine appearance, bounded at the top by the ionic temple; in front, between the hills, an extenſive woody valley opens beautifully variegated: An old tower, *Helmſley* church, and the town ſcattered with clumps of trees, are ſeen in the midſt of it at thoſe points of taſte which make one almoſt think the effects of deſign.——Turning from this noble picture to the right, a freſh one is beheld, differing ſomewhat from the former, but yet in uniſon with it in the emotions which it raiſes. The valley continues to wind within a noble hollow of ſurrounding hills, that throw an awful ſublimity over the whole ſcene; they are covered with hanging woods, the brownneſs of which ſets off the beauty of the river in a ſtriking manner. It is here ſeen in a greater breadth, and as you look upon the line of its courſe, the ſun-beams playing on its current throw a luſtre on this ſequeſtered ſcene ſurprizingly elegant. A caſcade in view, adds the beauties of motion and ſound to thoſe numerous ones already mentioned.

The

The views therefore from this temple conſiſt principally of two valleys, one to the right, the other to the left; neither of them are to be ſeen from the other, but both commanded by the point of the projecting hill, upon which the temple is ſituated. The oppoſite woods which form of each vale ſo beautiful an amphitheatre, are divided in front of this temple by a noble ſwelling hill, ſcattered over with fern and other rubbiſh; the effect is good; the object magnificent in itſelf, different from all the ſurrounding ones, and preſents to the eye a contraſt of a ſtriking nature. I cannot, however, omit remarking, that perhaps the general effect would have been greater from this point of view, had *all* the oppoſite hills been planted; as the prodigious magnificence of ſo noble a range of wood would have been ſtriking at the firſt view; the very extent, in ſo glorious a ſituation, which preſents every tree to the eye, would alone have had great effect: So that, allowing the full force of the contraſt reſulting from the waſte hill, which certainly is conſiderable, yet as it divides a planted hanging hill, than which nothing can be a greater beauty, it has its attendant diſadvantages. May I further be permitted to obſerve, the terraſſes being cut in right lines, with a ſtraight edge, and ſlope from it to the edge of the precipice; and the yew-hedges on the other ſide being clipt in the exacteſt line of form; theſe circumſtances act in a very different ſtile from the wonders beneath, where the bold touches of nature's pencil, are graces ſnatched beyond the reach of art, ſtrangely diſſonant from ſuch regular doings.

This temple is a circular room finiſhing in a dome, the ornaments white and gold in moſaics; and four ſtatues as large as life in niches.

But thoſe ornamented grounds are not the only ones boaſted of by *Duncombe Park*; at the diſtance of about two miles, is another called *Rivers' Abbey*, from the ruins of an ancient one. It is a moſt bewitching ſpot, worthy the pencil of the greateſt of landſcape painters;

painters; far ſhort of the original, therefore, muſt any attempts to deſcribe it prove; but relying on your candour, I aim at deſcriptions with a temerity equal to my ambition.

This ground conſiſts of a noble winding terraſs, upon the edge of an extended hill; along one ſide at a ſtriking depth is a valley; on the other a thick plantation, bordered by ſhrubs: At one end is a circular temple with a tuſcan colonade; at the other end another temple, with an ionic portico. This is the outline; the following particulars muſt ſerve inſtead of colouring. From the *Tuſcan* temple, the end view is exceeding fine; at your feet winds an irriguous valley, almoſt loſt in ſcattered trees: In front vaſt hanging woods are ſpread over the oppoſite hills, and form a noble variety of ſteeps, dells, and hollows. Here and there the range of wood is broke in a moſt beautiful manner, by cultivated incloſures; at the bottom of theſe hanging foreſts, upon the edge of the valley, an humble cottage is ſeen in a ſituation elegant in itſelf, and truly pictureſque in the whole view. The diſtant hills which are ſeen above, are waſte grounds, with fern, whins, *&c.* which ſeem to bound the little paradiſe in view, and add to the enjoyment of beholding it, that which reſults from contraſt and unexpected pleaſure.

Inclining a little to the right, you look down upon a prodigious fine winding valley; on one ſide project, boldly, noble hanging woods, which fringe a continued hill from its very ſummit, to the bottom. Nothing can be more elegant than this valley, which conſiſts of a vaſt number of beautiful graſs incloſures, interſected with thorn hedges; the ſcattered trees that riſe in them give different ſhades of green, and the light being ſeen through their branches, has the real effect of a brilliant clear obſcure, ſo difficult to be imitated in painting: This beautiful valley is loſt among projecting hills, ſome covered with pendent woods, others waſte, and ſome cultivated.

More

More to the right towards the terraſs, the view is exquiſite: The waving plantation of trees and ſhrubs bound the terraſs on one ſide, leading to the ionic temple, which is beautifully ſituated, on the other ſide, the valley winds in a lower region, and preſents a ſcene elegantly romantic: It conſiſts of graſs incloſures, finely ſcattered with trees; a village of ſtraggling houſes, keeping their heads above natural clumps, each a landſcape of itſelf: This ſweet valley is bounded by a noble ſweep of hills.

Following the terraſs, the views vary in a moſt pictureſque manner. Nothing can be finer than the valley waving to the right and left, a river winding thro' it, almoſt overſhadowed with pendent trees, which riſe from the very ſhore into hanging woods, that ſpread forth a fine extent of hills, beautifully cut with graſs incloſures. A moſt bewitching view.

Purſuing the courſe, the landſcape opens and preſents its beauties full to the eye. The valley is here broad, the incloſures numerous, the verdure of the meadows beautiful, the ſcattered trees truly elegant, and the rapid ſtream highly pictureſque: The hanging woods have a noble appearance; and in front the termination of an extenſive down ſo different from the other objects, has a noble effect: A neat farm-houſe under a clump of trees, adds to the beauty of this part of the ſcene.

Advancing farther on the terraſs, a ſcene more exquiſite than any of the preceding, is next viewed. You look through a waving break in the ſhrubby wood, which grows upon the edge of a precipice, down immediately upon a large ruined abbey, in the midſt, to appearance, of a ſmall but beautiful valley; ſcattered trees appearing among the ruins in a ſtile too elegantly pictureſque to admit deſcription: It is a birds-eye landſcape; a caſual glance at a little paradiſe, which ſeems as it were in another region.

From hence, moving forwards round a curve of the terraſs, the objects are ſeen in new directions; a variety,

variety, not a little pleaſing. The ruins of the abbey appear ſcattered, and almoſt in full view; the valley in front is broad and highly beautiful: Behind, it is half loſt among the projecting hills, but a new branch of it appears like a creek running up among hills, nobly ſpread with wood: The hanging woods in front are ſeen to great advantage; and the abbey with ſome ſcattered houſes are moſt pictureſquely ſituated. The incloſures, of which the valley is formed, appear at this point of view extremely beautiful; the ſcattered trees, hay ſtacks, houſes and hedges, all together form a moſt pleaſing landſcape. Two diſtant hills give a proper termination to the whole view.

Further on from this ſpot, you look down a ſteep precipice almoſt on the top of the abbey's ruins; the ſituation quite pictureſque: Beyond it, the valley appears with ſome variations in its uſual beauty; and turning your head to the ſcenes you have left, a bridge of three arches thrown over the river, catches your ſight in a ſpot which adds greatly to the beauties of the view. The oppoſite banks are finely ſpread with hanging woods, and above them the uncultivated hills appear boldly in irregular projections.

Before you arrive at the portico, the ſcene is much varied; hitherto an edging of ſhrub wood, along the brink of the precipice, hides its immediate ſteepneſs from your eye, but here it is broke away, and you look down on the abbey in a bolder manner than before; the trees are pictureſquely ſcattered, and all the other objects ſeen in great beauty.

The view from the ionic temple is a noble one, equal to any of the foregoing, and different from all. A ſtrong wave in the line of the terras preſents a view of its own woody ſteep bank, riſing in a beautiful manner to the tuſcan temple, which crowns its top. The abbey is ſeen in a new but full view; the bridge finely encompaſſed with hanging trees: The range of pendant woods that fringe the oppoſite hills appear al-

moſt in full front, and the valley at your feet preſents her profuſion of beauties: It is a noble ſcene.

The ionic porticoed temple, is a very beautiful room of a moſt pleaſing proportion, 27 by 18, and elegantly ornamented. The cieling is coved, an oblong in the centre containing a copy of *Guido*'s *Aurora*, done in a very agreeable manner, the graceful attitudes of the hours finely preſerved, and the glowing brilliancy of the colouring pleaſingly imitated. The cove part of the ceiling is painted in compartments. On the four ſides, *Andromeda* chained to a rock.

*Diana.*

A ſea *Venus:* attitude good.

*Hercules* and *Omphale.* Her attitude pleaſing, and her whole figure beautiful though not correct; the roundneſs of the breaſts and limbs; and the plaits and folds of her fleſh well done: The expreſſion of the *Cupids* well imagined.

At the corners of the cove, *Cupids*; and in ſmaller compartments other ſubjects: The whole performance of *Burnitee*, who came from *Italy* to execute it.

The cornice and frieze, and the chimney-piece which is of white marble, are very elegant. The former with the pannels of window-caſes, *&c.* and room, ornamented with gilt carving on a brown ground. Upon the whole, this elegant little room, in reſpect of proportion and ornament, is the moſt pleaſing one I remember to have ſeen in any temple.

Before I quit *Duncombe Park*, I ſhould remark two things; one that Mr. *Duncombe* has, in the *true* ſtile of magnificence, made a moſt excellent road, ſuperior to any turnpike I have met with in *Yorkſhire*, from his ſeat to the turnpike to *York*, &c. it was with the utmoſt pleaſure I travelled on as far as *Newton*, four or five miles.

The next circumſtance to be obſerved, is the ſurprizing ſmallneſs of the farms which compoſe this gentleman's eſtate: Upon 10 or 11 thouſand pounds a year, around *Duncombe Park*, I was aſſured there was

was ſcarce a farm of 50*l.* a year; the general ſize 20*l.* All capable of very great improvement, even to doubling the rents. Now it is highly worthy of remark, that the huſbandry of theſe farms is univerſally bad; —their fields in a ſlovenly condition; and of ſo little encouragement to them is the lowneſs of their rents, that many large tracts of land that yielded good crops of corn, within 30 years, are now over-run with whins, brakes, and other trumpery. The farmers are a poor wretched ſet of people.

If it be demanded, how ſuch ill courſes are to be ſtopped: I anſwer, Raiſe their rents. Firſt with moderation; and if that does not bring forth induſtry, double them: But if you would have a vigorous culture go forwards, throw 15 or 20 of theſe farms into one, as faſt as the preſent occupiers drop off. This is the only means in ſuch caſes to improve huſbandry, and conſequently to promote population.

At *Hovingham*, about four miles from *Newton*, Mr. *Wrotteſly* has a new-built houſe, which is viewed by ſtrangers for more reaſons than one. The approach is through a very large ſtone gate-way, upon which is the following inſcription;

*Virtus in actione conſiſtit.*

and as the building looks pretty much like the gable-end of a large houſe, I miſtook it at firſt (with that inſcription) for an hoſpital: The entrance is directly out of the ſtreet for coaches, through a narrow paſſage into a large riding houſe, then thro' the anti-ſpace of two ſtables, and ſo up to the houſe door. Nothing ſhould be condemned becauſe uncommon, but I ſhould apprehend with ſome horſes, that it might hazard the necks of many a coachful, if the ladies perſiſted in not walking this approach.

In the hall, is an antique baſſo relievo of a bacchanalian group:

Two bronzes——*Hercules* ſqueezing *Antæus*; and a *Hercules* and a ſtag.

Likewiſe a very good portrait of biſhop *Williams*. The chimney piece is of white and *Siena* marble; with doric pillars without baſes even of that order. The pannels of the room are painted in freſco.

Sacrifice to *Diana*.

Ditto to *Apollo*.

*Time* cutting *Cupid*'s wings.

In the doric room, the chimney-piece is of *Sicilian* jaſper; here are,

*Lot* and his Daughters; in a dark ſtile, but good expreſſion.

*Bacchus* offering marriage to *Ariadne*.

A large landſcape. Good.

Two ditto companions.

Over the chimney another. The cattle, figures, light, and trees well done.

In the library, are ſeveral buſts, and ſmall ſtatues; a *Venus* of *Medicis* in bronze, and over the chimney a landſcape; the colouring of which is unnatural, but it has an agreeable glow, and the light is good.

In the drawing room, the collection of drawings is very fine; among others, I remarked

*Venus* and *Cupids*.

*Hercules*, &c. Very fine.

A triumphal entry. Ditto.

A naked figure with a Cupid dreſſing her leg, and a man drawing ſome drapery before her *. Admirably done.

*Perſeus* and *Andromeda*. Excellent.

*Danae* and the golden ſhower. Fine.

*Mars* and *Venus*.

An old woman ſitting in a chair. Very fine.

Women and boys. Exquiſite expreſſion.

*Charity* and her children. Very fine.

* The perſon who ſhewed the houſe, knew none, either of the pictures or drawings.

Among

Among the pictures are,

*Leda.* Good; but the colours gone.

*Venus* and *Adonis.* Ditto.

*Elizabeth*; a *Rubens* figure.

In the great room, 35 ſquare by 25 high, are the following, among other pictures.

*Suſannah* and the Elders. Fine; but no expreſſion in her countenance.

*Lot* and his daughters. In a very dark ſtile.

*Fortune.*

*Prudence*, its companion. Good.

Landſcape; the flight into *Egypt.* Good.

Ditto; light behind a rock.

Rocks in *Switzerland.*

Large landſcape; duck ſhooting.

King *Charles* on horſe-back; the ſame as thoſe ſaid to be by *Vandyke*, and the horſe by *Wooten.*

I ſhould remark, that this room opens *on to* a ſmall gallery, which has windows into the riding-houſe, and as that communicates immediately with four or five ſtables, I ſhould ſuppoſe, that when they are well ſtocked with horſes in hot weather, it would be eaſy enough to *ſmell*, without being *told*, that theſe two rooms (the beſt in the houſe) are built over the apartments of the *Hubnbyms.*

From *Newton*, I took the road acroſs *Hambledon*, a tract of country which has not the epithet *black* given it for nothing; for it is a continued range of black moors, 11 or 12 miles long, and from four to eight broad. It is melancholy to travel through ſuch deſolate land, and when it is ſo palpably capable of improvement: Much of it is green ſward, and wants nothing but incloſing and ploughing to be converted at once into good farms. Even the blackeſt parts are evidently deep enough to afford, if drained, where wet, a good depth of ſoil undoubtedly profitable for many articles of culture. The common reply, that ſuch improvements will not anſwer the expence, can proceed from nothing but vulgar prejudices, or the

reſult of a few ill-judged trials: If land is found improper for the production of the moſt common crops (which by the bye has not been the caſe with theſe) it is at once concluded to be good for nothing; but many ſoils that will yield neither wheat or barley in common management, will undoubtedly produce beneficial crops of ſomething elſe, perhaps more profitable: I have known this to be the caſe both with potatoes and carrots.

About *Kirby*, the ſoil is a gravelly ſand, lets at an average, at 5*s.* an acre incloſed, 50 acres they reckon a large farm; as that is the caſe, it is no wonder it lets no higher, for ſoils of this nature require improvement, and none but large farms ever meet with that. Their couſe is,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Oats.

Their chief ſubſiſtence is keeping ſheep on the moors; their flocks riſe from 300 to 1000; the profit of which they reckon at 10*s.* a head.

They plough with three horſes at length, and do an acre a day. The price *per* acre is 5*s.*

The employment of the poor women and children is chiefly ſpinning flax.

The œconomy of their farms will be ſeen from the following ſketches. One has

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 Acres | 3 Cows |
| £. 12 Rent | 300 Sheep |
| 3 Horſes | 5 Young cattle |
| 2 Oxen | 1 Boy |

Another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 35 Acres | 2 Cows |
| £. 9 A year | 200 Sheep |
| 3 Horſes | 1 Man. |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 9*d.* a day, and board.
In hay time, ditto.
In winter, 6*d.* and ditto.
Wages of a head man, 8*l.*
——— plough lad, 5*l.*
——— boy of 10 years, 2*l.*
Dairy and other maids, 3*l.*
Women *per* day in harveſt, 6*d.*
In hay time, ditto.
In winter, 4*d.*

## IMPLEMENTS.

A new waggon, 6*l.*
A new cart, 4*l.*
A plough, 15*s.*
A harrow, 15*s.*
A ſcythe, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*
A ſpade, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Laying a ſhare or coulter, 2*d.*
Shoeing, 1*s.* 4*d.*

## PROVISIONS, &c.

Bread, 2*s.* the peck loaf.
Cheeſe, - 2½*d.*
Butter, - 7½--16 ounces.
Beef, - 3½
Mutton, - 3½
Veal, - 4
Milk, - 1 *per* quart.
Potatoes, - 4*d* a peck
Candles, - 6½
Soap, - 6
Labourers houſe rent, 25*s.*
——— firing, 10*s.*
——— tools, 5*s.*

The culture of turnips juſt coming in. Keeping race horſes at 50*l.* a year, one article of farming.

From the road that leads from hence into *Cleveland*, very beautiful proſpects to the left are ſeen; you look between black hills down into extenſive valleys, cut into innumerable incloſures, and bounded finely by diſtant hills. But the moſt exquiſite is ſeen juſt before you go down into *Swaimby*; after traverſing a vaſt range of dreary waſte, and ſhut up in a rocky hollow

between two wild hills, you break at once upon a view which cannot fail of aſtoniſhing: You look between the two hills upon an immenſe plain, comprehending almoſt all *Cleveland*, finely cultivated, the verdure beautiful; and the innumerable incloſures, adding prodigiouſly to the view, in front appears a moſt pictureſque hill, interſected with green hedges, and cultivated to the very top: One of the moſt truly pleaſing objects in the world.

Upon deſcending into *Cleveland*, one circumſtance muſt ſtrike every traveller; the admirable manner in which all the farm-houſes are built: I paſſed ſcarce any but new ones of brick and tile; the barns, ſtables and offices of all ſorts the ſame: And the houſes for thirty or forty pounds a year, fully ſufficient for two hundred. Nothing gives a country ſuch an air of chearfulneſs——nothing ſuch an idea of eaſe and happineſs——nothing ſo much improves the beauty of it, as ſuch edifices!

At *Ayton*, I ſtopped to view the experimental agriculture of Mr. *Wilſon*: It conſiſts chiefly of trials of the drill huſbandry: His drill plough is of his own invention; upon the principle of the *Perſian* wheel, lifting the ſeed up, and throwing it over into the tubes that convey it into the ground; it ſows three rows at 14 inches aſunder, or ſix at ſeven. With this machine, he has drilled wheat, barley, beans, and turnips, and with ſucceſs; but has never done it in the horſe-hoeing way, only for hand hoeing. Mr. *Wilſon* has likewiſe a levelling machine, which deſerves to be generally known. See plate II. fig. 2.

(1) The front edge, which cuts up the hill, two feet four inches long, and the iron edge four inches broad.

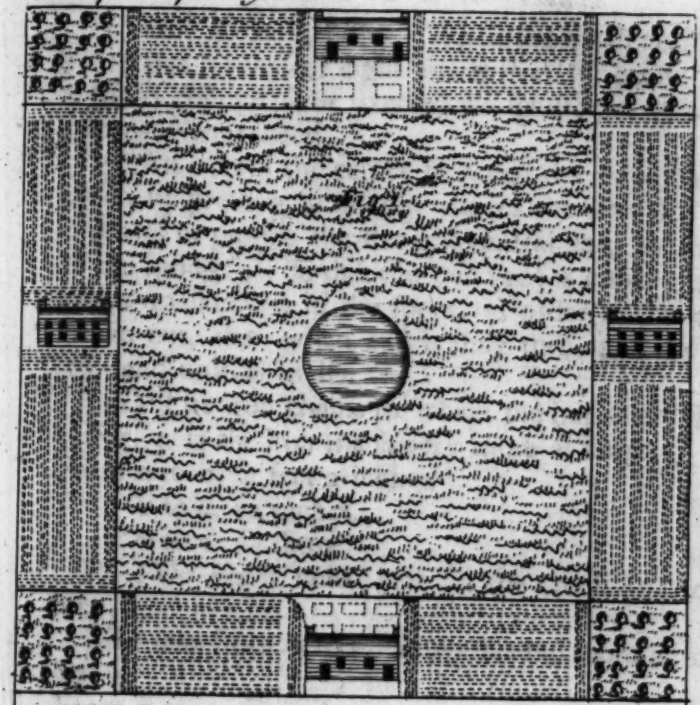
(2) The handles.

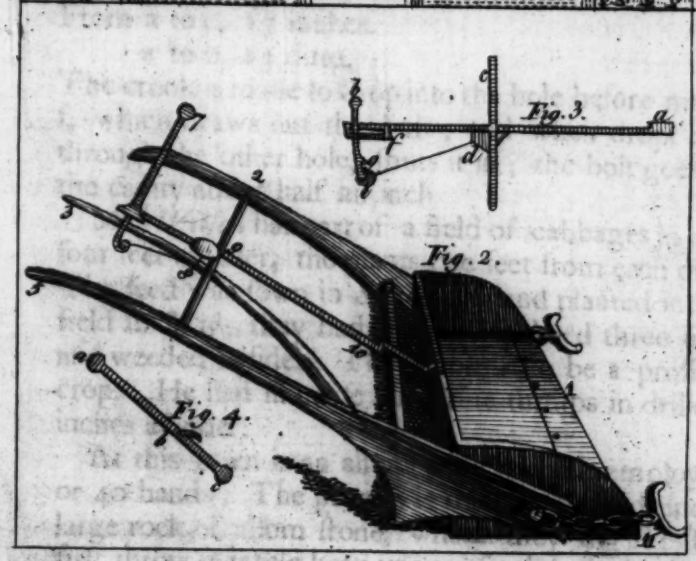
(3) A lever to bear upon, when the machine is loaded, that it may empty. Five feet eight inches long.

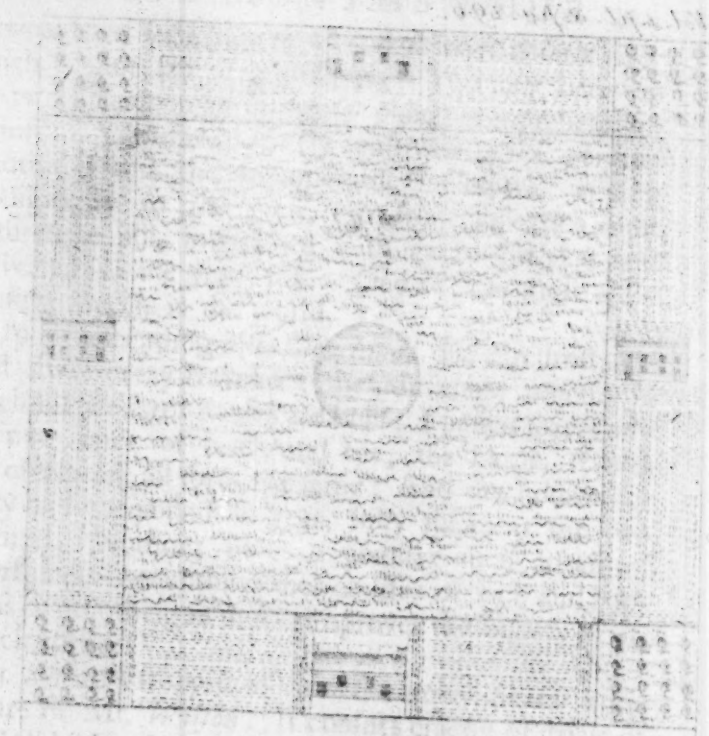
(4) 19 inches wide, and 10 deep.

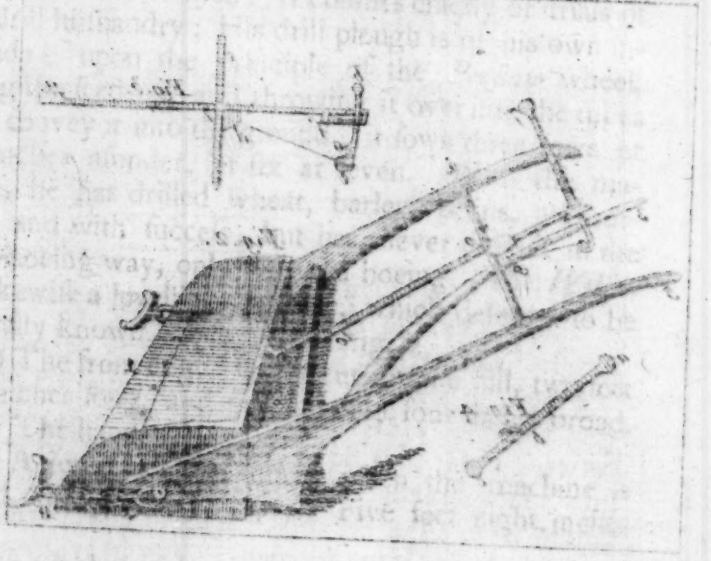
(5) One

Vol. 1. pl. 8. pa. 296.









(5) One of the handles: When the machine ſtands level, this is two feet eight inches from the ground.

(6) A rolling pivot fixed to the ſpout, and by which it turns when loaded.

(7) An iron in the centre between the two handles, which by preſſing or raiſing, moves the iron (8), and ſo draws or puſhes the ſtraight central bar, by means of the ſpring (9), ſo that the bolt (10) is either puſhed into a ſmall cavity in the ſpout, in order to fix it, or drawn out, that when full it may turn upon the axis (6), and unload itſelf.

(11) The iron chains to which the horſes are fixed.

Fig. 3. is the iron machinery more at large.

From a to b, 3 feet 2 inches.
b to c, 14 inches.
d to e, 14 ditto.

(f) Two ſmall holes, one for the crook (g) to go into; one it is in.

The iron from b to e, is repreſented more at large, fig. 4.

From a to c, 17 inches.
a to b, 13 ditto.

The crook is made to drop into the hole before marked f, which draws out the bolt; and when dropt down through the other hole, ſhuts it in; the bolt goes into the cavity about half an inch.

Mr. *Wilſon* has part of a field of cabbages in rows, four feet aſunder, the plants two feet from each other: The ſeed was ſown in *September*, and planted into the field in *May*; they had been horſe hoed three times, and weeded beſides: They promiſe to be a profitable crop. He had likewiſe ſome fine turnips in drills, 14 inches aſunder.

At this town is an allom-work, which employs 30 or 40 hands: The proceſs is this; it is fixed under a large rock of allom ſtone, where they dig it: They firſt throw it into a heap upon a ſmall bed of whins or dry rubbiſh, which fires it, and the ſulphureous nature of the ore is ſuch, as renders it very eaſy to burn a vaſt

a vaſt heap. When calcined, they throw it into ciſterns of water, to ſteep for eight or ten days, after which they run it off, and ſteep it again as much longer; this renders it liquid. It is then run down from the rock in troughs into a ciſtern at a diſtance, and from that by other troughs into the boiling houſe, where it falls into the boilers, which are of lead upon an outſide of iron: In theſe it boils four and twenty hours, after which they run it off into a ſettler, and then into coolers for four or five days; here they let off the liquor, and the ſettlings are the allom in a coarſe ſtate. This they boil again till it is thick, and run it into hogſheads in its laſt ſtate, when it is fit for the market; a common ſelling price is 18*l. per* ton. The men are in general paid by the day, at 1*s.* 4*d.* but if they work by meaſure they earn 1*s.* 6*d.*

Here you muſt allow me to put a period to this long letter.

I am, *&c.*

*Giſborough.*

LETTER.

## LETTER VIII.

KIRKLEATHAM, the ſeat of *Charles Turner*, Eſq; near *Giſborough*, you would think very well worth viewing, though not one of the magnificent *ſhew* houſes commonly hunted out by travellers. Thoſe who would wiſh to ſee an excellent living houſe, in which the agreeable part of convenience is conſulted, without deſtroying the ſcale of a large family, will be pleaſed with this ſeat, which, I muſt be allowed to think, does great honour to the abilities of Mr. *Carr*.

The line of front is 132 feet, and the depth 65. The principal floor contains; firſt, a gallery 61 by 21, and 21 high; in the middle a bow window, of one third the length of the room, and nine feet projection. A noble room of very pleaſing proportions. The cornice of the door-caſe is ſupported by corinthian pillars, the whole very light and elegant, from the deſign of Mr. *Chambers*. The chimney-pieces by *Wilton*, of *Siena* marble poliſhed. Plain but elegant.

The dining-room is 46 by 26, and 22 high. The cieling coved in ſtucco; the central part in compartments deſcribing an oval, in which is a blazed wreath of branches ſurrounding a horn pierced with arrows; around it, compartments ornamented with ſcrolls and feſtoons; the cove decorated in the ſame manner and with baſs reliefs. The execution very neat.

The chimney-piece by *Wilton*, plates of *Siena*, with ornaments of poliſhed white marble.

A breakfaſt-room, 27 by 20.

The firſt bed-chamber, 25 by 21; the dreſſing-room, 20 by 18.

The

The ſecond, 18 by 18; the dreſſing-room 24 by 21.

The third, 18 by 18.

The fourth, 24 by 18.

In the attic ſtory, are ten bed chambers; in the baſement floor five, one dreſſing-room, a hall, and a billiard-room. Theſe apartments are all fitted up for company, as the ſervants are laid in the offices.

From this ſketch it is ſeen how well the whole ſpace is divided; Into an exceeding good dining-room, an excellent rendezvous room, a breakfaſt one; Four principal bed-chambers, with dreſſing-rooms; fifteen other bed-chambers and a billiard-room. It is certainly thrown into apartments with as much judgment as any houſe in *England*.

At no great diſtance are three public edifices, raiſed by the *Turner* family, which well deſerve notice: An hoſpital, a public ſchool, and a church, a mauſoleum adjoining.

The firſt is a large handſome building, incloſing three ſides of a court, founded by Sir *William Turner*, as appears by the following inſcription over the entrance.

"This hoſpital was founded and endowed 1676, by Sir *William Turner*, knight, Lord Mayor of the city of *London*, whoſe care, ſufficiency, and integrity in that magiſtracy and other public offices, in the moſt difficult times, the unuſual preſents and grateful acknowledgments of ſeveral companies of the city declare; whoſe charity, and love for his native country, let this foundation teſtify. The chapel, and the two ſchool houſes were erected, and the maſters and miſtreſſes houſes improved and enlarged, 1742, by the orders and direction of *Cholmley Turner*, Eſq; the preſent governor."

The foundation conſiſts of ten old men, ten old women, ten boys, and ten girls: A chaplain, a maſter, a miſtreſs, and a nurſe. A charity of the moſt uſeful ſpecies. The boys and girls are taken in between

tween the ages of nine and eleven; they leave it at ſixteen; are cloathed at going out, and at the expiration of ſeven years, upon bringing certificates of their good behaviour, they have a benefaction of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the fund for which cloathing and benefaction was left by Serjeant *Turner*. The chapel is a ſmall but very neat one, 35 feet by 33, the roof arched in compartments, and ſupported by four ionic pillars, light and handſome. Over the altar, is a very fine painting on glaſs: The ſubject is the offering of the *Magi*; the heads, attitudes, and group very expreſſive; the colours exceeding good. On one ſide Serjeant *Turner*, the hand inimitably done; and on the other, Sir *William Turner*. The preſent Mr. *Turner*, has increaſed the porter's ſalary, that no fees may be taken from any perſons whatever who view the foundation.

The ſchool is a large handſome quadrangular building, raiſed in 1709 by *Cholmley Turner*, Eſq; and endowed with 100*l.* a year to the maſter, 50*l.* to the uſher, and 30*l.* for the purchaſing books and other uſes. There is a handſome library, well filled with valuable books; and among other curioſities, a carving of St. *George* and the Dragon, cut out of one piece of box-wood; the minute delicacy of the execution was, I believe, ſcarce ever equalled.

The church is a very light and handſome building of ſtone, raiſed by Mr. *Turner*'s father, now living: The area within is 90 feet by 42, the roof ſupported by ſix tuſcan pillars: Adjoining is the mauſoleum, a circular dome room of 20 feet diameter, built by Mr. *Cholmley Turner*. Among other monumental ſtatues, here are thoſe of that gentleman and *William Turner*, Eſq; by *Schemacher*.

The following farms, are thoſe of which the endowment of the hoſpital and ſchool conſiſts: I inſert them, not as an object of conſequence in itſelf, but for the ſake of the proportions, and to ſhew how well the income of theſe foundations has been managed: The lands of charities and other public works are in general

general ſo extremely underlet, that this example of raiſing the rents ought to be univerſally followed.

| Farms. | Old rent. | Preſent ditto. | Acres. | Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | £. 150 — | £. 193 — | 384 — | 11 5 |
| 2. | 67 — | 92 — | 191 — | 9 7 |
| 3. | 69 — | 103 — | 191 — | 10 9½ |
| 4. | 25 — | 42 — | 147 — | 5 9 |
| 5. | 25 — | 53 — | 163 — | 6 5¾ |
| 6. | 93 — | 160 — | 315 — | 10 2¼ |
| 7. | 44 — | 60 — | 198 — | 6 1 |
| 8. | 25 — | 57 — | 177 — | 6 2½ |
| 9. | 10 — | 13 — | 44 — | 5 8½ |
| | 508 | 773 | 1774 | |
| | | 508 | | |
| Increaſe of Rent | | 265 | | |

| | l. |
|---|---|
| Farms — — — | 773 |
| Annuity out of other lands — — | 50 |
| | 823 |

From the temple, upon the hill in the park, is a moſt noble proſpect of the country around theſe edifices; you look down upon them in the midſt of a fine extenſive vale interſected with incloſures, and bounded by the ſea and the river *Tees*; the higher lands of *Durham* filling the diſtant view: The new farm houſes raiſed by Mr. *Turner*, render the proſpect neatly pleaſing.

But theſe matters are of trivial conſequence in compariſon with the improvements at preſent carrying on by Mr. *Turner*; when he came to the eſtate he found the manſion ſuch as by no means ſatisfied him; he converted it into the houſe I have juſt deſcribed. The roads leading every way to it were execrably bad; thoſe

thoſe parts now unmended prove it ſufficiently: He exerted himſelf with the utmoſt ſpirit to remedy this moſt diſagreeable of all evils: About his own houſe he makes them himſelf, and throughout the reſt of *Cleveland* vigorouſly puſhed a very conſiderable ſubſcription, to render them all good without the aſſiſtance of turnpikes; and it ſhould be remarked, that ſuch parts of the road between *Stokeſley* and *Kirkleatham*, (which are the only ones I travelled) as are finiſhed, and the bridges that are built, are done in a manner equal to moſt turnpikes, and ſuperior to many.

The farms, of which his *Cleveland* eſtate is compoſed, conſiſted of ſcattered fields very little connected, and generally at a diſtance from the houſes, moſt of which were in a bad condition. Theſe defects he remedied with the utmoſt ſpirit and judgment, for he built new farms with convenient barns, ſtables, cow-houſes, *&c. &c.* in the ſtrongeſt manner, of brick, tile, and proportionable timbers, in the propereſt ſituation of the eſtate, and then threw to each the fields around it *.

In this excellent work he has made ſo great a progreſs, that five complete ſets are already erected, beſides great reparations of others that were found where they ought to remain.

With the cottages of the poor he found the ſame inconvenient circumſtances: They were wretched hovels of themſelves, and placed every where but in the ſpots wanted. He has proceeded far in remedying this evil; by raiſing fourteen new ones ſubſtantially built of brick and tile, and by placing them round an open ſpace, by way of green, has greatly ornamented the country. Beſides theſe buildings, Mr. *Turner* has raiſed a new blackſmith's houſe and ſhop; a wheelwright's, a butcher's, and a ſhopkeeper's: By

* This was at the ſame time executed at *Wombwell*, another eſtate of Mr. *Turner*'s in the *Weſt Riding*, where he built ſix new farm-houſes and offices complete.

which

which means, he has provided the neceſſary tradeſmen for the neighbourhood, at the ſame time that his village is greatly encreaſed and ornamented.

Formerly, the neighbourhood was much peſtered with a collection of little blackguard alehouſes, which not only encouraged idleneſs and drunkenneſs among all the villagers, but were conſtant receptacles of ſmugglers, a ſpecies of vermin much frequenting the coaſt: all theſe he aboliſhed, and in their room has built two very handſome inns, one in the new village above-mentioned, and the other in a little fiſhing town, a part of his eſtate on the coaſt. They have ſeveral very handſome apartments, and excellent conveniencies of all ſorts, *and by fixing in them creditable people and annexing a farm to each*, the low miſchievous practices of the former houſes are deſtroyed, and real utility ſubſtituted in their room. A further object ſhould not be overlooked; the inn at the fiſhing town is very near one of the fineſt, firmeſt beaches in *England:* This induced Mr. *Turner* to raiſe a houſe with handſome apartments, to build bathing machines, and have the neceſſary attendants, that his own company, and the neighbourhood, might have the convenience of bathing without the trouble or expence of going to *Scarborough*. An excellent deſign, which cannot fail of being attended with very agreeable, and probably beneficial conſequences.—The vice and idleneſs attending a parcel of wretched hedge alehouſes are quite removed, and numerous conveniencies to the country eſtabliſhed in their ſtead.

Beſides theſe works, he has erected a houſe near the ſea with ſpacious granaries, warehouſes, *&c.* deſigned for, and let to a merchant, by way of fixing a trade at this place; or at leaſt providing ſuch conveniencies, that the farmers may be ſure of proper places for lodging their corn ready for the ſea, and alſo enabling the merchant to ſpeculate in the corn trade at *Kirkleatham* as well as other places. A deſign of a moſt

moſt enlarged nature, and which can ſcarcely fail of being attended with very beneficial effects.

Having taken this ſlight ſurvey of theſe moſt uſeful eſtabliſhments and buildings; let me, in the next place, aim at giving ſome account of this excellent gentleman's experimental agriculture, which is more worthy of attention than moſt of the ſort.——The points he principally aims at in this walk, are

*Firſt*, The introducing of the cabbage culture.

*Secondly*, That of clover.

*Thirdly*, The improvement of the breed of cattle.

*Fourthly*, The encreaſing the population of his eſtate.

*Fifthly*, The general improvements of his farms, which he takes into his own hands by degrees, and when brought into a proper ſtate, re-lets them.

With ſome other points of enquiry which I ſhall afterwards minute.

Cabbages, Mr. *Turner* has cultivated from the year 1764, when he began his trials. That year he planted a rood and a half, upon a piece of ground that had been full of trees, which were ſtubbed. After this, it was ploughed in winter two or three times, and in the beginning of *May* planted in rows three feet aſunder, the plants two feet from each other. They were only hand-hoed, but the operation repeated three times. They were firſt uſed at *Candlemas*, for ſome fat oxen, and they eat them very heartily. They were the *Scotch* cabbage. The experiment, though not concluſive, gave great hope of ſucceſs on a larger ſcale.

In 1765, two acres, a good loamy ſoil, were planted. An oat ſtubble was fixed upon the preceding autumn, and fallowed for the purpoſe. The ſeed was ſown in *March*. The 18th and 19th of *June* they were planted directly out of the ſeed-bed, in rows, the ſame diſtance as before. They were horſe-hoed

twice with a common plough, and the rows hand-hoed as often. This crop was uſed between *Chriſtmas* and *Candlemas*, and chiefly in a deep ſnow: Eighteen oxen were fatting on turnips, which being buried by the ſnow, the beaſts were put to cabbages; they all eat them much better than the turnips. A particular trial was made by burying ſome cabbages in their feeding trough under a heap of turnips; they turned aſide the turnips at once, without biting one, and ſeized the cabbages with the utmoſt greedineſs. Theſe two acres, were part of twelve; the other ten ſown with turnips. In the ſpring following the whole field was ſown with barley: The part of the cabbages was much freer from weeds than the reſt of the field, and yielded eight buſhels *per* acre more than the reſt of the field.—— This experiment, upon the whole, was very ſatisfactory; and the greateſt motive for purſuing the culture with ſpirit.

The ſame year, upon half an acre of clay land, ſummer and winter fallowed, another experiment was made on cabbages by planting them with a plough. About midſummer a furrow was drawn, the plants laid in, and covered by the ridge of another furrow; then the land was ploughed in the common manner, until the furrow was at four feet diſtance from the row of plants, when it was filled in the ſame manner as before; and ſo the work was continued till finiſhed. Moſt of theſe plants lived, but were afterwards very backward, neither cabbaged nor throve well. They were eat off by ſheep at *Martinmas*.

In 1766, two acres more were cultivated, upon a clay ſoil, an oat ſtubble, winter fallowed. At the end of *May*, this field was planted with the plough in the ſame manner as before, only a good handful of dung being laid by the planters upon the root of every cabbage. They horſe-hoed twice, and hand-weeded as often. This crop turned out very good, the average weight *per* cabbage being 14*lb.* but yet the opinion

was

was, that this way of planting was by no means equal to dibbling them. They were begun to be uſed about *Martinmas*, with fat oxen; eight or nine were feeding on them, ſome for a fortnight, ſome a month, and ſome nine weeks: The fatting all of them was finiſhed by the cabbages, which more than anſwered all expectations; the beaſts taken out of fine graſs, fell to the cabbages with great eagerneſs, and were carried on as well as any beaſts could poſſibly be, on any other food.

In 1767, Mr. *Turner* had eight acres of the large *Scotch* ſort; and two acres of the *Anjou*.

For the firſt, the land was both ſummer and winter fallowed; and planted from the ſeed-bed the 18th of *June*, in rows four feet aſunder, and two feet from plant to plant. They were twice horſe-hoed and hand-hoed as often. They were begun to be uſed about *Martinmas* with fat oxen, milk cows, and fat ſheep; but the leaves not cabbaged were all broke off, and given to young cattle with ſtraw. Two oxen, in very low condition, and a cow were put to them at that time, and kept on them till the beginning of *March*; they were then quite fat, and ſold to the butcher, each 80 ſtone 14lb. The cow was about half fat when ſhe began the cabbages, ſhe was completed in a high degree of fatneſs by the beginning of *March*.

One of the oxen had his cabbages, *&c.* weighed to him; he eat 15 ſtone, or 210lb. and half a ſtone of hay, every 24 hours.

Before the milch cows were put to the cabbages, the milk of one of them was meaſured, and again three days after ſhe had fed on them; the quantity was increaſed two quarts *per diem*, but it taſted of the cabbages.

The cows in general took the cabbages with great eagerneſs, and they agreed very well with them. The calves alſo throve well on them. The ſheeep fatted excellently, and were ſold from the cabbages at

43s. a head to the butcher. The young cattle did much better on the leaves and ſtraw, than ever before on ſtraw alone

The *Anjou* cabbages were planted in a rich black loam and clay, after oats, but upon a winter fallow. The ſeed was ſown in *March*, and the plants ſet the beginning of *May*, in rows four feet aſunder, and two feet from plant to plant. They were horſe-hoed twice and hand-hoed twice. They were begun to be uſed a little after *Michaelmas*, at three feet and an half high, by cutting off the leaves and leaving the ſtems. They were given to milch cows, which liked them much at firſt, but the leaves withering in froſty nights, the cattle would eat them no longer. The ſtems ſtood till the middle of *March*, but gave very few ſprouts.

In 1768, the preſent year, Mr. *Turner*'s experiment on this moſt uſeful vegetable, are very extenſive; conſiſting of ſix pieces of land.

The ſeed was ſown at twice, ſome the latter end of *Auguſt*, and the reſt at the end of *February*; all the large *Scotch* ſort. The fields are,

No. 1. Three acres and an half. The ſoil a rich black loam, both ſummer and winter fallowed; planted the beginning of *April* in rows, four feet aſunder, and two feet from plant to plant.

No. 2. Three acres. The ſoil clay, and black loam; on an oat ſtubble, winter fallowed; planted the beginning of *May*, in the ſame manner.

No. 3. One acre and an half. The ſoil a rich black loam; planted the middle of *May*, on a winter fallow, after oats. Rows the ſame.

No. 4. Three acres. The ſoil ſtrong clay, but long in tillage; planted the beginning of *June*, on a winter fallow, after peaſe. Rows the ſame.

No. 5. Five acres and an half. The ſoil a light marly loam, not very rich, but limed for the cabbages, two chaldrons *per* acre, a fortnight before planting. They were ſet the middle of *June*, on a winter

winter fallow; two acres and half after wheat, and three after oats. Rows the ſame.

No. 6. Ten acres. The ſoil a ſtrong clay, long in tillage; limed before planting, one chaldron and a half *per* acre. Set the end of *June*, on a winter fallow, after clover. Rows the ſame.

All theſe experiments were horſe-hoed twice; and hand-weeded twice.

Reſpecting the ſucceſs of theſe crops, I made the following minutes:

No. 1.——In this field we cut a prime cabbage (not however ſo picked that we could not find many as large, and ſome probably larger) that weighed with the ſtalk and leaves — — — 35lb.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The looſe leaves — — | 7lb. | |
| The ſtalk — — | 2 | |
| | | 9 |
| Weight of the cabbaged part | | 26 |
| Weight of the food for cattle | | 33 |

After viewing the whole piece with the utmoſt attention, I fixed upon a cabbage by way of medium, as near as poſſible the average of the whole, but, if any variation, rather under than over the truth.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The weight, ſtalk and leaves | | 26lb. |
| The leaves — — — | 4lb. | |
| The ſtalk — — — | 2 | |
| | | 6 |
| Weight of the cabbaged part | | 20 |
| Ditto, of the food for cattle | | 24 |

Now by planting the land in rows, four feet aſunder, and the plants two feet from each other, every cabbage takes up eight ſuperficial feet; and as there are 43,560 feet in an acre, there are conſequently 5445 cabbages. This number at 24lb. *per* cabbage, gives

58 tons, 6 cwt. for the amount of an acre; which is beyond all doubt a very conſiderable produce.

Mr. *Turner* has found from experiment that the improvement of oxen of 80 ſtone, by fatting four months on cabbages, amounts upon an average to 5*l.* 10*s.* Some he has put up lean, but generally in good fleſh. According to the experiment above-mentioned of an ox of that weight, eating 210lb. in 24 hour's, the quantity in four months would be 11 tons 5 cwt. That is an acre would fat five oxen, and leave above two tons of cabbages to ſpare. And at 5*l.* 10*s.* an ox, this is 27*l.* 10*s.* *per* acre. The five beaſts, at 7lb. of hay *per* day *per* head, will eat in the four months one ton 17 cwt. Say two tons, this, 30*s.* a ton, is 3*l.* and deducted from 27*l.* 10*s.* leave 24*l.* 10*s.* for the product of the cabbages.——Thus far the fact; now for the curioſity of ſuch as from *ſuppoſition* would fix upon different *data*, let us calculate the value upon different rules.

Suppoſe the ox to take five months to make the above improvement of 5*l.* 10*s.* he will, in that caſe, eat 14 tons; and an acre will fat four oxen, and leave a ſurplus of two tons of cabbages. This at 5*l.* 10*s.* an ox, is 22*l.* *per* acre, hay the ſame as before, 3*l.* and the produce of cabbages 19*l.*

If an ox in five months makes the improvement of no more than 5*l.* the product of the cabbages will then (hay deducted) amount to 17*l.*

If an ox in five months improves only 4*l.* 10*s.* the neat produce of an acre will then be 15*l.*

Laſtly; if he improves but 4*l.* the neat produce will be 13*l.*——But to proceed to the other fields.

No. 2. Is as good as No. 1.

No. 5. That half after oats ranks next.

No. 3. Next beſt.

No. 4. The next.

No. 5. The other half next.

No. 6. The worſt, that is the moſt backward.

Beſides

Beſides cabbages, Mr. *Turner*, this year, has two acres of brocoli upon a clay ſoil, planted at *Midſummer*, in rows of three feet aſunder, the plants two feet from each other; they have been twice horſe-hoed, and once hand-weeded: The deſign of uſing them was not in expectation of a great weight, but a food for ſheep in the ſpring, the two laſt weeks in *April*: As this is the firſt experiment, the reſult is uncertain.

The expences of cultivating cabbages have been to Mr. *Turner* as follow:

Upon a ſummer fallow,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Two years rent — — — | £. | 1 | 10 0 |
| Seven ploughings, at 4*s.* 6*d.* — | | 1 | 11 6 |
| Planting — — — — | | 0 | 4 6 |
| N. B. Five women plant an acre in a day. | | | |
| Two horſe-hoeings — — | | 0 | 4 6 |
| N. B. One plough does two acres a day. | | | |
| Two hand-weedings — — | | 0 | 5 0 |
| | *£. | 3 | 15 6 |

Upon a winter fallow.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rent — — — | £. | 0 | 15 0 |
| Four ploughings — — | | 0 | 18 0 |
| Planting — — — | | 0 | 4 6 |
| Horſe-hoeing — — — | | 0 | 4 6 |
| Hand-weeding — — | | 0 | 5 0 |
| | | 2 | 7 0 |

* Mr. *Turner* never watered but once, as he finds the practice quite uſeleſs; but if it is done, the expence is 2*s.* 11*d.* *per* acre. A man, a horſe, and a water-cart (the water near) 2*s.* 6*d.* and ten women, 3*s.* 4*d.* Theſe will do in a day two acres.

The ſeed and ſowing too inconſiderable to divide.

The variation of fallowing, does not, in all caſes, produce an apparent difference of crop, becauſe it is only practiſed when the land is either very poor or much exhauſted; in which caſe the ſummer fallowing undoubtedly deſerves univerſal imitation. A ſummer and winter fallow, and ſo excellent a fallow as cabbages, certainly are ſufficient to bring land into heart. With ſummer fallow, the general account ſtands thus:

*Produce.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One acre, fatting five oxen | — | £. | 24 10 0 |

*Expences.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rent, culture, &c. &c. | — — — | | 3 15 6 |
| Profit | — — — | | 20 4 6 |

After a winter fallow.

*Produce.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One acre, fatting five oxen | | £. | 24 0 0 |

*Expences.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rent and culture | — — | | 2 7 0 |
| Profit | — — — | | 21 13 0 |

This very ingenious cultivator's ideas of the cabbage culture in general, are theſe: That the great and indiſputable utility of them is ſo clear, that they cannot fail of becoming a part of common farming, and in all probability of turning out as beneficial to individuals in particular, and to the nation in general, as ever turnips have done: That they thrive in their utmoſt

moſt perfection upon land totally improper for turnips, ſtrong clays; in ſoils that oblige the farmer to depend totally upon hay and young graſs for the winter and ſpring proviſion of his cattle; that confine him to the common fallows, without the extraordinary profit of fallow crops.

*Thirdly*, That cabbages are a very certain crop, that may in the largeſt concern be fully depended on for the moſt numerous ſtock of cattle; turnips not being of near the certainty, from the attack of the fly, and the accidental failing of the ſeed.

*Fourthly*, That cabbages are of very great conſequence even upon turnip-farms; for the expence of providing a nurſery-bed of plants, ready to prick into the turnip-fallow, in caſe of a failure of that crop, is ſo very inconſiderable, and the profit ſo immenſe, in caſe of ſuch failure, that no ſenſible and unprejudiced farmer, once acquainted with the culture, would ever be without ſuch a *ſuccedaneum* to anſwer unforeſeen calls.

*Fifthly*, That cabbages, for all ſorts of cattle, both lean and fat, are ſuperior to turnips; go much farther, and both feed and fatten them better.

*Sixthly*, That cabbages, he has found by conſtant experience, prepare the land for ſpring corn much better that turnips, or even a fallow.

The SECOND grand point of Mr. *Turner*'s huſbandry, has been the introduction of clover. The farmers throughout *Cleveland*, have, to this day, rejected the uſe of that noble vegetable; notwithſtanding their poſſeſſing a fine rich clay ſoil, which reaſon tells one, would produce vaſt crops of it. This gentleman has introduced the uſe of it with the ſame ſpirit he exerts in all his views: He has ſown it upon large tracts of land, and with great ſucceſs. One experiment, in which he was accurate, is highly worthy of inſertion.

A field containing 13 acres of clover, and three acres in a border of very bad natural graſs, was ſown with

with clover, among the crop of laſt year: This year it has flouriſhed greatly, and yielded the following produce.

From *Lady-day* to the middle of *May* it kept 80 ſheep and ſix young cattle. At old *Midſummer* it was mown for hay, of which it yielded as much as was worth 20*l.* at the ſtack. After this it maintained 100 ſheep and 20 oxen, two months; 16 cart horſes, three weeks; two mares and two foals, a fortnight; and 60 ſheep, ſix weeks. This may be valued as follows:

| | £. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hay — — — | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Keeping 80 ſheep 7 weeks, at 3*d. per* week | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| —— ſix young cattle ditto at 9*d.* — | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| —— 100 ſheep, two months, at 3*d.* — | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| —— 20 oxen, ditto, at 1*s.* 6*d.* — | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Keeping 16 cart horſes, three weeks, at 1*s.* 6*d.* — — — | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| —— two mares and two foals, two weeks, at 2*s.* — — — | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| —— 60 ſheep, ſix weeks, at 3*d.* — | 4 | 10 | 6 |
| Total | 59 | 1 | 6 |
| The moſt that I can deduct for the three acres of bad graſs is 4*l.* Say — | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| Remain for the clover | 55 | 0 | 0 |

Or 4*l.* 4*s. per* acre.

This farm was only rented a year ago at 9*s.* an acre; let us therefore continue the account.

*Expences.*

| | £. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rent — — — — | 5 | 17 | 0 |
| Seed and ſowing — — | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mowing, making, and ſtacking the hay, at 5*s.* an acre — — — | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| | 11 | 2 | 0 |
| This deducted from the produce 55*l.* there remains clear profit — — | 43 | 18 | 0 |

Or

Or 3*l.* 7*s. per* acre. If this experiment does not prove the value of clover, nothing can; but the general uſe of it in ſo many parts of the kingdom, ſhews the juſtneſs of the idea too clearly, to want any particular inſtances for general imitation: But to the farmers of thoſe tracts of country that have not yet adopted the culture, ſuch inſtances cannot be too ſtrongly impreſſed.

The THIRD object of Mr. *Turner*'s œconomics, has been the improvement of the breed of cattle. *Cleveland*, though abounding with kinds which are good on compariſon with ſeveral counties, yet did not the breed ſatisfy this gentleman, while better were to be had. An emulation, if I may ſo expreſs it, highly laudable.

The breed of horned cattle common in this country is the ſhort horned kind, called the *Holderneſs* breed improperly;——but really the *Dutch* ſort: Theſe cattle are good for fatting, as they grow to a great weight, but for milking Mr. *Turner* reckons them much inferior to the *Lancaſhire* ſhort horned breed; and in fatting he likewiſe finds them in proportion to their weight eaſier fed, and more profitable.

Theſe are not mere conjectures, but in ſome meaſure are founded on experiment; for, in reſpect of milch cattle, two trials were made.

From 52 quarts of milk, given by the long horned cows, a cheeſe was made 3lb. larger than another made from 58½ quarts of milk given by the ſhort horned cows.

From 22 quarts of cream, from the milk of the long horned cows, 20lb. of butter were made, 22½ ounces to the lb. But from 20 quarts of cream of the ſhort horned cattle only 15lb. were made.

Thoſe two experiments are certainly, as far as they extend, concluſive.

Mr.

Mr. *Turner* did not procure a dairy of the true *Lancashire** long horned cows, without much trouble and great expence; for the great repute that breed has been in of late years, among the capital breeders of stock, has made the genuine breed sought after, and the pedigrees searched into, almost with as much attention as those of race horses. His first bull cost him 40 guineas; and he at the same time bought 15 cows, that cost him 20 guineas each; and to shew the value of this breed for the purpose of breeding bulls it may not be amiss to remark, that Mr. *Turner* was offered 60 guineas for two of these cows by the most famous stock-breeder perhaps in *England*, Mr. *Bakewell* of *Ditchley*, near *Loughborough* in *Leicestershire*.

The principal arguments used in favour of the long horned cattle, in preference to the short horned breed, are these §.

*First*, In fatting, they feed much faster and better than other cattle, require less grass in quantity, than the short horns, and will do upon much worse; but upon the best of pasture they will thrive to greater profit.

* The *Derbyshire* breed, is a bastard sort of *Lancashire*, and for mere milking is perhaps as profitable as the best. Mr. *Heard* (this gentleman's steward) had a cow of the breed between both, which in *September* 1768, gave 13 quarts of milk each meal, which in one week produced 9lb. 4 oz. of butter at 20 oz. *per* lb, The skin of her calf weighed 18lb. and was sold for 7*s*. This calf weighed 22lb. *per* quarter.

§ This gentleman's long horned beasts are, however, very perfect in their kind; witness an ox seven years old killed at *Kirkleatham*, *October* 28, 1767, weighing as follows,

| | Stone. | lb. |
|---|---|---|
| Four quarters, — | 129 — | 9 |
| Head, — — | 3 — | 5 |
| Tongue, — — | 0 — | 12 |
| Feet, — — — | 2 — | 12½ |
| Tallow, — — | 21 — | 8 |
| | 158 — | 4½ |

Cutaneb
or 19: 3: 4½

*Secondly*,

*Secondly*, A dairy of this breed may be maintained upon worſe graſs, and leſs of it, than one of ſhort horns, and at the ſame time give a greater quantity of butter and cheeſe.

*Thirdly*, It is aſſerted, that there are 20*l.* difference between wintering 30 ſhort horned beaſts or cows, and 30 long horned ones.

*Fourthly*, The advantage of breeding very fine bulls of great value, is on the ſide of the long horns.

In the breed of ſheep, this gentleman has been likewiſe curious; the common *Cleveland* kind is the long legged *Teeſwater*, which though of a great ſize, are reckoned neither of a good make nor ſo advantageous in their wool as ſome other ſorts. This induced him to procure a very fine breed, partly of the *Lincolnſhire* kind: Short legged, broad backed and carrying fine fleeces; from 141 of them he laſt year cut 66 ſtone of wool, which he ſold at 10*s.* 6*d.* a ſtone. His tubs gave 14 or 15 lb. each.

FOURTHLY, Mr. *Turner* has made it a maxim of conduct to increaſe the population of his territory as much as poſſible; and for this purpoſe he acts diametrically oppoſite to the vulgar ideas impreſſed by thoſe efforts of barbariſm, the poor laws of this kingdom: Inſtead of quarrelling with other pariſhes to ſee who ſhould be troubled with the feweſt poor, he endeavours by all means to increaſe the number in his, by receiving all who come, that can and will work, and as faſt as the old cottages fill he builds new ones. It is his conſtant practice to employ all that offer for work, and to keep them at it regularly: But the idle ſtrolling part of the poor that can work, but will not, he has as little mercy on; but is ſure to puniſh them in ſuch a manner as the law allows, in his acting capacity of a juſtice of the peace. Nor is this the only method he takes of increaſing the population of his neighbourhood; he takes every year a number of the boys from the foundling hoſpital at *Ackworth*, in this county, and binds them apprentices to his tenants, to be

taught

taught the practical part of huſbandry. All this forms an enlarged and enlightened ſyſtem of politicks, very far removed from the pernicious practices of nine tenths of the kingdom. It is obſervable, that the poor rates of his villages, have by no means increaſed ſince this plan has been adopted.

FIFTHLY, I ſhould remark, that the general plan and tendency of this ſpirited cultivator's huſbandry, is to keep conſtantly in his hands a large tract of land; he takes the worſt firſt, and improves it by every means: If the buildings are in bad condition, he raiſes new ones; throws the farm regularly around each; lays the fields into regular ſhapes; brings the fences into good order;—fallows the worn out lands, and throws them into ſuch beneficial courſes of huſbandry, by means of cabbages and clover, as in a few years to bring them into proper order for laying down with graſſes; which he accordingly executes, and leaves a ſmall part in tillage. Then he lets the farm, and takes another into his hands to manage in the ſame manner; by which means his eſtate, in a few years, will be a garden.

Beſides theſe general deſigns, this gentleman has tried ſome particular experiments, which I ſhall next give ſome account of.

In 1767, he cultivated ſix acres of carrots in a field, the ſoil of which was part a white ſand, and the reſt a black and richer ſand. It was ſummer fallowed, and ſown in the broad-caſt manner the beginning of *April*. They came up very regularly, were hand-weeded in about five weeks, and three times afterwards. They were alſo hand-hoed, with hoes three inches wide, but left ſo near as from three to four inches, in which manner they ſtood till taken up: This was about *Michaelmas*: They were dug up with three and four pronged forks. Their ſize in the black ſand was from ſix to eight inches long, but leſs than a man's wriſt. In the white ſand they were not above five inches long, and not ſo large as the others. The crop was given

to

to milch cows, and hogs; the cows very fond of them, and their milk received no ill taſte from them. Several hogs, porkers of ſix ſtone, were fatted on them: No pork could be finer, they fatted quick and exceedingly well: The carrots were given raw. As to the expence, the weeding, hoeing, and taking up, coſt 15*l.*

It ſhould be remarked, that no poſitive concluſions of the profit of carrots are to be drawn from this trial, on account of their being left ſo very near each other: Carrots ſhould be ſet out at a foot aſunder at leaſt, otherwiſe the loſs is very great; but it is a point of conſequence to know on trial, that raw carrots will fat hogs well.

Potatoes he has this year cultivated on a large ſcale, with very great appearance of profit. They were planted after the above mentioned crop of carrots, the middle of *April*, and firſt week in *May*, in rows three feet aſunder and 12 inches from plant to plant, and covered by the plough; the large potatoes were ſliced, the ſmall ones not. They were horſe-hoed once, and hand-hoed once; beſides two hand weedings. I took up ſeveral before they were arrived at their full growth, and calculate from them, that the average weight *per* plant, was 1lb. 8 ounces. Each plant in this method of ſetting, takes up three ſuperficial feet; and as there are 43,560 in an acre, the number of plants is conſequently 14,520, and the total weight 9 tons 14 Ct. which at 56lb. the buſhel, make 588 buſhels in an acre; and theſe at 1*s.* 6*d.* a buſhel, amount to 43*l.* 18*s.* at 1*s.* a buſhel to 29*l.* 8*s.* which certainly make potatoes an article of very great conſequence. But as the whole crop was not actually meaſured, ſome may poſſibly imagine, that chance threw us upon particular good plants. Accident might poſſibly occaſion ſmall variations, but I am confident not of any conſequence: However, to give a ſtriking allowance, let us *ſuppoſe* the crop at 1lb. each,

each, the product at 1*s.* 6*d.* a buſhel, will then be 29*l.* 6*s.* and at 1*s.* 9*l.* 12*s.* which are crops of ſo large an amount as cannot fail to prove the immenſe conſequence of this root.

Beſides this experiment, Mr. *Turner* has this year another piece of ground in potatoes; a very rich black loam well manured. I dug up ſeveral of theſe plants, and with great accuracy in chuſing and weighing; and taking the average, found the medium weight, *per* plant, to be 4lb. 8 oz. They were planted in beds four feet wide, with alleys of two feet, and three rows on each bed; the plants 18 inches aſunder, this gives 29 tons 3 Ct. *per* acre, or 1166 buſhels, which at 1*s.* 6*d.* amount to 87*l.* 9*s.* or at 1*s.* to 58*l.* 6*s.* An immenſe product for a ſingle acre, and which confirms the notion not uncommon near *London*, of potatoes ſometimes yielding 100*l.* an acre. If any huſbandman will be at great expence in manuring, tilling, cleaning, *&c.* I apprehend there is no crop in the world ſo profitable as potatoes; 10*l.* laid out in dung for one acre of land ſounds a vaſt expence; but with judicious management, thoſe ten pounds would undoubtedly produce a moſt noble profit in the culture of this truly beneficial root.

Lucerne Mr. *Turner* has cultivated ſome years; particularly, half an acre upon a rich loam. It was ſown in 1765, (ſucceeding cabbages) in equally diſtant rows, 10 inches aſunder. It was hand-hoed three times the firſt year, and afterwards ſufficiently to keep it from weeds. In 1766, it was cut five times. In 1767, five. In 1768, four. And from obſervations accurately made, it is apprehended, that it would maintain at the rate of four cows *per* acre.

This ſpirited cultivator's *general* practice, conſiſts in many improvements on the common methods; theſe will appear from the following ſketch.

His courſe of crops is,

1. Sowing down with red clover among the corn crop on the land he takes into his hands, whether wheat or ſpring corn. This he eats the ſucceeding year, till

till the middle of *May*; mows it about old *Midſummer*, and eats off the eddiſh.

2. Generally winter and ſummer fallow.

3. Another winter fallow for ſpring corn to lay down with; or for cabbages: If the former, then

4. Spring corn; and with it white clover: Hitherto generally alone; never with hay ſeeds, upon account of the ſeeds of weeds: Propoſes ſeparated graſs ſeeds, for which purpoſe a nurſery is provided.

If cabbages follow, then it is,

4. Cabbages
5. Spring corn
6. Clover
7. Wheat.

Which crops undoubtedly form an excellent courſe for ſtrong lands.

For wheat, he ploughs (clover land) once, ſows one buſhel *per* acre, and reaps on an average 20. For barley, he ploughs thrice, ſows one buſhel, and gains at an average, four quarters beſides ſcreenings. For oats, he ploughs once, twice, or thrice, ſows four buſhels and an half (but propoſes to try a ſmaller quantity) and reaps from four to ſeven quarters; got this year ſix quarters. In 1767, three acres in a nine-acred field were ploughed between *Chriſtmas* and *Candlemas*. The 25th of *March*, ploughed two acres of ditto again; the other ſix ploughed only at ſowing—the whole together. The two acres produced ſeven buſhels and an half *per* acre, more than the reſt. The one acre was ſooner ripe; not quite ſo good, but very full of weeds; the ſix acres the worſt.

Turnips he cultivates in but ſmall quantities; but for thoſe he ſows, he makes the land perfectly fine, by ploughing four, five, or ſix times, as the ſeaſon requires. He hand-hoes them twice, and hand-weeds them thrice, more or leſs, but ſo as to keep them perfectly clean; by this management, the average value of his crops is 4*l.*

Rape, he always ſows on breaking up old paſtures over-run with rubbiſh; pared and burned, and ſown on one ploughing. Sometimes he feeds it, but does

not then take a crop; when it ſtands for ſeed he gets at an average 40 buſhels. Wheat ſucceeds it.

In manuring his fields he is particularly attentive, and ſpares no expence to render all his lands, by theſe means, as good as poſſible. Lime, the common manure of the country, he uſes in large quantities; lays on two chaldrons *per* acre at the expence of 12*s.* *per* chaldron. Kelp aſhes, he procures at all opportunities; a ſhip load of 50 tons arrived while I was at *Kirkleatham:* They are 18 buſhels to the ton; and 40 the quantity for an acre; the improvement by them very great. Buck-wheat for ploughing in, Mr. *Turner* has tried with much accuracy; he ploughed in nine acres the middle of *July*, in three diviſions. The firſt, a wheat ſtubble; the ſecond, a pea ſtubble; and the third, fallow: All three winter fallowed, and ſown the middle of *May*. It was five times ploughed after the buckwheat, and laid down with 6lb. of white clover, and one buſhel meadow feſcue, *per* acre.—— The reſult was, that the fallow part was much the beſt—the wheat ſtubble next—and the pea ſtubble much the worſt.

Dungs of all ſorts with lime, earth, *&c. &c.* he makes heaps of; and after carefully turning them over, and mixing well together, ſpreads the compoſt on his graſs lands.

Cabbages and ſtraw are the winter food of his cows; his calves he feeds with new milk for 14 or 20 days, and then ſkim milk for three months. His milk cattle are kept in the houſe all winter.

This gentleman's profit by ſheep is conſiderable; as may be judged by his ſetting his two years old ones at 43*s.* each, and from 76 ſtone of wool (18lb.) being the produce of 140. He keeps them through winter upon turnips and cabbages; a few of the latter, he gives to his ewes in lambing time.

All his tillage is performed at the rate of two oxen and one horſe *per* plough, with a driver; and an acre the common amount of a day's work: His allowance

to

to his horſes of oats is, one buſhel *per* horſe *per* week the year round. His oxen are, in winter, fed on ſtraw, and worked on it: They are reckoned by this gentleman, who is ſo attentive to all branches of country buſineſs, much more profitable than horſes; inſomuch that he earneſtly recommends them to all induſtrious huſbandmen, who think it requiſite to attend to all advantages; for this is not the leaſt. His arable fields he conſtantly ploughs up as ſoon after harveſt as poſſible; and before *Chriſtmas*, ſtirs twice. If the weather proves dry, he fallows all winter: His common depth is four inches, but is trying to gain a greater.

Among other maxims of huſbandry, Mr. *Turner* purſues two which he apprehends to be of great conſequence; firſt, to keep all cattle out of graſs fields in the ſpring; and ſecondly, to lay no manure on arable land; and in particular to manure the new laid fields thoroughly well the firſt year.

The ſtate of this gentleman's farm, is as follows;

| | |
|---|---|
| 1000 Acres, from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 10*s.* | 170 Sheep |
| | 30 Hogs |
| 16 Horſes | 8 Ploughs |
| 8 Draught oxen | 3 Waggons |
| 30 Cows | 15 Carts |
| 36 Young cattle | 22 Labourers |
| 14 Fatting beaſts | 7 Servants. |

Thus I have attempted to ſketch the outline of the works of this ſpirited improver.——We have ſeen him introduce thoſe excellent articles of culture, cabbages and clover——deviſe and try abundance of experiments in various other branches of agriculture——and greatly improve the breed of cattle.——We have found conſiderable progreſs made in rendering the roads from being almoſt impaſſable, equal to moſt turnpikes.——An excellent manſion-houſe has been erected; five new farm-houſes with complete offices;

two large inns; four ſhops and houſes, and 14 cottages.——We have ſeen a large part of a conſiderable eſtate taken into his own hands—improved—and re-let At the ſame time that all this buſineſs has been carrying on, he has kept in his hands a farm of 1000 acres of land.——Theſe, it muſt be confeſſed by all, are noble and ſpirited works—but do they not become aſtoniſhing, when you are informed, that all has been executed in leſs than the ſhort ſpace of three years!

This gentleman is no ſooner *convinced* a meaſure is right, than he *determines*; and he *executes* with as much quickneſs, as he reſolves. It is this celerity which *performs* in a year, what ſo many *talk* of for a century,—and contracts the buſineſs of a dreaming life, into the ſpirited period of a few months?

The improvement ſketched in theſe particulars, will beſt be underſtood by ſtating, in the next place, the common management of the neighbourhood.

Land lets from 11*s.* to 15*s.* *per* acre, farms are from 20*l* to 60*l.* but ſuch as Mr. *Turner* has regulated from 80*l.* to 120*l.* Their courſes are,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Oats.

Another,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Peaſe or beans.

Or,

1. Fallow
2. Barley
3. Oats.

They plough five times for wheat, ſow two buſhels, and reap upon an average 25. For barley they ſtir ſix or ſeven times, ſow two buſhels or 10 pecks, and gain five quarters. They give but one ploughing for oats, ſow four buſhels, and gain on an average 5 quarters. For peaſe and beans they ſtir but once, ſow from four to five buſhels, broad-caſt, never hoe; the crop about 30 buſhels. Uſe them only for horſes. They cultivate very few turnips, plough three or four times,

times, never hoe *. The value from 2*l.* to 4*l.* they are fed off with ſheep. They ſow a little rape, plough but once after paring and burning; ſow about half a peck, and gain about half a laſt. They then lime the rape ſtubble, and ſow wheat. They know nothing of clover.

As to manure, their ideas are but imperfect: All they know of farm-yard dung, conſiſts in the feeding of their cattle with ſtraw; for their hay, they ſtack about the fields, and never chop their ſtubbles. They lime every fallow, with about a chaldron and a half *per* acre; coſt and leading 12*s.* a chaldron.

Their method of breaking up graſs lands, is by paring and burning; the paring coſts 12*s.* and the burning 8*s.*

They have tried ſea ſand in ſmall quantities upon clay; it anſwers well, but is expenſive.

Sea-weed they ſometimes uſe; they either lay it on the land as they collect it; or make heaps of it till rotten; but in general they reckon it beſt freſh.

Very good graſs lets for 25*s.* an acre; apply it chiefly to dairying, and reckon that one acre is ſufficient to carry a cow through ſummer, but of the common graſs at 12*s.* an acre, two are neceſſary. In feeding, they reckon five ſheep equal to a cow. Their yard dung they are generally obliged to lay on to their graſs lands. A milch cow, they reckon requires more graſs than a beaſt of the ſame weight.

The product of their cows is 5*l.* *per* head; they give in the prime of the ſeaſon 10, 11, or 12 quarts of milk at a meal, or about five gallons a day. In fatting, they reckon a beaſt of 50 ſtone, will yield 5*l.* profit, and by breeding cattle from 2*l.* to 3*l.* *per* head.

* The Rev. Mr. *Williamſon*, however, hoes twice, and then weeds the ketlocks out. This gentleman tried an experiment on the quantity of ſeed barley: one buſhel on one acre produced 34 buſhels; the reſt of the field two buſhels, produce 44 *per* acre.

In winter they feed their cows on ſtraw while dry, but afterwards on hay. Their calves never ſuck at all. The joiſt of a cow in ſummer is from 1*l.* 5*s.* to 1*l.* 15*s.* and in winter 3*l.* The wintering a fat ox, they reckon worth 5*l.*

The ſize of their flocks of ſheep is from 20 to 60; the breed the large *Tees-water*; fat wethers have ſold at 55*l.* a ſcore. The profit *per* head, they reckon from 9*s.* to 13*s.* The keeping through *April*, they value at 1*s.* a head *per* week. The weight of wool, from 6 to 10lb.

In the management of their tillage, they reckon 10 horſes neceſſary for the cultivation of 100 acres of arable land. They uſe two or three in a plough, two double but three at length; a driver in the firſt caſe, but none in the ſecond; and generally plough an acre a day. The expence *per* horſe *per annum*, 8*l.* The joiſt in ſummer, 2*l.* The price of ploughing *per* acre 5*s.* They know nothing of chopt ſtraw for chaff.

In general, they reckon from two to four rents neceſſary for ſtocking of farms.

Land ſells, old rents, up to 60 years purchaſe, others at 35. Tythes are in general gathered, but if compounded, wheat pays 5*s.* ſpring corn 3*s.* and graſs from 1*s.* to 3*s.* Poor rates run from 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound real rents, no variation between real and ſuppoſed.

The employment of the poor women is ſpinning of flax: a woman can earn from 3*d.* to 6*d.* a day; but the children are generally idle till 12 years old; and all the poor drink tea.

The general œconomy of the farms will be ſeen from the following ſketches:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 100 Acres in all | 9 | Cows |
| | 60 Graſs | 10 | Sheep |
| | 40 Arable | 2 | Mares and foals |
| £. | 50 Rent | 1 | Servant |
| | 3 Horſes | 1 | Maid. |

Another,

Another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 180 Acres in all | 4 Young cattle |
| 60 Arable | 10 Sheep |
| 120 Graſs | 2 Men |
| 7 Horſes | 1 Maid. |
| 13 Cows | |

Another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 230 Acres in all | 40 Sheep |
| 90 Arable | 14 Young cattle |
| 140 Graſs | 2 Men |
| £. 130 Rent | 2 Labourers |
| 8 Horſes | 2 Maids. |
| 20 Cows | |

A fourth,

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Acres in all | 9 Cows |
| 30 Arable | 4 Young cattle |
| 70 Graſs | 12 Sheep |
| £. 70 Rent | 1 Man |
| 3 Horſes | 1 Maid. |

Another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 95 Acres in all | 3 Young cattle |
| 30 Arable | 30 Sheep |
| 65 Graſs | 1 Man |
| £. 62 Rent | 1 Maid |
| 2 Horſes | 1 Labourer. |
| 10 Cows | |

Another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Acres in all | 10 Cows |
| 40 Arable | 4 Young cattle |
| 60 Graſs | 10 Sheep |
| £. 70 Rent | 2 Servants |
| 3 Horſes | 1 Maid. |

## LABOUR.

As to the price of labour, the variation between the times of peace and war amounts to 100 *per cent.* for the preſs for ſailors makes all the boys in the coun-

try be cleared off for apprentices, and the whole by that means drained, inſomuch that the work ſometimes can ſcarcely be done. Preſſing is carried to ſo infamous a height, that many landmen have been taken out of their beds in the middle of the night.

In harveſt, from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* day.
In hay time, 1*s.* 6*d.*
In winter, 10*d.*
Reaping wheat *per* acre 5*s.*
——— ſpring corn, 4*s.*
Mowing graſs, 1*s.* 8*d.*
Repairing hedges and ditches, 2*d.* to 8*d.* a rood.
Threſhing wheat, 3*d.* a buſhel.
——— barley, 1½*d.*
——— oats, 1*d.*
——— beans, 2*d.*
Head man's wages, 12*l.* or 13*l.*
Second ditto, 10*l.*
Boy of 10 or 12, 3*l.*
Dairy maids, 5*l.*
Other maids, 4*l.*
Women *per* day in harveſt, from 10*d.* to 2*s.*
——— in hay time 8*d.*
——— in winter, 4*d.*

## IMPLEMENTS.

No waggons.
A cart, 6*l.*
A plough, 1*l.* 5*s.*
A harrow, 1*l.* 5*s.*
Few rollers uſed, but coſt 1*l.* 5*s.*
A ſcythe, 3*s.* 6*d.*
A ſpade, 3*s.* 6*d.*
Laying a ſhare and coulter, 1*s.* 2*d.*
Shoeing, 1*s.* 4*d.*

## PROVISIONS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, | 1½*d.* | Beef, | 3½*d.* |
| Cheeſe, | 1¾ | Mutton, | 3½ |
| Butter, | 8½—21 oz. | Veal, | 3½ |

Pork,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pork, | 4*d.* | Soap, | 5½*d.* |
| Milk *per* quart, | ½ | Labourers houſe rent, | 20*s.* |
| Potatoes *per* peck, | 6 | ——— firing, | 1*l.* 10*s.* |
| Candles *per* lb. | 6½*d.* | ——— tools, | 2*s.* 6*d.* |

## BUILDING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bricks *per* 1000—11*s.* 6*d.* | Elm, 1*s.* |
| Tiles, from 2*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* | Soft woods, 8*d.* |
| Oak timber, 1*s.* 6*d.* | A maſon *per* day, 1*s.* 9*d.* |
| Aſh, 1*s.* 6*d.* | A carpenter, 1*s.* 6*d.* |

In raiſing farm houſes, the work done by the rood a brick and an half thick, 3*s* a rood, (ſeven yards by one) one brick in thickneſs, 2*s.*

Every thing included, 17*s.* a rood.

Tiling,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The tiles, — | £. | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Water carriage, — | | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Land ditto, — | | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Work, — — | | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Lime and hair, — | | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | | 3 | 12 | 0 |

At *Gilſdale* near *Giſborough* another eſtate of Mr. *Turner*'s, there are ſeveral variations, which deſerve minuting. The ſoil is various, incloſures ſurrounded by moors; the latter a black peat earth 12 or 14 inches deep, under which is a looſe ſoil of channelly ſtone; the ſurface is covered with ling: Other moor land is white, a light ſandy ſoil, and clear of rubbiſh. The old incloſures let from 18*s.* to 20*s.* an acre, and the new ones taken from the common, from 3*s.* to 5*s.* Farms are from 10*l.* to 100*l.* but generally about 30*l.* or 40*l.*

Their courſes,

1. Fallow
2. Wheat
3. Oats.

Another,

Another,

1. Fallow
2. Maſlin
3. Oats.

A third,

1. Turnips
2. Oats.

They plough four times for wheat, ſow two buſhels and reap 20. They ſow ſcarce any barley; but for oats they ſtir but once, ſow four buſhels, and gain five quarters; four quarters they get in their incloſures taken in from the common. For maſlin, or for rye, they ſtir four times, ſow ſix pecks, and gain on the moor-land 27 buſhels, and 30 on the beſt. They plough four times for turnips, never hoe, but get them in value from 2*l.* to 3*l.* feed them with ſheep.—Rape, they ſow on new land, pared and burned, never feed it; the crop of ſeed they reckon about half a laſt; ſow maſlin or oats after it. Clover has been ſown by no one but Mr. *Williamſon*, who has, in this culture, followed Mr. *Turner*'s example.

Their manuring is in general much the ſame as about *Kirkleatham*. They lime on every fallow, one chaldron *per* acre: It coſts 10*s.* and as much leading.

Good graſs land lets at 25*s.* an acre; they turn it chiefly to dairying; the beſt land, a cow to an acre through ſummer; but upon other graſs, it takes two acres. Sheep they reckon ſeven to a cow.

They manure their graſs well.

The product of a cow they reckon at 5*l.* a good one gives five gallons *per* day; and about two maintain a pig. In winter, while dry, they keep them on ſtraw. They never ſuckle their calves; thoſe which are for the butcher have new milk given them: By good management, they drink of themſelves without trouble.

The joiſt of a cow in ſummer, 1*l.* 5*s.* In winter, 3*l.* They keep them chiefly in the houſe.

Their flocks of ſheep riſe from 50 to 500: The ſort ſo poor that both wool and lamb do not together pay 5*s.* a year. They keep them thro' winter on the commons,

commons, upon the points of the ling; but in ſharp weather give them ſome hay. The wool does not come to above 10*d. per* head.

In their tillage, they reckon three horſes neceſſary for 20 acres of arable land; uſe two or three in a plough, and do an acre in a day. The annual expence *per* horſe, 8*l.*—The price *per* acre of ploughing 5*s.*

From two to four rents to ſtock farms.

Land ſells at 35 years purchaſe.——Tythes are compounded; wheat 5*s.* ſpring corn 3*s.* and for hay up to 3*s.*——Poor rates from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. The only employment from manufactures the poor receive is a little ſpinning of flax. Tea is drank among them, but not ſo much as in other parts.

Their method of breaking up old ſwarth is this; they plough it up in the ſpring, let it lie ſo, till the latter end of the year; then ſow rye or maſlin; after that oats, of which they get fine crops: they then let it lie for graſs, without ſowing any ſeeds.

The following particulars will ſhew the œconomy of their farms.

| | |
|---|---|
| 162 Acres in all | 10 Cows |
| 12 Arable | 20 Sheep |
| 100 Graſs | 6 Young cattle |
| 50 Moorland | 2 Men |
| £. 60 Rent | 1 Maid. |
| 3 Horſes | |

Another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 86 Acres in all | 6 Cows |
| 10 Arable | 10 Young cattle |
| 30 Graſs | 300 Sheep |
| 46 Moors | 1 Man |
| £. 34 Rent | 1 Boy |
| 3 Horſes | 1 Maid. |

You muſt here allow me to finiſh this letter; as I ſet out to-morrow for the weſtern parts of *Yorkſhire*. I am, *&c.*

LETTER

## LETTER IX.

FROM *Kirkleatham*, I took the road to *Richmond*, by way of *Scborton*: Through *Cleveland* the land continues very good, lets from 10*s.* to 25*s.* an acre; farms ſmall, but the houſes all well built with brick and tile. Acroſs the country, to *Scborton*, it grows lighter, and falls ſomewhat in rent, the average from 7*s.* to 18*s.* About the laſt place the ſoil is of ſeveral kinds. There is much gravel—loamy gravel—ſtrong loam—clayey, wet, ſpringy land, that will yield no corn till drained. Rents riſe from 10*s.* to 15*s.* an acre for the gravels; and from 5*s.* to 10*s.* for the clays. The farms are from 30*l.* to 100*l.* a year. The courſes are, for gravels,

1. Turnips 3. Clover
2. Barley 4. Maſlin.

Another,

1. Turnips 2. Barley 3. Oats or ray.

Another,

1. Turnips 2. Barley

For clays,

1. Fallow 2. Wheat 3. Oats.

Another,

1. Fallow 2. Wheat 3. Peaſe and beans.

For wheat they plough four times, ſow nine pecks, and reap from 18 to 22 buſhels: For barley, after turnips once, ſow two buſhels, and gain about four quarters. They ſtir but once for oats, ſow four buſhels, and gain large crops: Their ſort is large *Dutch* oat; 40 buſhels is a common produce. Mr. *Dickenſon* had 72 buſhels after turnips, on pared and burned land. They ſow but few beans, plough but once

once for them; ſow four buſhels and a half, ſometimes under furrow, and ſometimes over; never hoe; the crop about 20 buſhels. For peaſe they plough but once, ſow two buſhels, and gain 16. For maſlin, after clover, they give but one ſtirring, ſow two buſhels, and reap at an average 25. They ſtir but thrice for turnips, never hoe, and value their crops at a medium at 3*l.* 10*s.* They uſe them for both ſheep and beaſts; ſome few farmers feed them off; but generally draw them on to a graſs field for both beaſts and ſheep. They ſow rape on pared and burnt land, but in no great quantities; ſome feed it the latter end of the year, the crop of ſeed about 25 buſhels: they ſow either maſlin or oats after it. Clover they ſow with barley; mow it once, but do not get above 16 cwt. of hay *per* acre, on account of feeding it late in the ſpring, not knowing what to do with their ewes and lambs. Clover is ſeldom hired for the ſummer, but the price has been from 25*s.* to 30*s.*

As to their manuring, what they make at home ariſes only from foddering the fold-yard with ſtraw, but never with hay, unleſs the farm is ſo wet that cattle cannot eat it in the field. They break up by paring and burning. The coſt is,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paring | — — | 9*s.* |
| Burning | — — | 3*s.* to 7*s.* |
| Spreading aſhes | — | 1*s.* |

Sometimes they lime with it, 70 buſhels to the acre; and the improvement upon the whole laſts ſeveral years.

Good graſs lets for 20*s.* an acre; it is chiefly applied to the dairying. They reckon two acres to the keeping a cow through ſummer; and four ſheep to the acre. The chief of their manure is laid on it. The breed of cattle is the ſhort-horned kind, which are greatly preferred to the other. Their hogs they fat from 12 to 24 ſtone.

The product of a cow they reckon at 6*l.* a good one gives from 12 to 14 quarts at a meal, or three gallons

and

and a half *per* day: ten keep four hogs: in winter they feed them on hay and turnips, but when dry only on ſtraw and turnips: In winter, a cow is allowed two ſtone of hay a day, till *Chriſtmas*. From *Chriſtmas* to *May-day* three ſtone a day, in general under two ton. To joiſt a cow through ſummer is 35*s*. They commonly keep them in the houſe after calving; but at other times in the fields. The calves they rear, ſuck only ſix days, but thoſe for the butcher, three weeks or a month.

In fatting cattle, they calculate the ſummer profit on a beaſt of 50 ſtone at 50*s*.

The ſize of the flocks of ſheep is from 10 to 200; and the profit on them they calculate at from 20 to 25*l*. a ſcore. The price of wintering is 6*s*. upon graſs. In the month of *April*, the farmers would give 4*d*. a week *per* head for keeping. The medium quantity of wool is about eight pounds.

In tillage, they reckon ſix horſes and four oxen requiſite for the management of 50 acres of arable land, but the latter may be turned to fatting after turnip ſowing. They uſe for the firſt ploughing two oxen and four horſes; but at other times two oxen and two horſes; and they in general do an acre a day. When their horſes work they generally allow each a peck of oats a day. The annual expence of keeping horſes about 6*l*. Their joiſt in ſummer 40*s*. and in winter 25*s*. Their working oxen are kept in winter upon ſtraw, and are worked on it; but when hard, a little hay. Moſt farmers reckon them more profitable than horſes, and yet their number is by no means equal.

Some few farmers, who occupy ſtrong lands, break up their ſtubbles for fallow before *Martinmas*; others, in the firſt good weather after *Chriſtmas*. Their depth of ploughing is about five inches.——The price *per* acre 5*s*.

They know nothing of chopt ſtraw, by way of chaff.

In

In the ſtocking of farms, they reckon that for 100*l.* a year, half arable and half graſs, a man ought to have 400*l.* to do it well; but many will begin with leſs than 300*l.*

Land ſells for about 35 years purchaſe.

The great tythes are taken in kind.

Poor rates run generally about 8*d.* in the pound. The women and children ſpin flax, at which the former earn from 4*d.* to 6*d.* a day.

All drink tea.

Eſtates are in general large, but there are ſeveral freeholders from 20*l.* to 200*l.*

The farmers carry their corn five miles.

The general œconomy will be ſeen from the following particulars.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 190 | Acres in all | 8 | Fatting beaſts |
| 110 | Graſs | 140 | Sheep |
| 80 | Arable | 3 | Servants |
| £. 100 | Rent | 2 | Maids |
| 6 | Horſes | 1 | Labourer |
| 4 | Oxen | 2 | Carts |
| 10 | Cows | 2 | Ploughs. |
| 18 | Young cattle | | |

Another,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 180 | Acres in all | 18 | Young cattle |
| 120 | Graſs | 80 | Sheep |
| 60 | Arable | 2 | Men |
| £. 85 | Rent | 2 | Maids |
| 7 | Horſes | 1 | Labourer |
| 2 | Oxen | 2 | Carts |
| 11 | Cows | 2 | Ploughs. |

Another,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | Acres in all | 5 | Young cattle |
| 50 | Graſs | 10 | Sheep |
| 30 | Arable | 2 | Servants |
| £. 60 | Rent | 2 | Carts |
| 5 | Horſes | 1 | Plough. |
| 5 | Cows | | |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 1*s.* 3*d.* and milk
In winter, 1*s.*
Mowing graſs, 20*d.* to 2*s.*
Ditching, from 4*d.* to 8*d.*
Threſhing wheat, 3*d.* *per* buſhel
——— barley, 1½*d.*
Head man's wages, 12*l.*
Next man's, 9*l.*
Boy of 10 or 12, 4*l.*
Dairy, and other maids, 4*l.*
Women, *per* day, in harveſt, 1*s.* 3*d.* and milk
In hay-time, 6*d.* and ditto
In winter, 5*d.*

## PROVISIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, | 1¼*d.* | Veal, | 3½*d.* |
| Cheeſe, | 2 | Milk, | ½ *per* quart |
| Butter, | 9—22 *oz.* | Potatoes, | 4 a peck |
| Beef, | 3 | Candles, | 6 |
| Mutton, | 3 | Soap, | 6 |

Labourers houſe-rent, 20*s.*
Firing, according as they break hedges, or 28*s.*
Tools, 5*s.*

## BUILDING.

Bricks, *per* 1000, 12*s.*
Tiles, 40*s.*
Oak, 1*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.*
Aſh, 4*d.* to 10*d.*
Elm, ditto
Soft woods, 8*d.*
A maſon, *per* day, 1*s.* 6*d.*
A carpenter, ditto
A thatcher, ditto
Farm houſes of ſtone and tile.

At

At *Schorton* is an excellent ſchool for the education of boys—the ſituation dry, healthy, and pleaſant—free from the inconveniencies of a town.—The method of teaching the ſame as at *Eton*. Boys are boarded in a very proper manner for 10*l*. 10*s*. a year.—The tutorage is 2*l*. 2*s*. more; and all expences do not riſe to 15*l*.

From hence, to *Richmond*, the ſoil continues good ſound turnip-land, with numerous crops on it, but none hoed. About the town the views are remarkably fine.—The ſituation is very romantic and pleaſing. Juſt before you enter it down in the valley to the left, the river winds in a moſt beautiful manner below the hills, and forms a caſcade, which enlivens the ſcene, and has a very fine effect. In the town, Mr. *York*'s gardens are very well worth ſeeing, as the beauty of the ſituation is not only naturally great, but much improved by art. Upon a riſing ground near the houſe, is erected a tower, a good object in itſelf, and commands a good view: To the right is ſeen a very fine ſheet of the river, under a noble hanging wood, which bearing round towards the left, forms a fine amphitheatre, terminated to the left by the town, and the old caſtle on a riſing part of it.—Beyond it, a diſtant proſpect: The whole very fine.

From this building, a terraſs ſkirts a paſture, and from it the ſcene varies in a very agreeable manner. You look upon a very pleaſing valley, through which the river winds, ſteep rocky woods on one ſide, and waving ſlopes on the other. Soon after you command, through the vale, a large diſtant hill, the banks covered with hanging wood, and the top cut into corn and graſs incloſures. Following the terraſs you come to an alcove ſeat, from whence the view is extremely pleaſing: To the right, the river comes from out a tuft of hill and wood in a moſt pictureſque manner, and giving a fine curve, bends round a graſs incloſure, with a cottage, hay-ſtacks, *&c.* and then

winds along before you under the noble bank of hanging wood, which you look down on from the tower. The hills bound the valley moſt beautifully, and confine the view to a ſmall but pleaſing extent. That ſcar'd with rock is a fine object; and the graſs incloſures above its ſteep of wood have a moſt elegant effect. To the left ſome ſcattered houſes, and the churches, give a termination on that ſide which varies the proſpect.

Winding down the ſlope towards the river, the views continue very pleaſing; as you advance, a little temple (Mr. *Ritchie*'s) at a diſtance in the vale, romantically ſituated among hanging woods, adds much to the ſcene. The walk borders the river through a meadow, and leads to the mouth of a cavern hollowed out of the rock in a proper ſtile, which brings you to the point of view, on the ſide of the hill, from which you look down on the river, and oppoſite on the bank of hanging wood.

Other walks from hence lead to the banqueting-room, which is well ſituated for commanding a pleaſing view of various objects. In front, and to the right, you look into a moſt noble amphitheatre of hanging wood, and the river winding at its feet. To the left the town ſpreads over a hill, in one part the caſtle appears, and below the bridge over the *Swale*. —The whole is pictureſque and pleaſing. The bridge and caſtle are alſo ſeen to great advantage from the corner of the terraſs on the banks of the river.

Having a few days to ſpare from obſerving this part of the country, I was induced to employ it in a little excurſion into *Stainmore*, of which I had read ſuch wonders in the life of *John Buncle*. This ſcheme I executed with peculiar pleaſure, as I was fortunate enough to have ſeveral clear pleaſant days of ſunſhine, a point of no ſlight conſequence in viewing proſpects. —From *Richmond*, I paſſed through *Gilling*, in my way, and enquiring after the huſbandry of the neighbourhood, gained the following intelligence.

The

The ſoil is of ſeveral kinds but chiefly a light loam with ſome moory clays; lets from 12*s.* to 30*s.* an acre: farms riſe from 10*l.* to 200*l.* a year. Their courſe is,

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Turnips | 2. Wheat |
| 2. Barley | 3. Barley |
| 3. Oats | 4. Oats. |

And 1. Fallow

They plough four times for wheat, ſow 10 pecks, and reap at an average 25 buſhels. For barley after fallow they give five ſtirrings, after turnips one, ſow 10 pecks and three buſhels, and gain 45. For oats they plough but once, ſow five buſhels; the crop the ſame as of barley. Beans they plough but once for, unleſs on ſtrong clay after wheat, when they ſtir twice, and ſow, under furrow, five buſhels to the acre broad caſt; never hoe; medium produce 25 buſhels. They uſe them only for horſes. Peaſe they ſow chiefly on poor land after wheat, of the *Scotch* ſort, three buſhels *per* acre, and of rouncivals four. They gain in return about 16. For rye they plough four times, ſow 10 pecks, and gain at an average five quarters. It is aſſerted by more farmers than one, that 100 buſhels *per* acre have been gained of this grain.

They plough four times for turnips, never hoe them, but get them in value from 45*s.* to 5*l.* uſe them for feeding of both beaſts and ſheep. Rape they only ſow after paring and burning, plough once, never feed it, but get half a laſt of ſeed. It is generally on the moory ſoil they cultivate it, and ſow winter corn after it.

Clover they have done with, for according to their own account it was uſed till it fouled the land, and ſeldom came to any thing of a crop. They uſe ſome white *Dutch* however. This circumſtance of clover being miſchievous is very ſuſpicious, and gives much reaſon to ſuppoſe that it was very ill managed.

As to manure, their chief dependance is on lime, of which they lay two chaldrons *per* acre on every fallow, which coſts 7*s.* 6*d.* a chaldron. Their paring and burning is at the rate of,

| | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| Paring, - - | 12 | 0 |
| Burning, - - | 7 | 6 |
| | 19 | 6 *per* acre. |

Their farm-yard dung is in a ſmall quantity, as they never chop the ſtubbles, and ſtack their hay in the fields, where they fodder it. Although ſo near *Richmond* as three miles, yet no dung or other manure is there purchaſed by the farmers.

Very good graſs lets at from 30*s.* to 40*s.* an acre; they apply both to dairying and fatting: Some of their beſt ground will carry at the rate of a cow to an acre, but in common it takes an acre and a half. Five ſheep to an acre. They are in general tied by their leaſes to lay all their dung on their graſs lands.

Their breed of cattle are the ſhort horned; but the polled ſort they eſteem moſt. Their hogs fat to 20 and 25 ſtone.

The product of a cow they reckon at 5*l.* a middling one will give ſix gallons of milk *per* day; each they reckon will maintain two pigs. Their winter food is in general hay, of which they eat that of an acre a head. Straw is ſeldom given them without turnips. Their calves they never ſuckle, if for rearing; but for the butcher three weeks. The ſummer joiſt is 30*s.* the winter 50*s.* A dairy-maid can manage 12, with help at milking.

In reſpect to fatting, a beaſt, which in the ſpring is bought (as prices have gone of late) at 5*l.* will ſell out of the aftergraſs at 8*l.* or 8*l.* 10*s.*

The flocks of ſheep riſe from 20 to 200. The profit they reckon at 60*l.* a hundred. They keep them

them in winter upon hay and turnips; the joiſting price in the latter 3*d.* a week. To have fat ſheep kept through the month of *April* well, they would give 2*s. per* head *per* week. The average weight of wool is ſeven pounds.

As to the tillage, they reckon that four oxen and eight horſes are neceſſary for the management of 100 acres of arable land. They uſe four horſes and two oxen in a plough for fallowing; but often ſtir with three horſes, and do in general an acre a day. They allow their horſes one peck of oats a day in winter, and half a peck in ſummer; and reckon the annual expence of a horſe at 10*l.* The joiſt in ſummer is 40*s.*

The food of their working oxen in winter is only ſtraw; and on that they work them. They reckon them much better and more profitable than horſes.—The price of ploughing is 5*s.* the depth they cut generally five inches in good land; and in other ſoils three inches. The time of breaking up their ſtubbles for a fallow is *Candlemas.*

They reckon a farmer ſhould be worth 600*l.* for the taking a farm of 100*l.* a year, half graſs and arable.

Land ſells at 35 years purchaſe. Tythe is both gathered and compounded for: if the latter, wheat generally pays 5*s.* 6*d.* barley, 4*s.* oats, 3*s.* 6*d.* hay, 2*s.*

Poor rates, 8*d.* in the pound. The employment of the poor women and children, is ſpinning of worſted——and they ſpend much of their earning, like their neighbours, in tea.

Eſtates generally run from 500*l.* a year upwards.

Their general œconomy will be ſeen from the following ſketches.

| | |
|---|---|
| 60 Acres in all | 6 Cows |
| 20 Arable | 6 Young cattle |
| 40 Graſs | 4 Horſes |
| £. 60 Rent | 2 Working oxen |

60 Sheep
1 Servant man
1 Labourer

Another,

400 Acres in all
80 Arable
320 Graſs
£. 200 Rent
10 Horſes
14 Oxen
17 Cows
25 Fatting beaſts.
28 Young cattle
200 Sheep
3 Men
1 Boy
3 Maids
2 Labourers.

Another,

100 Acres in all
35 Arable
65 Graſs
£. 80 Rent
5 Horſes
4 Oxen
6 Cows
4 Fatting beaſts
15 Young cattle
200 Sheep
2 Servants
1 Boy.

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 2*s.* 6*d.* a day
In hay-time, 1*s.* and beer
In winter, 10*d.*
Mowing graſs, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditching——3*d.* ditching, and 2*d.* the hedge, *per* rood.
Threſhing wheat, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ a buſhel
——— barley, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$
——— oats, $1\frac{1}{4}d.$
Head man's wages, 12*l.*
Ploughman's, 5 or 6*l.*
Boys of 10 or 12, are generally apprentices for five or ſeven years.
Dairy maids, 4*l.* to 5*l.*
Other ditto, 3*l.* 10*s.*
Women, *per* day, in harveſt, 1*s.* 3*d.*
In hay-time, 6*d.*
In winter, 5*d.*

IMPLE-

## IMPLEMENTS.

No waggons.
A cart, ſix inch wheels, 8*l.* 8*s.* to 9*l.*
A plough, 18*s.*
A pair of ox-harrows, 35*s.*
A pair of horſe ditto, 16*s.*
A ſtone-roller, 5*l.*
A wooden ditto, 1*l.*
A ſcythe, 3*s.* 6*d.*
A ſpade, 3*s.* 6*d.*
Laying a ſhare and coulter, 1*s.* 6*d.*
Shoeing, 2*s.*

## PROVISIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheaten bread, | 1½*d.* | Milk, | ½*d.* a pint |
| Cheeſe, | 2½*d.* | Potatoes, | 5*d.* a peck |
| Butter, | 10*d.* 21 *oz.* | Candles, | 6½*d.* |
| Beef, | 3*d.* | Soap, | 6*d.* |
| Mutton, | 3*d.* | | |

Labourer's houſe-rent, 12*s.* to 25*s.*
——— firing, 30*s.*
——— tools, 3*s.* 6*d.*

From *Gilling* to *Greta-bridge*, the country is in part culivated and part not.—— Land lets from 10*s.* to 30*s.* and farms riſe from 20*l.* to 100*l.* a year.

*Rookby*, the ſeat of Sir *Thomas Robinſon*, juſt by *Greta-bridge* is, from ſeveral circumſtances, worth the viewing by travellers. The collection in the houſe is curious, and the pleaſure ground romantic.

In a back arcade, on entering the former, are the following buſts, *&c.*

*Apollo.*
*Diogenes.* Fine.
Two *Roman* Emperors and their wives.

In the arcade.

*Homer.* Very fine.

*Virgil.*

*Demoſthenes.*

*Petrarch* and *Laura*, a baſs-relief.

*Mercury* and *Jupiter.*

Three boys blowing bubbles.

Deſtruction of *Niobe*'s children. Fine.

Virgin and child.

*Cupid.*

Group of boys.

Five Virgins, a group. Attitudes and drapery very fine: One would imagine *Guido* had taken from this relief the idea of his hours:

*Claudite oſtia, virgines, luſimus ſatis.* Catul. Eleg. 59.

Origine in hortis Burgheſiis.

A ſmall ſtatue of *Hercules*, with the *Nemæan* ſkin.

In the yellow bed-chamber.

*Venus* and *Adonis*, in the ſtile of *Rubens.*

*Jupiter* and *Danae.* Very fine and expreſſive.

Portraits. Sir *Iſaac Newton.*

*Peter* the Great.

*Charles* the Twelfth.

Cardinal *Wolſey.* Very fine.

Duke of *Loraine.*

Prince *Eugene.*

Duke *Schomberg.*

King of *Sardinia.*

None of theſe pieces are bad.

Library.

*Jupiter* and *Io.* Diſagreeable.

*Apollo*, rewarding Merit, and puniſhing Arrogance. Good.

*Europa.* Attitude and drapery good. Colours gone.

*Diana* and *Actæon.* Middling; but ditto, The expreſſion of *Actæon* paltry.

*Ruins* of *Rome.*

*Hercules.* Fine.

*Mercury.*

*Mercury.* Heavy.
*Apollo.*
*Ceres.*
And two unknown.
Buſts.
*Adrian.*
*Paulina.* Very fine.
*Julia.* Fine.
Others unknown.

In the chimney-piece, a piece of antique Moſaic.

Crimſon drawing-room.

Choice of *Hercules.* Expreſſion and colours bad.

Two heads in crayons. Admirably fine.

Baſs-relief of *Diana.* Attitude and drapery very fine.

Two tuſcan vaſes.

Two antique bronzes; *Cerberus* and another. In the centre a model of the horſe at *Charing-Croſs.*

In the wing of the houſe is an apartment called the Muſæum; where is treaſured much learned lumber; among other food for an antiquarian, are

King *Athelſtan*'s tomb. *Iſis.*
*Ceres.* Baſs-reliefs.
*Priam.* Statues.
Buſts, *&c. &c.*

The pleaſure ground is romantic, and were it kept in ſomething of order, would be much admired. The tea-room is very romantically ſituated on the rocky banks of the *Greta*, raging like a torrent over the rocks, and tumbling in a romantic manner under the windows. A little below it joins the *Tees*, under noble rocks of freeſtone over-hung with wood.—— Above the room, the other way, are ſome very romantic rocks on the ſide of a terraſs by the water.

In *Rookby*, between *Greta-bridge* and the *Bows*, the ſoil conſiſts chiefly of cold moory land: Gravel, and ſtony gravel. It lets at from 9*s.* to 15*s.* an acre. Farms run from 30*l.* to 160*l.* a year. Their courſes are,

1. Fallow

1. Fallow 2. Wheat 3. Barley or oats.

And,

1. Fallow 3. Oats
2. Barley 4. Oats.

They plough four or five times for wheat, ſow 10 pecks, and reap about 16 buſhels. For barley they ſtir the ſame as for wheat, ſow three buſhels and gain on an average 25. For oats they ſtir but once, ſow four buſhels and a half, and on ſwarth five buſhels and a half, after the latter they gain 40 buſhels, after wheat 25. Peaſe they generally ſow after wheat; eight pecks the quantity of ſeed; and reckon the average crop in dry years at 30 buſhels, and in wet ones ſo low as five. For rye they plough four times, ſow nine pecks; and gain at an average, on new ſoils, 60 buſhels, but on old ſcarce 20; however they are ſeldom ſown on ſuch.

They ſtir four times for turnips, never hoe, but value their crops at an average at 3*l.* uſe them chiefly for cows, oxen, and ſheep, on the ground.

Of clover they know nothing.

As to manuring, they lime every third year; three chaldrons *per* acre, which coſts 7*s.* *per* chaldron.

Paring and burning, which is a common practice, coſts them,

| | *l* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paring, | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Burning, | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Spreading, | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| £. | 0 | 19 | 0 |

Their hay they feed in the field and plough in the ſtubble.

Good graſs lets at 20*s.* The beſt they apply to grazing, and the ſecond beſt to dairying. Three acres of the beſt will keep four cows: And they reckon that an acre will keep ſeven ſheep Their breed is the ſhort horns. The product of one they calculate

calculate at 5*l.* Upon an average they give each four gallons of milk *per* day. And ten will maintain four hogs: When dry in winter they keep them on ſtraw; but give hay at calving. Some of their calves they don't let ſuck at all for rearing; but for the butcher a month, at which age they are generally worth 1*l.* 1*s.* A dairy-maid will let herſelf to ſeven. In the wintering they reckon that every one requires an acre and half of hay. The joiſt in winter is 30*s.* and in ſummer from 20*s.* to 30*s.* They generally, in the former, keep them in the houſe.

Their hogs fat up to 30 ſtone.

The profit on ſummer fatting a beaſt of 50 ſtone, they calculate at 3*l.* and upwards.

Their flocks of ſheep riſe from 20 to 300; the profit they reckon at 5*s.* a head. They keep them all winter in the fields, but in ſnow on hay. They would give 3*d.* a week *per* ſheep to have them through *April*: no price, conſidering their own feed is only young graſs. The medium weight of wool 7lb.

In their tillage they reckon ſix horſes and four oxen are neceſſary for the management of 100 acres of arable land. They uſe in a plough two oxen and two or three horſes, and do an acre in a day, but if buſy, three acres in two days. They allow their horſes no oats in ſummer, and only their ſcreenings in winter. The annual expence *per* horſe they calculate at 5*l.* 10*s.* The ſummer joiſt is 50*s.* and the winter 3*l.* Their draft oxen they keep in winter on ſtraw, and work them on it. On dry land they reckon oxen better and more profitable than horſes, but on wet ſoils they prefer horſes, and in this they are guided by the treading. Their time of breaking up their ſtubbles is after *May-day*. The price of ploughing 5*s.* *per* acre.——The depth ſix inches.

In the hiring and ſtocking farms, they reckon 400*l.* neceſſary, for taking one of 100*l.* a year, half graſs and half arable.

Land ſells at 35 years purchaſe.

Poor

Poor rates are 8*d.* in the pound: The employment of the poor women and children is ſpinning a little flax and worſted: Tea, to my great wonder, is but little drank here.

Scarce any ſmall eſtates, 1000*l.* a year and upwards. The farmers carry their corn only three or four miles.

The general œconomy will be ſeen from the following ſketches of farms.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 250 | Acres in all | 30 | Young cattle |
| 160 | Arable | 40 | Sheep |
| 90 | Graſs | 3 | Men |
| £. 105 | Rent | 1 | Boy |
| 7 | Horſes | 1 | Labourer |
| 6 | Oxen | 2 | Maids. |
| 12 | Cows | | |

Another,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | Acres in all | 6 | Cows |
| 130 | Arable | 14 | Young cattle |
| 20 | Graſs | 26 | Sheep |
| £. 80 | Rent | 1 | Man |
| 4 | Horſes | 1 | Boy |
| 4 | Oxen | 1 | Maid. |

Another,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 272 | Acres in all | 36 | Young cattle |
| 172 | Arable | 75 | Sheep |
| 100 | Graſs | 3 | Men |
| £. 135 | Rent | 2 | Boys |
| 8 | Horſes | 3 | Labourers |
| 6 | Oxen | 2 | Maids. |
| 20 | Cows | | |

Another,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 72 | Acres in all | 2 | Cows |
| 30 | Graſs | 4 | Young cattle |
| 42 | Arable | 10 | Sheep |
| £. 30 | Rent | 1 | Man |
| 3 | Horſes | 1 | Maid. |
| 2 | Oxen | | |

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 2*s.* a day and victuals, but uſed to be only 1*s.* 6*d.*
In hay time, 1*s.* and ditto
In winter, 8*d.* and ditto
Reaping wheat, 7*s.* an acre
Mowing graſs, 4*s.* 6*d.*
——— corn and binding, 4*s.* 6*d.*
Threſhing wheat, 2*d.* a buſhel and board
——— barley, 1½*d.* and ditto
——— oats, 2*d.* and ditto
Head man's wages, 12*l.*
Second ditto, 4*l.*
Dairy maid, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*
Other ditto 3*l.*
Women, *per* day, in harveſt, 2*s.* and board
——— in hay-time, 1*s.* 6*d.* and ditto
——— in winter, 6*d.* and ditto

## IMPLEMENTS.

No waggons
A cart, 12*l.*
A plough, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
A harrow, 15*s.*
A roller, 2*l.* 2*s.*
A ſcythe, 5*s.*
A ſpade, 3*s.* 6*d.*
Laying a ſhare and coulter, 1*s.* 4*d.*
Shoeing, 1*s.* 6*d.*

## PROVISIONS, *&c.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, | 15*d.* a peck loaf | Beef, | 3½*d.* |
| Cheeſe, | 2¾ *per* lb. | Mutton, | 3½ |
| Butter, | 9—24 ounces | Veal, | 2 |

Milk,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milk, | ½*d.* a pint | Candles, | 7*d. per* lb. |
| Potatoes, | 4½ a peck | Soap, | 7 |

Labourers houſe-rent, 5*s.*
——— firing, 50*l.*
——— tools, 3*s.* 6*d.*

After leaving *Greta bridge*, in the way to *Bows*, from the riſing hill, the proſpects are very pleaſing for a few miles, over beautiful variegated incloſures bounded by hills.

From *Bows* I took the road to *Bernard* caſtle, in my way to the fall of *Tees*, the greateſt natural curioſity in this part of the world: To that town the ſoil is chiefly uncultivated, and the country open.

Leaving *Bernard* caſtle, towards *Eggleſton*, the road runs along a ſteep woody precipice, the border of a long winding valley, with a river meandring through it: You look down on the tops of tall groves, in a manner moſt exquiſitely pictureſque. You next come to a romantic valley, nobly lined with ſteeps of wood, and a rapid ſtream winding through it; in the middle, a lofty arch thrown over it, called *Bawther Bridge.*

Purſuing this moſt beautiful line of country, we next came to *Eggleſton*; romantically ſituated among rocks, ſteeps of wood, raging torrents, beautiful caſcades, a fine aſſemblage of the noble touches of nature. Mr. *Hutcheſon*'s houſe is ſweetly ſituated in the midſt of theſe rural wonders.

Advancing towards *Middleton*, from the hill before you deſcend to the village, the moſt glorious proſpect opens to the view, that imagination can picture; you look down upon the left over a noble extenſive valley, interſected with hedges and a few walls, into ſweet incloſures, which being quite below the point of view are ſeen diſtinct, though almoſt numberleſs; the ſcattered trees, the houſes, villages, *&c. &c.* ornament the ſcene, in a manner too elegant to admit of deſcription. Beneath your feet at the bottom of a vaſt precipice, rolls the *Tees*, which breaks into noble ſheets

of

of water, and throws a magnificence over the ſcene, that is greatly ſtriking; another river winding through the vale, falls into the maſter of its waters and its name. Together, they exhibit no leſs than twenty-two ſheets of water ſcattered over the plain in the moſt exquiſite manner; the trembling reflection of the ſunbeams from ſo many ſpots in ſuch a range of beauty, has an effect aſtoniſhingly fine: Elegant beyond all imagination.

After you leave *Middleton*, the eye of the traveller is again feaſted with the moſt luxuriant beauties that inanimate nature can exhibit. The vales to the left are exquiſitely pleaſing: In ſome places the road hangs over the *Tees* on the brink of the wild precipices; in others the river winds from it. The plain is about a mile and an half broad, and ſurrounded with mountains, ſo that the picture is every where complete and bounded: The ſerpentine courſe of the *Tees* is amazingly fine; it bends into noble ſheets of water quite acroſs the valley; and ſeems to call for the proud burthen of ſwelling ſails to finiſh ſo complete a ſcene.

Nothing can be more pleaſing than the numerous incloſures on the banks of the river, cloathed with the freſheſt verdure, and cut by hedges full of clumps of wood, and ſcattered with ſtraggling trees: The villages enliven every part of the ſcene. From the hills around this paradiſe, the ſport of nature in her gayeſt mood, innumerable caſcades pour down the rocky clefts, and render every ſpot elegantly romantic.

Purſuing your track through this delicious region, you croſs ſome wild moors, which contraſt the pictures you have beheld, and render thoſe that follow more peculiarly beautiful. After paſſing *Newbigil*, you come to a ſpot called *Dirt Pit*, one of the moſt exquiſite bird's-eye landſcapes in the world: It is a ſmall, deep, ſequeſtered vale, containing a few incloſures of a charming verdure, finely contraſted by the blackneſs of the ſurrounding mountains. Upon the

the whole, it is one of thoſe ſcenes one would imagine rather the ſport of fancy than the work of nature.

Leaving this enchanting region, we croſſed a very different country, partaking much more of the terrible ſublime, than the pleaſing and beautiful: Here you ride through rapid ſtreams, ſtruggle along the ſides of rocks, croſs bleak mountains, and ride up the channel of torrents as the only ſure road over bogs; liſtening to the roar of the water-fall, which you begin to think tremendous.——Upon arriving at the bank of the *Tees*, where it pours down the rock, ſteeps of wood prevent your ſeeing it, but the roar is prodigious. Making uſe of our hands as well as feet, and deſcending almoſt like a parrot, we crawled from rock to rock, and reached from bough to bough, till we got to the bottom under this noble fall. Noble indeed! for the whole river, (no trifling one) divided by one rock, into two vaſt torrents, pours down a perpendicular precipice of near four ſcore feet: The deluging force of the water throws up ſuch a foam and miſty rain, that the ſun never ſhines without a large and brilliant rain-bow appearing. The whole ſcene is glorioufly romantic, for on every ſide it is walled in with pendent rocks an hundred feet high; here projecting in bold and threatening cliffs, and there covered with hanging woods, whoſe only nouriſhment one would imagine aroſe from the deſcending rain. The ſcene is truly ſublime.

I attempted a ſlight ſketch of it, but it is far ſhort of the original. See plate II.

Leaving this tremendous ſcene, I diſmiſſed the guide; and attempting to penetrate further among the mountains loſt my way, in paſſing a ſtraggling wood; a circumſtance which would not have proved agreeable had I not accidentally blundered on a ſpot, which thoroughly repaid us for all the anxiety of taking a wrong road. We had not traverſed many miles over the moors, before a moſt enchanting landſcape, as if dropt from heaven in the midſt of this wild

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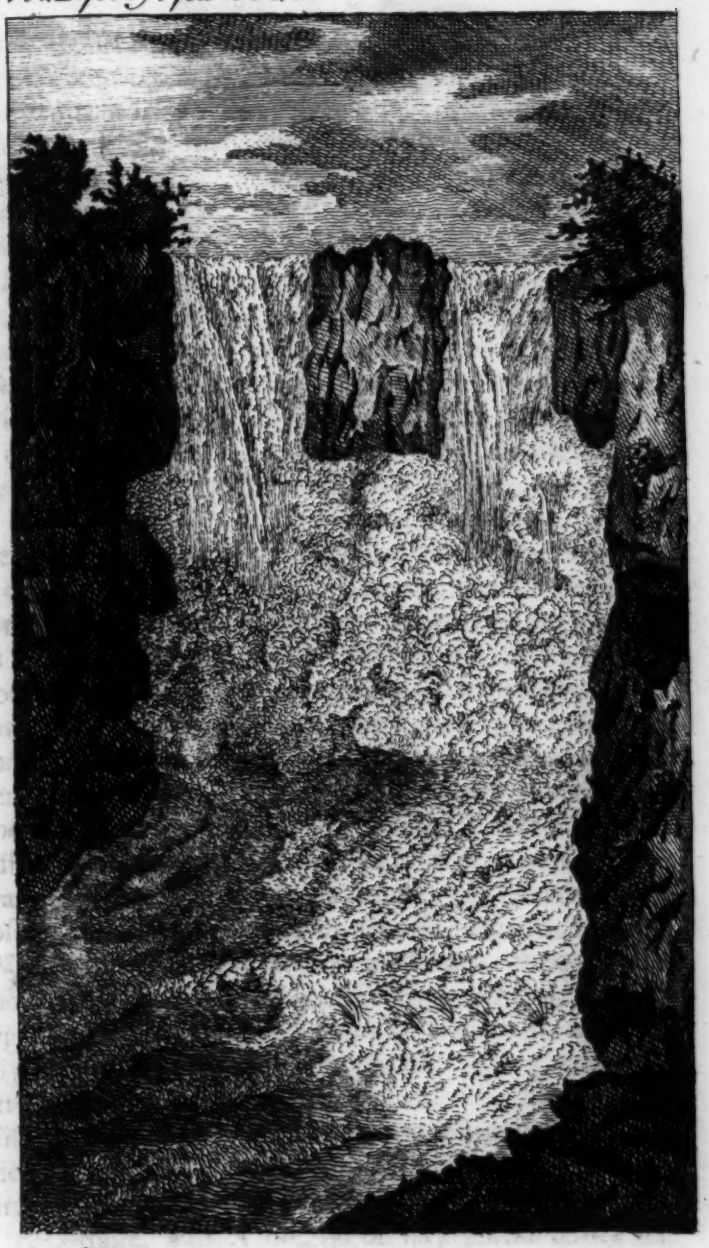

wild deſart, at once bleſſed our eyes. In aſcending a very ſteep rocky hill, we were obliged to alight and lead our horſes; nor was it without ſome difficulty that we broke through a ſhrubby ſteep of thorns, briars, and other underwood; but when it was effected we found ourſelves at the brink of a precipice, with a ſudden and unexpected view before our eyes, of a ſcene more enticingly pleaſing than fancy can paint. Would to heaven I could unite in one ſketch the chearfulneſs of *Zuccarelli* with the gloomy terrors of *Pouſin*, the glowing brilliancy of *Claud*, with the romantic wildneſs of *Salvator Roſa*. Even with ſuch powers it would be difficult to ſketch the view which at once broke upon our raviſhed eyes.

Incircled by a round of black mountains, we beheld a valley which, from its peculiar beauty, one would have taken for the favourite ſpot of nature, a ſample of terreſtrial paradiſe. Half way up the hills in front many rugged and bold projecting rocks, diſcovered their bare points among thick woods, which hung almoſt perpendicular over a deep precipice. In the dark boſom of theſe rocky ſhades a caſcade glittering in the ſun, pours as if from a hollow of the rock, and at its foot forms an irregular baſon prettily tufted with wood, from whence it flows in a calm tranquil ſtream around this ſmall, but beautiful vale, loſing itſelf among rocks in a moſt romantic manner. Within the banks of this elyſian ſtream, the ground is moſt ſweetly varied in waving ſlopes and dales, forming five or ſix graſs incloſures of a verdure beautiful as painting can expreſs. Several ſpreading trees ſcattered about the edges of theſe gentle hills have a moſt charming effect, in letting the green ſlopes illumined by the ſun, be ſeen through their branches; one might almoſt call it, the clear obſcure of nature.

A cottage, and a couple of hay ſtacks under the ſhade of a clump of oaks, ſituated in one of the little dales of this elegant valley, gave an air of chearfulneſs to the ſcene extremely pleaſing.——It was upon

the whole a moſt elegant landſcape, ſo ſweetly proportioned, that the eye commanded every object with eaſe and pleaſure, and ſo glowing with native brilliancy, that the gilding of reality here exceeded even the powers of imagination

Let me in general remark, that Mr *Buncle* ſpeaks of 18 miles of delightful ground between *Greta Bridge*, and *Brough* by *Bows*; moſt of which country is moors: but the 18 miles from *Bernard Caſtle*, to the fall of *Tees*, richly merit ſuch an epithet: I never yet travelled ſuch a line of country ſo aſtoniſhingly fine, containing ſo noble a variety: It is a continued landſcape, ſufficient to captivate the moſt languid obſerver. A glorious range of black mountains, fertile valleys, beautiful incloſures, hanging woods, ſteep precipices, raging torrents, tremendous rocks, winding ſtreams, and beautiful caſcades.—The whole line is a perpetual hill and dale, thickly ſtrewed with all theſe romantic glories—you, literally ſpeaking, do not move an hundred yards without being ſtruck with continual waterfalls.——A morning's ride well worth a journey of a thouſand miles to travel.——But to return to huſbandry.

The graſs incloſures in the vales at *Middleton*, let at 25*s.* an acre. Farms riſe from 20*l.* to 80*l.* a year. About *Newbigill*, are many improvements of moors by that ſpirited cultivator the Earl of *Darlington*: Parts of the moors have been incloſed by that nobleman, which uſed not to yield a farthing an acre rent; but upon incloſing, and then paring, burning and liming, ſowing with turnips, oats and hard corn, and laying down with graſs ſeeds, have been immediately advanced to 7*s.* 6*d.* an acre, at which rent they now remain. The turnips they get in this manner are very good, but the oats their great crop, and very conſiderable. They ſcarce ever loſe any crops by not ripening, a notion common in ſome parts of *Yorkſhire*.

To the north, weſt and north-weſt of this country, there are vaſt tracts of moors covered, ſome with ling, and

and others with a wild graſs, called white earth, greatly ſuſceptible of improvement: The very worſt of theſe tracts, according to the teſtimony of the country people themſelves, are capable of being converted into good graſs fields; 7*s.* 6*d. per* acre is a very low rent of ſuch graſs as I obſerved was gained from the moors, ſo near ſo many other fields that pay 25*s.* an acre: But even at that ſmall rent the vaſt benefit of improving is ſufficiently manifeſt: The turnips they get the firſt year, I found were generally reckoned to pay for paring, burning, and liming; and the oats which ſucceed, are not only advantageous but *profitable*, for they get four, five, and ſix quarters an acre. Thus the improvement immediately repays the expences with intereſt; the walling alone is to be carried to the account of future rent; a trifling matter when named in competition with gaining from waſtes and wilds a fee ſimple of 7*s.* 6*d.* an acre. Is it not aſtoniſhing, that an acre of ſuch land ſo eaſily, quickly, and cheaply improved ſhould remain waſte? Where marle, clay or chalk is the manure, ſeveral years muſt elapſe before an improvement can be expected to yield any profit, but paring, burning and liming are all performed in this country for a guinea and an half *per* acre, a ſum which the turnips, the very firſt year, more than pay.

Returning to *Bows*, I continued the road to *Brough* —a line of 12 miles, and not more than three cultivated, full nine that yield no profit——ſcarce that of feeding ſheep; and what ſoil may it be from hence ſuppoſed? Surely a moſt ſterile, and unhappy one, totally incapable of all improvement?—But ſo far is this from the caſe, that nine tenths of the country is an exceeding fine rich deep red loam—the ſpontaneous growth tolerable graſs—of a good verdure and ſcattered with whins. I alighted from my chaiſe many times to examine the ſoil; and found from the edges wherever the ſurface was broke, from 10 to 18 inches, and in ſome places two feet depth, of a fine crumbly

ſandy loam, of a good colour, which I am confident would yield as fine carrots as any in the world—and indeed any other crop that induſtry could venture in it. This I am ſure of, that ſuch waſtes incloſed, would in *Suffolk* or *Eſſex*, let at once for 16*s.* an acre, without further improvement. Even the very worſt land in this line of country is capable of noble improvements; not an acre, but after incloſing, paring and burning, liming and laying down to graſs, would let at once for 12*s.* an acre.—The turnpike keeper in his little garden, which is taken in from the waſte, ſhews what might be done with this land: He raiſes excellent potatoes, good garden beans, and admirable turnips. It is a country that calls for induſtry to incloſe: fertile fields loaded with corn, and giving food to numerous herds of cattle, ought to be the proſpect in this tract, not whins, fern, ling and other trumpery! Shame to the poſſeſſors!

## PROVISIONS at *Brough.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, | 1*s.* a half peck loaf. | Milk, | ½ a pint. |
| Cheeſe, | 2½*d. per* lb. | Potatoes, | 5*d.* a peck. |
| Butter, | 8—20 ounces. | Candles, | 7 |
| Beef, | 3½ | Soap, | 6 |
| Mutton, | 3 | Houſe rent, | 30*s.* |
| Veal, | 2½ | Firing, | 20*s.* |

From *Brough*, the road, if I may give it that name, to *Aſkrig*, lies over one continued range of mountains, here called moors. The cultivated valleys are too inconſiderable to deſerve a mention. Moſt of theſe fifteen miles, however dreadful the road, are tracts of very improveable land; if a good turnpike road was made from *Aſkrig* to *Brough*, the firſt great ſtep to cultivation would be over; for it is almoſt impoſſible to improve a country with ſpirit, the roads of which are impaſſable. It is extremely melancholy to view ſuch tracts of land that are indiſputably capable of yielding many beneficial crops, lie totally waſte; while

while in many parts of the kingdom farms are ſo ſcarce and difficult to be procured, that one is no ſooner vacant, than twenty applications are immediately made for it. Now the great profit that is made by agriculture, conſiſts in the firſt cultivation of waſte lands, and ſuch farmers as have fortune ſufficient for improving can never turn their attention to ſuch beneficial purpoſes as hiring wild uncultivated tracts, where much land, (whole countries) are to be had for a trifling rent. But as that rank of people are in general much confined in their views, and timorous in their attempts, waſte lands are very ſlowly improved, by being left entirely to their management; for this reaſon it is much to be wiſhed, that the landlords in theſe countries would undertake the great, but profitable buſineſs of improvement, and re-pay th mſelves in the rent: It is every where in this country perfectly well known, that all farms let with the greateſt readineſs, and that no tract of moor-land can be incloſed and divided into proper fields, broke up, limed, and laid down well with graſſes, but tenants in plenty will be ready to hire them; and to give ſuch rents as will amply pay the intereſt of the ſums expended, and leave a noble profit beſides. If a landlord has not the caſh in hand for ſuch works, let him borrow it, and he will find his profit not ſhort of 10 *per cent.* intereſt paid.

From *Aſkrig* to *Reeth* and *Fremington*, the country is mountainous, and full of lead mines*; the vales are all graſs incloſures, rich, and let very high.

The ſoil is in general a rich loam and a red gravel, lets from 20*s.* to 40*s.* an acre:——theſe graſs farmers occupy from 5*l.* to 60*l.* a year. As to the management, it is, as you may ſuppoſe, not very complex.

* In which many hundreds of people are employed, the men earn at an average about 1*s.* 3*d.* a day; the women 1*s.* and boys and girls from 4*d* to 9*d.* But the day's work finiſhes by twelve, or one o'clock, after which no bribes are ſufficient to tempt them into the farmer's ſervice, in the buſieſt times, even for an hour.

——Their manuring conſiſts chiefly in uſing peat and coal aſhes; the laſt of which they reckon beſt on wettiſh lands.

Their ſtock is chiefly cows, and horſes to carry lead: An acre will in ſome years keep a cow, but not often: And in ſome it requires three or four acres. Their breed of cattle is the ſhort horns; and the ſize of their ſwine up to 20 ſtone.

The ſummer's milk of a cow, is worth 5*l.* 10*s.* the common quantity four gallons a day. It is all ſold; no dairies. In winter the cows feed is hay alone, of which they eat 1½ acres *per* head. They ſuckle their calves a week for killing; but not at all for rearing.—The ſummer joiſt is 35*s.*

Their flocks of ſheep riſe as high as 500, by means of turning on the moors: The profit they reckon at 10*s.* a head; they keep them all winter and ſpring on the moor, but give them hay in deep ſnows. The average fleece of wool, 3½ lb. Land ſells at 30 years purchaſe. Tythes generally gathered.

Poor rates 1*s.* 3*d.* in the pound. They are all employed either in the lead mines or in knitting. All drink tea.

Many eſtates from 10*l.* to 200*l.* a year.

## LABOUR.

In hay time, 6*d.* and board.
In winter, 1*s.*
Mowing graſs, 20*d.*
Head man's wages, 8*l.* to 10*l.*
—— next ditto wages, 7*l.*
Boy of 10 or 12 years, 50*s.*
Maid ſervants, 4*l.*
Women *per* day, in hay time, 4*d.* and board.

IMPLE-

## IMPLEMENTS.

A new waggon, 14*l.*
A cart, 4*l.*
A plough, 1*l.* 4*s.*
A harrow, 18*s.*
A ſcythe, 4*s.*
A ſpade, 4*s.*
Shoeing, 1*s.* 4*d.*

## PROVISIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bread, various kinds. | | Milk, 1 pint and ½--at | 1*d.* |
| Cheeſe, - | 2¼*d.* | Potatoes, - | 6*d.* a peck |
| Butter, - | 8—22 oz. | Turnips, - | 2 ditto. |
| Beef, - | 3 | Candles, - | 6½ |
| Mutton, - | 3 | Soap, - | 6 |
| Veal, - | 3½ | Houſe rent, | 25*s.* |
| Pork, - | 3½ | Firing, | 35*s.* |

## BUILDING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oak timber, 1*s.* 6*d.* | Maſon *per* day, 1*s.* 6*d.* |
| Aſh, 1*s.* | Carpenter, 1*s.* 6*d.* |
| Elm, 1*s.* | Thatcher, 1*s.* 6*d.* |
| Soft woods, 9*d.* | |

Farm houſes of ſtone and ſlate.

The general œconomy of theſe little farmers will appear from the following ſketches.

One of them has,

| | |
|---|---|
| 55 Acres all graſs | 3 Young cattle |
| £. 52 Rent | 200 Sheep |
| 7 Cows | 1 Boy |
| 1 Fatting beaſt | 1 Maid. |

Another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 40 Acres of graſs | 2 Young cattle |
| £. 49 Rent | 100 Sheep |
| 6 Cows | 1 Man. |

Another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 Acres of graſs | 3 Cows |
| £. 35 Rent | 200 Sheep |

Another,

| | |
|---|---|
| 55 Acres | 300 Sheep |
| £ 60 Rent | 1 Boy |
| 8 Cows | 1 Maid. |

Mr. *Thomas Elliot* of *Fremington* is one of the greateſt improvers of moors in *Yorkſhire*. The following account of his proceedings, I am obliged to himſelf for;

At *Greenfield*, in the pariſh of *Armcliff* in *Craven*, he has a contiguous tract of 2080 acres of moorland, the rent of which, when he took it into his own hands, was 60*l.* a year. The ſoil is of two ſorts, part of it green ſward on limeſtone; and part moory land. The ſmallneſs of the rent from ſuch a vaſt farm, all of which he apprehended was capable of great improvements, induced him very juſtly to become the cultivator of it himſelf. His plan was ſenſible, and worthy a man of ſpirit and prudence: His deſign was to incloſe and improve a field every year; and this he accordingly has executed annually for ſeveral years. The method he takes to improve the black moory land is this.

He firſt pares and burns and limes it, and ſows it with turnips, of which he gets a pretty good crop, worth on an average, about 40*s.* an acre: The next year he ſows turnips again, and gets a ſecond crop equally valuable with the firſt: After this, he lays down to graſs with rye-graſs, clover, hay-ſeeds, *&c. &c.* he has tried ſome alone, and ſome with oats, both do equally well, but the clover much the worſt; the climate he apprehends too cold for it. He often limes for every crop. The oats are frequently five quarters *per* acre.

Potatoes he alſo cultivates in this black ſoil, in rows two feet aſunder, and the ſets one foot; and of theſe he gets often 100 buſhels *per* acre.

The

The graſs turns out very good profitable paſture, keeps milch cows, horſes, ſmall fatting beaſts, ſheep, *&c.* very well: Two acres of it will carry a cow through the ſummer well: Some of theſe graſs incloſures are five years old, and rather improve than decay; being better now than at firſt after laying.

Some pieces of this black land which he has incloſed wanted draining; and he has drained ſuch effectually, by drains two feet and an half wide at top, two feet and an half deep, and one foot wide at bottom: The black earth thrown out he mixes with lime, and finds it an excellent compoſt, which anſwers greatly.

This black land in its unimproved ſtate, is worth to no tenant above 1*s.* 6*d.* an acre, but improved as above, would let very eaſily for 8*s.*

The limeſtone land he manages in the ſame manner, but the crops are much greater. The ſoil is a fine light loam from one foot to two feet deep; and worth to a tenant unimproved 5*s.* an acre: He gets of all ſorts exceeding fine crops from it; oats as high as ſix and ſeven quarters an acre, and not often leſs; and potatoes much greater than from the black land; but he keeps them quite clean on both. When laid down to graſs, this ſoil is worth from 12*s.* to 20*s.* an acre.

Mr. *Elliot* in general lays it down as a maxim, never to attempt any improvement without incloſing: He takes in a field every year; but the firſt work is ſurrounding it with a ſtone wall: This conduct ought univerſally to be followed; for thoſe improvements that are undertaken without a previous incloſure, and into ſubdiviſions, muſt be languid and of a ſhort exiſtence.——Another point of this cultivator's conduct, is to lay down to graſs as ſoon as the land is in order, as he breaks up and ſows with turnips and corn, meerly as a preparative to graſs, which anſwers much better than arable.

He

He has improved in a few years 2000 acres in the above manner; and he finds from experience, that the whole 2000 acres will be worth one with another 12*s.* an acre when completed. His ſtock upon this farm is as follows.

| | |
|---|---|
| 20 Horſes | 1200 Sheep |
| 40 Cows | 300 Beaſts in ſummer. |

A noble parcel of cattle to be kept upon a wild ſpot, which once maintained ſcarce any thing; and was not diſtinguiſhed from the unvarying dark hue of the whole country. Many tracts much more extenſive of the neighbouring moors are more improveable than this, and want nothing but an equal ſpirit in their owners to be diſtinguiſhed by a variation of title from the adjoining country, as well as *Greenfield*, a name given to this farm from the appearance of *green* fields in the midſt of black deſarts.

Mr. *Elliot* in general deems the improvement of moors the moſt profitable of all huſbandry, and finds by experience, that none are ſo bad, or of ſo ſtubborn a nature, but their cultivation will be highly profitable: He is induced to declare this from general obſervations on the nature of moors, as well as from his own particular ſucceſs.

The improvement of a tract of waſte land from 60*l.* a year, to above 1200*l.* a year, ſhould open the eyes of thoſe indolent landlords who ſleep on in the paths of their predeceſſors, without ever opening their eyes to a meridian ſun: They will poſſeſs the moſt improveable of waſtes, but leave them in their moſt deſart ſtate, becauſe they ſo received them: *What has been, may be*, is none of their motto; but *what has not been, ſhall not be*, is the drowſy guide of their actions.

From *Fremington*, I took the road to *Richmond*, by *Clintz*, the ſeat, late of that ſpirited cultivator *Charles Turner*, Eſq; now of —— *Stapleton*, Eſq. Here are alſo to be viewed many incloſures taken in by the former gentleman from a black moor, and improved with

with great ſpirit; ſuch of them as have been properly attended to, continue very profitable; none otherwiſe but ſuch as have been very badly managed.——Mr. *Stapleton* has in one of them an acre of cabbages, adjoining a field of turnips; the cabbages, though late planted and not capital, are much ſuperior to the turnips; if moor-land that is wet will yield beneficial crops of cabbages, it certainly is a great freſh inducement to cultivate them.

Purſuing the road to *Richmond*, about three or four miles before we came to the town, we looked down from the road on a very beautiful valley of cultivated incloſures on the river, and walled in by high hills. I found the country all moors, and greatly improveable, but—alas! none undertaken.

On the right ſide of the road before you deſcend to the town, one natural object caught my eye, which is extremely pleaſing: A fine curve of high land, all covered with hanging wood, half ſurrounds in a valley, a ſmall riſing woody hill with a little temple on the top, and ſome graſs incloſures on the high grounds ſurrounded with wood; the whole forms a moſt pleaſing landſcape. It belongs to Mr. *Ritchie* of *Richmond*. Advancing a little farther, the view becomes very fine, from near the horſe-courſe there is a prodigious fine landſcape to the right: The town is ſeen in a moſt pictureſque ſituation at the end of the valley; a fine hanging wood on the other ſide down to the river; noble walls of rocks vary the ſcene, and beautiful graſs incloſures at their tops, half ſurrounded with wood, give an amazing elegance to the view.

Paſſing through that town, I returned by the road I had before taken as far as *Schorton*, and there turned off to *Kiplin*, the ſeat of *Chriſtopher Crowe*, Eſq.

LETTER

## LETTER X.

THE huſbandry of that gentleman, both common and experimental, is greatly worthy the attention of the public. But firſt let me, by way of introduction, give the agriculture of the farmers about *Kiplin*.

The ſoil is two ſorts, a loamy gravel, and a cold, wet, red clay: lets from 5*s*. to 25*s*. *per* acre.

Farms riſe from 20*l*. to 200*l*. a year.

Their courſes of crops are,

On the gravels,

1. Turnips 2. Barley 3. Maſlin.

On clay,

1. Fallow 2. Wheat 3. Oats.

And,

1. Fallow 2. Wheat 3. Peaſe and beans.

For wheat they plough four or five times, ſow two buſhels and half a peck; and gain in return upon gravel 25 buſhels, and upon clay 18. For barley, they plough once or twice, ſow two buſhels and an half, and reckon the average crop at four quarters. They give but one ſtirring for oats, ſow three buſhels; the produce on a medium 30 buſhels.

For beans, they plough but once in general, ſometimes however twice, ſow four buſhels; never hoe them: The mean crop 30 buſhels; uſe them for both horſes and hogs. For peaſe they give the ſame tillage as for beans, ſow three buſhels, and gain 20 in return. They cultivate ſome rye, generally on a barley ſtubble, plough but once, ſow two buſhels and a peck, and reckon the produce on an average, at 27 buſhels.

They

They give give five earths for turnips; never hoe them in common; but reckon the average value *per* acre at 4*l* They uſe them for ſheep, beaſts and calves; the firſt eat them off the land, but they are drawn for the two laſt.

They prepare for rape, by paring and burning; they plough once; they never feed it; the mean crop *per* acre of the ſeed four quarters. They ſow wheat after it.

Clover is very little known; but when accidentally ſown, it is with barley; they mow the firſt crop, get above a ton of hay *per* acre; and feed it afterwards. Then throw a chaldron of lime *per* acre, and break it up for wheat. This is very good huſbandry, and ought to be more practiſed on the turnip land

As to manuring; paring and burning, and liming, is their chief dependance: The firſt is their conſtant method of breaking up of old ſward. They cut turfs about an inch thick, and diſpoſe them in heaps, one to a ſquare perch, they ſet them up to dry, the graſs ſides turned in, and when quite dry they burn them. Their method is to make two or three large heaps over night and to fire them; next morning they take the hot embers on iron ſhovels, for a foundation for the other heaps, which are ſo burnt without any fuel: If rain comes, the work is ſtopped till all is dry again. The expence is as follows:

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Paring, — — — | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Setting up the ſods, — — | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Burning, — — — — | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Spreading, — — — | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 0 | 17 | 6 |

In very dry ſeaſons, they have dried themſelves without ſetting up. The time for performing this work is *March*; and then turnips are ſown in *May* or the

the beginning of *June*; which crop never fails of being a capital one.

It will in general run about 200 heaps upon an acre; and each heap contains two buſhels and an half of aſhes. This is 500 buſhels *per* acre, which certainly muſt be a noble manuring. Good farmers add to the aſhes about a chaldron of lime *per* acre. The whole improvement is an excellent one for ſeven years, during which period the land will continue in very great heart.

Of lime they uſe much; lay from one to two chaldrons and a half *per* acre; and find it very beneficial to all ſorts of land.

As to their farm-yards, their management is very incomplete, for they never chop their wheat ſtubbles; and their hay they ſtack about the fields: Conſequently, the quantity of manure raiſed is very trifling.

Good graſs lets from 20*s.* to 25*s. per* acre: They uſe it both for dairying and fatting: Three acres will ſummer two cows; and one acre keep four or five ſheep. The little dung they raiſe is all laid on it; a contract in their leaſes of no long date.

Their breed of cattle is the ſhort horned. The annual product of cows is 5*l.* and the average quantity of milk four gallons a day the ſummer through. To ten cows they keep upon a medium three fat hogs, and ſix lean ones. The winter-food, when dry, oat ſtraw, and ſometimes turnips or hay; when in milk always hay, or hay and turnips, of the firſt about two tons in a winter. Calves, for rearing, ſuck 14 days; for killing, a month. A dairy maid will take care of ten.——The ſummer joiſt of a cow is 34*s.* in winter they keep them in the fields till calving.

In the fatting of cattle, they reckon if an ox of 80 ſtone is bought in at 11*l.* in ſpring, he will in a general way ſell at 16*l.* out of the after-graſs. And that the profit of ſummer-fatting beaſts of 50 ſtone is 45*s.* each, without giving them any after-graſs.

Their

Their worſt graſs they apply to breeding, as it would not anſwer upon their beſt ſo well as either fatting or milking.

Their flocks of ſheep riſe from 20 to 200, and reckon the profit in three ways, as follow:

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| If they are bought in at 20*s.* each, a lamb and a half may be expected upon an average of years throughout, worth 12*s.* which is — — — | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Wool, — — — — | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Ewe, — — — — — | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Prime coſt, — | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Clear coſt, — — | 0 | 18 | 0 |

The next method of calculating the profit is thus:

| | £. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lamb and half, — — — | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Wool, — — — | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Ewe, — — — — | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Prime coſt, — — | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Profit, — — | 1 | 2 | 0 |

Laſtly, they calculate as follows:

| | £. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lamb and half, — — | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Wool, — — — | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Ewe, — — — — | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Prime coſt, — — | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Profit, — — | 1 | 4 | 0 |

The

The average of theſe accounts, or 1*l.* 1*s.* *per* head profit, will be the average of this neighbourhood.

In winter and ſpring, they are very attentive to their ſheep. They give the ewes hay among the cows; and when near lambing a few turnips or a little corn; and after lambing generally ſome corn, half a buſhel each. Keeping them late in the ſpring, they reckon worth 6*d.* a a week; they generally give them a field of graſs, which they keep on that account the longer for mowing. But this is vile management, and calls aloud for a different conduct.——Of this more hereafter.——The average weight *per* fleece is about 7lb.

In tillage they reckon eight horſes neceſſary for the management of 100 acres of arable land; uſe three in a plough, but in fallowing, four: Do an acre a day. The common price, *per* acre, 5*s.* They go in clay ſoils four inches deep, and in gravel ſix. They allow their horſes, in winter and ſpring, half a buſhel of oats each *per* day; none in ſummer; and reckon the annual expence, *per* horſe, at 6*l.* 10*s.* The ſummer joiſt, 45*s.* They know nothing of cutting ſtraw into chaff. The time of breaking up their ſtubbles is between *Candlemas* and *Lady-day*.

In the hiring and ſtocking of farms they reckon 600*l.* neceſſary for one of 100*l.* a year, one third arable, and two thirds graſs.

Tythes are generally compounded for, though a whole farm, in one ſum.

Poor rates 1*s.* in the pound: The employment of the women and children, ſpinning flax, by which a woman can earn 4*d.* a day, and a girl of 10 years of age, 3*d.* All drink tea.

The farmers carry their own corn ſeven miles.

There are many freeholders from 50*l.* to 300*l.* a year.

The general œconomy will be ſeen from the following particulars of farms.

300 Acres

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Acres in all | 80 | Sheep |
| 70 | Arable | 2 | Carts |
| 230 | Graſs | 3 | Ploughs |
| £. 200 | Rent | 2 | Men |
| 6 | Horſes | 1 | Boy |
| 14 | Cows | 2 | Maids |
| 8 | Fatting beaſts | 2 | Labourers. |
| 24 | Young cattle | | |

Another,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 320 | Acres in all | 30 | Sheep |
| 120 | Arable | 2 | Carts |
| 200 | Graſs | 3 | Ploughs |
| £. 100 | Rent | 2 | Men |
| 8 | Horſes | 1 | Boy |
| 2 | Oxen | 2 | Maids |
| 11 | Cows | 3 | Labourers |
| 27 | Young cattle | | |

Another,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 130 | Acres in all | 20 | Sheep |
| 40 | Arable | 2 | Carts |
| 90 | Graſs | 2 | Ploughs |
| £. 55 | Rent | 1 | Man |
| 4 | Horſes | 1 | Boy |
| 10 | Cows | 1 | Maid |
| 8 | Young cattle | 1 | Labourer. |

Another,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 89 | Acres in all | 4 | Young cattle |
| 22 | Arable | 16 | Sheep |
| 67 | Graſs | 1 | Cart |
| £. 40 | Rent | 1 | Plough |
| 3 | Horſes | 1 | Man |
| 6 | Cows | 1 | Maid. |

Another,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 400 | Acres in all | 24 | Cows |
| 80 | Arable | 36 | Young cattle |
| 320 | Graſs | 60 | Sheep |
| £. 170 | Rent | 2 | Carts |
| 8 | Horſes | 3 | Ploughs |
| 16 | Fatting beaſts | 2 | Men |

2 Boys
3 Maids
1 Labourer.

Another,

190 Acres in all
28 Arable
162 Graſs
£. 100 Rent
3 Horſes
8 Fatting beaſts
10 Cows
24 Young cattle
150 Sheep
1 Cart
1 Plough
1 Man
1 Boy
2 Maids.

Another,

300 Acres in all
60 Arable
240 Graſs
£. 150 Rent
7 Horſes
4 Fatting beaſts
7 Cows
9 Young cattle
180 Sheep
2 Carts
3 Ploughs
2 Men
3 Boys
1 Maid
2 Labourers.

## LABOUR.

In harveſt, 1*s.* and board
In hay time, ditto
In winter, 10*d.*
Mowing graſs, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*
Ditching, 6*d.* a rood

It is to be remarked that all the banks of hedges are paved with large coble ſtones, ſtuck into the earth, which they aſſert ſtrengthens the fences greatly, and will, if well done, laſt an hundred years. Their ditches are mere nothings; the hedge grows out of a bank about a yard high, and two feet wide at top. But I am well aſſured, that if they kept half the hogs that are common in the dairy farms in *Suffolk* and *Eſſex*, where much clover is ſown for their ſummer food, they would not have a perch of ſound fencing in the whole country. The farmers, where the feeding hogs upon clover alone (locked into a field of it for a whole

whole ſummer) is not practiſed, know not what a thorough good fence is,—ſave that of walling. I never yet ſaw in any place where this was not the practice, a field ſo well fenced, but if a drove of an hundred ſwine were locked into it, they would make their way out of it, in two days, through five hundred gaps.

Threſhing wheat, 2½*d. per* buſhel
——— barley, 2*d.* a quarter
——— oats, 8*d.* ditto
——— beans, 3*d. per* buſhel
Firſt man's wages, 13*l.*
Next ditto, 10*l.*
Boy of 10 or 12 years, 4*l.*
Dairy maids, 5*l.*
Other ditto, 3*l.* 10*s.*
Women, *per* day in harveſt, 9*d.* to 1*s.*
In hay-time, 6*d.*
In winter, 5*d.*

They reckon the coſt of a team annually,

| | |
|---|---|
| Man, — — — | £. 23 |
| Three horſes, — — — | 18 |
| Cart, plough, and harrow, — — | 2 |
| Boy, — — — — | 5 |
| | 48 |

## IMPLEMENTS, &c.

No waggons
A cart, 6*l.*
A plough, 24*s.*
A harrow, 20*s.*
A roller, 40*s.* to 50*s.*
A ſcythe, 5*s.*
A ſpade, 3*s.* 6*d.*
Laying a ſhare, 3*d.*
——— coulter, 3*d.*
Shoeing, 1*s.* 4*d.*

## PROVISIONS, &c.

Bread,——maſlin, 1*s.* 2*d.* the peck loaf.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cheeſe, | 2*d.* | Pork, | $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ |
| Butter, | 8—22 *oz.* | Milk, | $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint |
| Beef, | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | Potatoes, | $4\frac{1}{2}$ a peck |
| Mutton, | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | Candles, | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Veal, | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | Soap, | 6 |

Labourer's houſe-rent, 25*s.*
——— firing, 16*s.*
——— tools, 3*s.*

## BUILDING.

Bricks, 12*s.* a 1000
Tiles, 40*s.*
Aſh timber, 10*d.*
Maſon, *per* day, 1*s.* 8*d.*
Carpenter, ditto, 1*s.* and board
Farm houſes of brick and tile.

In the townſhip are,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1000 Acres | | 5 Labourers |
| | £. 415 Rent | | 35 Poor |
| 26*l.* 10*s.* | 11*l.* Poor rates | | 61 Horſes |
| | 9*l.* Surveyor's ditto | | 50 Cows |
| | 2*l.* 10*s.* Church ditto | | 500 Sheep |
| | 4*l.* Conſtables | | 35 Fatting Beaſts. |
| | 4 Farms | | |

Mr. *Myer*, a tenant of Mr. *Crowe*'s, has carried his huſbandry ſomewhat further than the preceding ſtate, in a few inſtances which deſerve notice: I minute the worthy endeavours of an honeſt farmer with as much, nay, with more pleaſure than thoſe that are made by men of the largeſt fortune.——He once reaped 50 buſhels *per* acre of oats, over 11 acres of land, ſucceeding rape.——He has a little ill-looking cow, which gave ſeven gallons of milk *per* day through all

laſt

laſt ſummer; it was regularly meaſured.——It is a common practice with him to let his graſs ripen the ſeeds before he mows it for hay; for the ſake of ſelling the ſeeds, or uſing them to lay down his own fields with. From ſix acres of graſs he had 200 buſhels of clean ſeed, which he ſold at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a buſhel: He threſhed the hay directly, and ſtacked it; nor was it (in his opinion) the worſe. The ſeed was worth to him two guineas an acre.

Mr. *Crowe*'s improvements upon this general ſyſtem of common management are great and numerous; yet that this is not a mere aſſertion will clearly appear from the following regiſter of his practice.

Firſt let me inſert the particulars of his farm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 300 Acres in all | 7 Cows |
| 60 Arable | 4 Fatting beaſts |
| 240 Graſs | 8 Young cattle |
| £. 170 Rent | 230 Sheep |
| 6 Farming horſes (and has the dung from 18 others, the total number being 24.) | 3 Ploughs |
| | 5 Carts |

His farming ſervants are,

1 Bailiff 1 Blackſmith 6 Labourers.

The ſoil is gravel and clay, but his arable fields all clay. His courſes of crops.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Fallow. | 1. Fallow |
| 2. Wheat, deſigned for oats next, but if the land does not turn out very clean and in good heart, then it is fallow again. | 2. Wheat<br>3. Oats. |

Another,

1. Fallow 2. Wheat 3. Peaſe or beans.

A fourth,

1. Fallow 2. Wheat 3. Cabbages 4. Oats.

An excellent courſe!

His fallow is this. As ſoon after *Michaelmas* as poſſible, he breaks up the ſtubble, and throws in a chaldron of lime *per* acre: It is then gripped well to lie dry during the winter, to be ready in the ſpring

for whatever crop is thought moſt proper. If the countenance of the land is not good, either from being weedy or want of being enough reduced, it is ſummer fallowed for wheat, receiving in all ſix or ſeven earths; but if it carries a good appearance, it is either ſown with ſpring corn, or planted with cabbages, as ſuppoſed moſt proper. Two buſhels of wheat ſeed the quantity, and his crop four quarters upon an average.

For oats he ploughs once before winter, and once more in the ſpring, and if the land then is not pretty fine, he ſtirs a third time, ſows three buſhels and an half, and gains upon an average ſeven quarters *per* acre.

For beans alſo, this excellent cultivator ploughs once before winter, and once at ſowing: Four buſhels *per* acre, his quantity of ſeed, and about 30 buſhels in return: Approves much of hoeing them; but as he generally mixes a few peaſe with them, does it not on that account.

He likewiſe gives two earths, as before, for peaſe; ſows four buſhels, and reckons his average crop four quarters.

Clover he does not cultivate in common, but when he accidentlly raiſes it, he ſows it with either beans or oats, feeds it with ſheep, and afterwards ploughs the land, either for wheat, or winter fallow, as moſt promiſing.

In the management of his manure, this very ſpirited gentleman is likewiſe very attentive. The common method of uſing lime is to lay a chaldron and a half *per* acre on ſummer fallows, either for turnips or wheat: But Mr. *Crowe*, inſtead of this practice, has ſubſtituted another, which he finds greatly advantageous, and in which thought I believe he is original. It is to throw a chaldron *per* acre every year over all the arable land of his farm before winter, and plough it in, whether for a crop or fallow. This he finds to be of excellent ſervice in mellowing the land with the ſpring froſts; and dries it in ſuch a manner, that all his

his lands are by theſe means ready much the ſooner in the ſpring for ploughing; an effect which is undoubtedly of great conſequence, as it accelerates an early ſowing, ſo important in all crops.

Soap aſhes he buys upon all occaſions, finding them an excellent improver.

Buck-wheat he has alſo tried; ſowed one buſhel *per* acre upon two ploughings; it was mowed when in flower the beginning of *Auguſt*, and ploughed in directly: He has both ſown wheat upon it, and alſo left it for a winter fallow; the ſucceſs very great. One remark this intelligent gentleman made upon the operation of manures, which is certainly of great truth: That after a farm has been long uſed to a ſettled courſe of manuring, variety is of great conſequence. Inſomuch that he has found upon thoſe fields where lime alone had for ſome years been uſed, that the introduction of a new manure has operated greatly more than its proportion of the old one would have done: For which reaſon it is of conſequence to procure as many ſorts as poſſible.

Mr. *Crowe* applies his graſs, about half to dairying and half to fatting, and finds that an acre is ſufficient by mixing ſtock to equal the ſummering of a cow. In the making his hay he uſes a very cheap and ſimple machine, which deſerves imitation, as it ſaves a great deal of labour. See Plate III. Fig. 1.

Nine acres of new laid ground ſown with barley, after rape and turnips mixed together, with, *per* acre,

14 lb. of white clover 7 lb. of rib-graſs
10 Buſhels of hay ſeeds

Kept the ſecond year,

7 Cows 2 Years olds 1 Colt,

from *May-day* to *Michaelmas*, and 100 lambs four weeks; which is certainly a great ſtock.

His breed is the ſhort horns, in compliance with the common cuſtom of the neighbourhood. His cows upon an average, from *May* to *Michaelmas*, give two gallons of milk a day; but for ſix weeks in the heighth of the

ſeaſon 10 gallons a day. The winter food is generally hay, of which they eat about two ſtone a week. They are kept in the fields during winter.

This gentleman's ſtanding profit on ſheep is 25*s.* *per* head, which he calculates as follows,

| | *l.* | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| The ewe bought in at — — | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A lamb and half, which is the average, at 12*s.* | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Wool, | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Prime coſt, — — | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Profit, — — | 1 | 5 | 0 |

His breed is between the *Tees* water (reckoned the largeſt ſheep in *England*) and *Swaledale* ſheep; the firſt for the ſize of their carcaſes, and the ſecond for the ſhortneſs of their legs.

Their winter food is graſs, and hay at the ſtack. In the ſpring they have cabbages, but in caſe they have not, then two buſhels of oats each, in troughs beſides their hay,——The average weight, *per* fleece, is 8lb. but has had 17lb. from a ſhearing wether, and 14lb. from a ſhearing ewe.

In the tillage of his arable, this moſt attentive cultivator reckons ſix horſes neceſſary for ſixty acres. He uſes two or three in a plough, according to the ſtate of the ſoil, which do an acre a day, ſtirring ſix inches deep.

According to the ſyſtem of management which he has guided himſelf by, 6 or 700*l.* would be neceſſary to ſtock a farm of 100*l.* a year.

The principal part of this gentleman's experimental agriculture is the raiſing of cabbages, which he began in 1762, and has ſince conſtantly carried on with great ſpirit and no leſs ſucceſs. In that year he had three acres upon a clay ſoil, winter fallowed. They were both

both winter and ſpring plants, that is, raiſed from ſeed ſown at thoſe times. The rows were four feet aſunder, and the plants two feet from each other. They were well horſe and hand-hoed. The crop was upon an average 12lb. each cabbage. They were begun to be uſed for all ſorts cattle about *Martinmas*, and found of admirable uſe for all.

1763.

This year, encouraged by the ſucceſs of the laſt, he planted eight acres, alſo upon a clay ſoil, both winter and ſpring plants; the preparation of the land the ſame; the rows as before; and the horſe and hand-hoeing likewiſe the ſame. They were begun at *Martinmas*, and laſted into *May*.——The average weight *per* cabbage 14lb. They were uſed for ſheep, fatting oxen and cows, and with great ſucceſs for all.

1764.

Eight acres were likewiſe planted this year upon the ſame ſoil, in the ſame manner, and managed as before: They were begun at *Martinmas*, and laſted till *Lady-day*: Uſed for all ſorts of cattle; the average weight *per* cabbage, 12lb.

1765.

Eight acres, of a loamy clay, that had been but three years in tillage, were planted this year; the preparations and management as before: They were uſed for all ſorts of cattle, and laſted to the middle of *April*. Average, *per* cabbage, 20lb. ſome of them 42lb.

1766.

Nine acres of clay were appropriated to them this year. Culture, *&c.* as before. Laſted from *October* till *April*. The average weight, *per* cabbage, 18lb. Uſed for all ſorts of cattle.

1767.

Nine acres of clay this year applied to them; in every reſpect under the ſame management as before. The average 15lb.

1768.

1768.

The great ſucceſs hitherto attending the culture of this moſt profitable vegetable, induced Mr. *Crowe* to apply no leſs than 13 acres to cabbages this year. I viewed them with great pleaſure; the weight Mr. *Crowe* expects not to be equal to the preceding years, from the very unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſon, as a ſevere drought ſet in juſt after planting: But this ſuppoſition is no certainty, as they were not near arrived at their full growth. I weighed ſeveral which I apprehended near the average ſize, and found them, upon a medium, 7lb. each: I ſhould ſuppoſe the crop will come to 10 or 11lb. each.

Cabbages are found much ſuperior to turnips; this is a remark Mr. *Crowe* has conſtantly made, and it was proved ſtrongly this year, by a piece of turnips being ſown in the cabbage field, which evidently to the eye were not comparable to the cabbages; not amounting to above a ſixth part of the weight of them.

The mention of turnips reminds me of the very bad common huſbandry of this country, relative to turnips, *viz.* the not hoeing them. Of the product of crops ſo managed, I can give a pretty exact account; for expreſſing a deſire to weigh a ſquare perch of the common turnips, Mr. *Crowe* carried me to a field of one of his tenants for that purpoſe; as he was willing to give them fair play, he rejected the firſt field, on viewing it, as the crop was *very bad:* We then walked to a ſecond, and that proving much the ſame, he enquired of the people with him where the beſt common crop was to be found.—Their opinions were various, but for ſatisfaction we walked from one to another, and at laſt one was fixed on as the beſt; furthermore, the very beſt ſpot in the whole field was ſought for and found, and a ſquare perch meaſured, the turnips topped and tailed, and the product in baſkets as follows;

No.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | — | 50 lb. |
| 2. | — | 50 |
| 3. | — | 52 |
| 4. | — | 41 |
| | | 193 |
| Baſket, | — — | 12 |
| | | 181 |

which is *per* acre, 12 tons 18 Ct. I have myſelf cultivated turnips on worſe land, and without dung, to 35 tons *per* acre, thro' a whole field: The want of hoeing is ſufficient to counterbalance every poſſible advantage.

Here was a trial not only of the beſt field, but of the beſt part of the field; and the product to be ſo trifling, ſhews very plainly the infinite uſe of hoeing. —It is true, ſomething is to be allowed for growing; for turnips do not arrive at their full growth till *Chriſtmas*, or the firſt froſts; tho' I apprehend much ſooner when crowded ſo thick as they are in fields not hoed: for this reaſon, if we ſuppoſe them only three fourths grown, I am confident the allowance will be an ample one. In this caſe, the full weight will be near 16 tons. But here let me remark, that from this weighing and walking through ſeveral fields, I am perfectly clear, the *average* weight *per* acre of the whole country would not riſe to above five tons. Mr. *Crowe* has raiſed cabbages, over a whole field, of 50 tons *per* acre; in other words, as much on one acre as the farmers do of turnips on ten. A very ſtriking compariſon!

Candour, however, requires me to add, that this gentleman prefers turnips to cabbages on light, or gravelly land: But I muſt be allowed to remark upon that opinion, that the juſtneſs of it depends merely upon the turnips being hoed or not. If they are hoed, I leave it to further enquiries to decide the parallel: If they are not hoed, common ſenſe muſt determine

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it in a moment. The cabbages are a very valuable crop; whereas the turnips, for more reaſons than one, are pernicious. They are eſteemed a fallow, though full of weeds, and the land bound, and ſo rough; the conſequence of which is, the ſoil being conſtantly in wretched order; the corn crop miſerably full of weeds —ſo that you will walk over them, and pointing it out, be told, it is after a fallow—that is to ſay, turnips unhoed: A very capital fallow, it muſt needs be confeſſed!—But the contrary of all this is the caſe with cabbages. The remedy for this bad huſbandry is very plain; if turnips are hoed *thoroughly*, let them paſs for a fallow; if not, a crop.

Such are Mr. *Crowe*'s experiments upon this very valuable crop: Next I ſhall preſent you with his general inſtructions for the cultivation of cabbages, the effect of his experience.

Soon after *Michaelmas*, the land ſhould be ploughed and limed at the rate of a chaldron *per* acre. In the ſpring it is to be ploughed twice more, and thrown the ſecond time into ridges, four feet aſunder.

The ſeed for winter plants ſhould be ſown in *Auguſt*, and pricked out into a piece of good land at *Michaelmas* about eight or nine inches aſunder; and into the field along the above ridges, two feet from plant to plant, in *March*—the ſooner the better.

For ſpring plants, the ſeed muſt be ſown in *February*; and pricked out or not as it happens; it is not ſo neceſſary as with the winter plants. The end of *May*, or the beginning of *June*, is the time for tranſplanting them to the ridges, which ſeaſon will allow a third ſpring ploughing.

They are never to be watered; not but in ſome ſeaſons it might be beneficial, but, upon the whole, they do extremely well without it; and the work is not only expenſive but very troubleſome.

As ſoon as the plants are ſtrong enough to bear earth againſt them, and ſtand of themſelves, then turn a furrow from them, and in a day or two throw

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it back again; this looſens the moulds, and renders the ſoil fit for the young cabbages to ſtrike root into: As ſoon after as any weeds are perceived upon the ridges, they ſhould be hand-hoed; and repeat it by that direction as often as it may happen during the ſummer.

The horſe-hoeings are to be directed upon the ſame principle; when the intervals are weedy, or tending to too great a ſtiffneſs, or the plants looking as if they wanted nouriſhment; the horſe-hoeing ſhould, in ſuch caſes, be repeated, without regard to time.

They will, in general, be ready for uſe about *Martinmas*; a very convenient time; for the after-graſs is then going off, and they will, for all ſorts of cattle, ſupply its place: No food is found better for fatting beaſts old or young;—nor can any thing thrive better upon any ſort of food than ſheep upon cabbages. They will in general laſt till *May-day*.

With the preceding management, upon clay land of 10*s*. an acre, they may be expected, upon an average of ſoils and ſeaſons, to riſe to 14 lb. one with another.

The expences *per* acre, are as follow;

| | £ | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rent, | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Seed, | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Pricking out, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Tranſplanting, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Three ploughings, | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Four horſe-hoeings, | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Hand-hoeing, | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | £ 2 | 4 | 6 |

At 14 lb. each, they amount to 34 tons, 5 Cwt. *per* acre.

Theſe inſtructions are clear, judicious, and truly the reſult of experience: I need not therefore add, that they are peculiarly valuable. They ſufficiently prove

prove how important an object cabbages are in rural œconomics.

Potatoes, Mr. *Crowe* has cultivated for many years, and generally from one to four acres. His method is to make them a fallow year. Winter fallows for them, manuring with long dung or haulm. He plants them in *April*, in rows two feet aſunder, the ſets nine inches from each other, 12 buſhels to an acre. He horſe-hoes them with a common plough four or five times; but the firſt operation is to harrow the land over as ſoon as they are up, to level it; beſide the horſe-hoeings, they are well hand-hoed, as faſt as the weeds get up. At *Martinmas* they are ploughed up, unleſs the land is for wheat; in which caſe, they are taken up at *Michaelmas*. The average produce 120 buſhels *per* acre. Wheat is better after them than after a fallow. If any thing beſides dung is uſed for them, ſuch as haulm, ſtraw, ferns, ruſhes, *&c.* they are laid on a heap with ſome dung at the top about *Michaelmas*, to be ſomewhat rotten in the ſpring when uſed: This is an excellent practice, and worthy of imitation.

This gentleman has made ſome diſcoveries in the uſe of them, which are very important. When boiled, nothing feeds poultry better, and hogs fatten upon them excellently. All ſorts of young cattle in the farm-yard, he has found, will eat them raw, but if boiled they will be more nouriſhing, and go much farther. This is the reſult of experience, and deſerves great attention; for in ſoils that are ſuitable to this root, the quantity produced from a few acres is prodigious, many hundred head of cattle might be wintered, with the application of very little land to this uſe.

If the potatoe ſoil is dry, Mr. *Crowe* covers the tops of the ridges (of ſuch as are for family uſe) with long ſtraw, haulm, *&c.* He then takes them up as they are uſed, and finds that they will laſt good till *Candlemas*, and alſo grow till then.

*Jeruſalem*

*Jeruſalem* artichoaks, he has alſo cultivated and with good ſucceſs; he gets about three buſhels from a ſquare perch, or 480 buſhels *per* acre: Has had a peck from one root; and half a peck of potatoes.

Another very important experiment made by Mr. *Crowe* was in the article of tillage. He gave a large clay field a two years complete fallow, both winter and ſummer: He both years limed it well, one and an half chaldron *per* acre, three chaldrons *per* acre in the whole. The ſecond *Michaelmas* it was ſown with wheat, after twelve ploughings. What may be ſuppoſed the reſult? Surely a moſt capital crop!—no ſuch matter. After the corn was finely up, the ſpring rains, from the fineneſs of the ſoil, plaiſtered the whole ſurface like mortar; the crop only 14 buſhels *per* acre, and corn bad.

Upon this experiment, (which is very curious) I ſhould remark, that the warm advocates for tillage ought not to be *general* in their expreſſions; like *Tull*, *De Chateauvieux*, *M. du Hamel*, and an hundred others, ſince it is evident a thorough pulverization may on ſome lands be pernicious. This gentleman had never ſo poor a crop on any ſort of land, or with any management, which plainly indicates the true reaſon. I have myſelf had much experience of ſoils, which bake with a quick ſun after rain; and can eaſily believe, that the finer they are made, the worſe is the chance for a crop, unleſs it is a hoeing one, ſuch as turnips or beans, potatoes, *&c.* which are not only hoed, but will bear a harrowing in caſe of rain, and plaiſtering: Had this crop of wheat been mine, I ſhould have harrowed it in the ſpring thoroughly.

For the purpoſe of cleaning his fallows, Mr. *Crowe* invented a horſe rake, which he finds of incomparable uſe: It rakes out twitch and ſuch trumpery very effectually. See plate III. fig. 2.

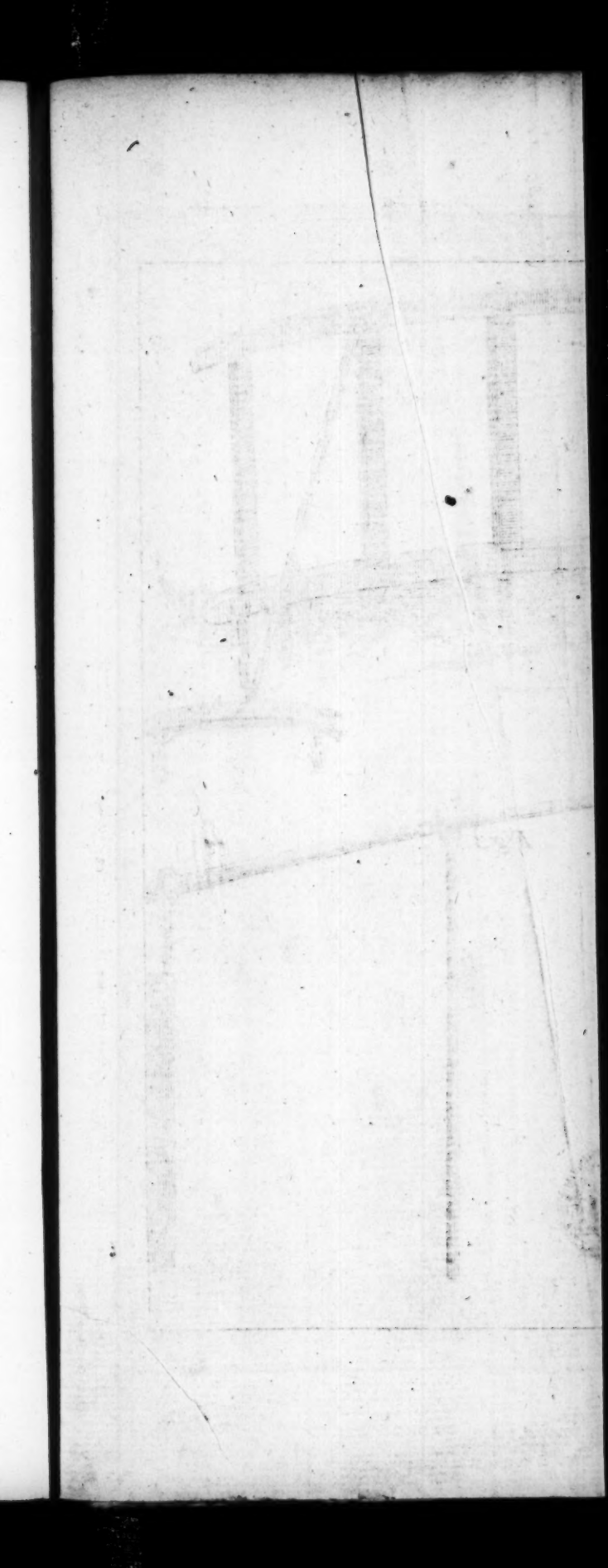
Another moſt excellent practice of huſbandry, and which I believe is quite peculiar to this gentleman, is the moving all the old hedges about his farm, which were

were upon hills and high parts of the fields, into bottoms; an admirable thought, the propriety of which muſt ſtrike every one at the firſt mention. The ditches upon the higher parts of the fields are of no uſe in draining, which is one great end of ditches: And the hedges in ſuch ſituations can only keep the ſun and wind from the land, which in wet ſoils, and all clays, is a very great diſadvantage: But by making them in the bottoms and hollows, the land is neceſſarily drained; the expence of the uſual drains in ſuch places ſaved: The ſun and wind have a free courſe over the fields, which are conſequently ſo much the ſooner dry, and ready for ploughing; and in all reſpects the ſounder and healthier. I cannot ſpeak of this practice in the manner it deſerves. It is worthy of univerſal imitation on clay, and all moiſt ſoils where the country has any variations of ſurface.

Nor is this ſpirited cultivator leſs attentive to draining his clay ſoils by means of large covered drains. He digs them from three to ſix feet deep, two feet wide at bottom, and four feet at top, and within that ſpace turns an arch of brick work; this is doing the buſineſs of main drains very effectually, and being below the bottoms of all his ditches, water no where ſtands in them for want of a fall, which is very often the caſe: And further, one of the principal points of a general hollow draining is thereby executed; as three or four ſuch main ones being judiciouſly made about a farm, an opportunity is every where commanded of laying the leſſer ones into them, whenever it is thought proper to make them.

In all parts of rural œconomics, this gentleman is judicious in his deſigns, and ſpirited in the execution. When he came to his eſtate, he found all the farm houſes and offices in miſerable repair; many he has pulled down, and has repaired all: Thoſe he raiſes from the ground are all ſubſtantially built of brick and tile; and one upon his own farm for the reſidence of his bailiff, with all ſorts of conveniencies in plenty;

and



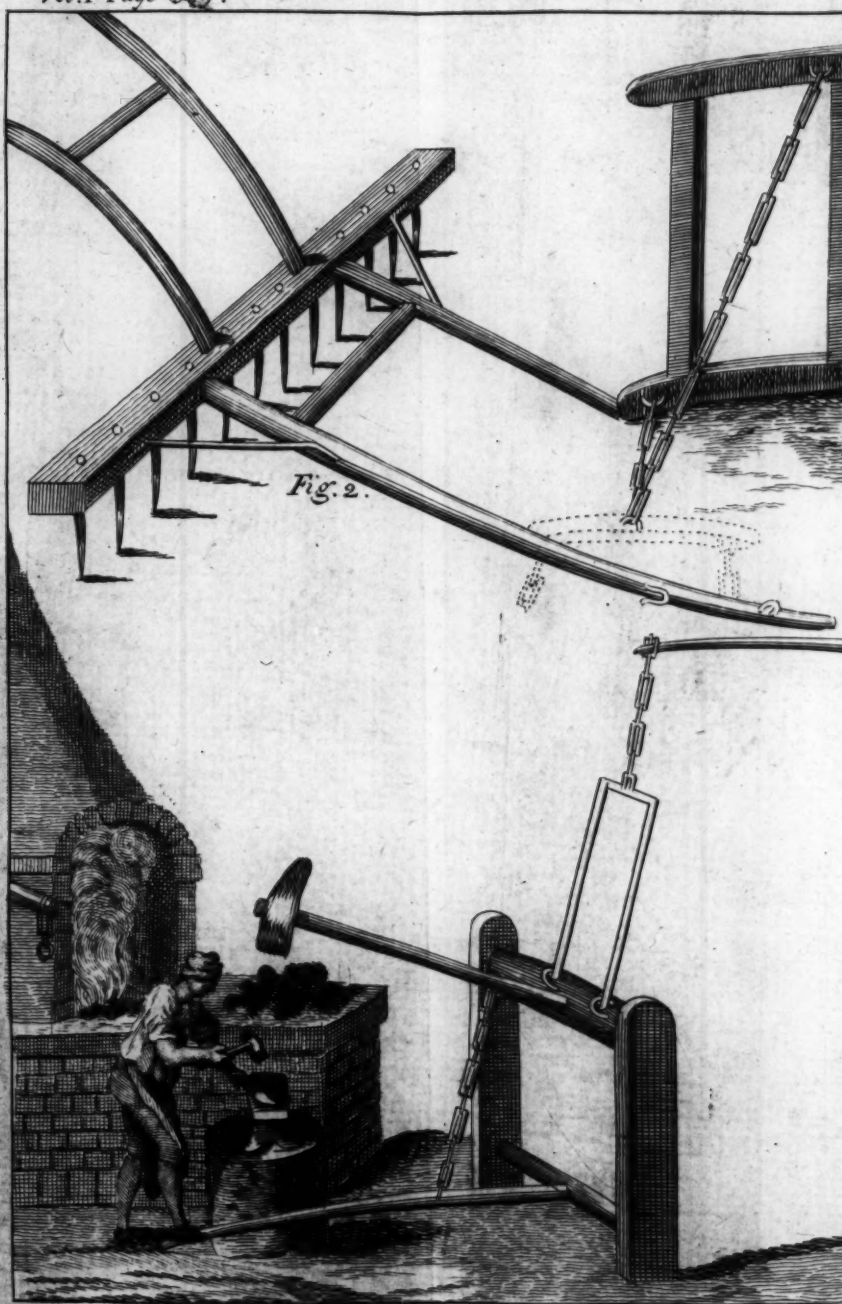


Fig. 2.

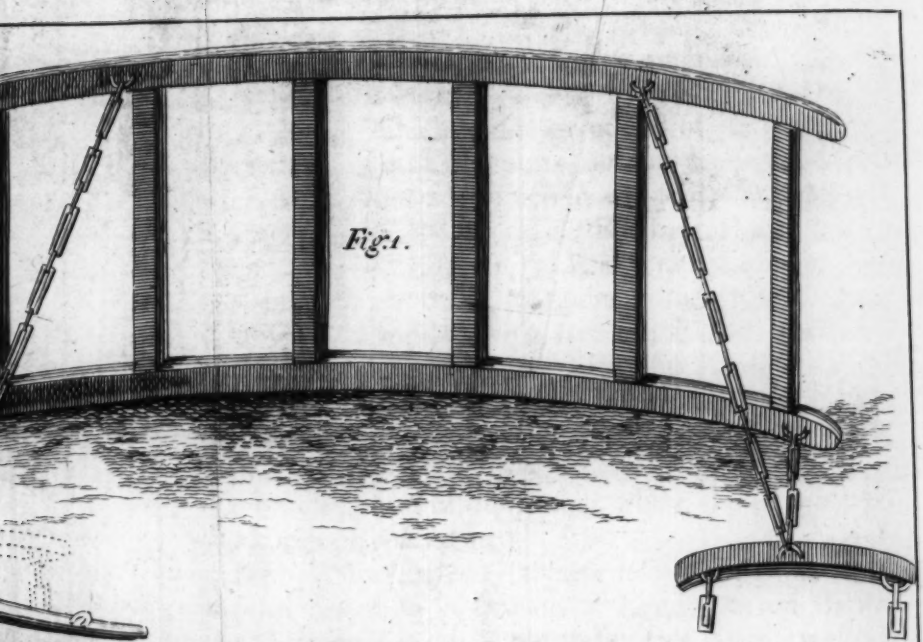


*Fig.1.*

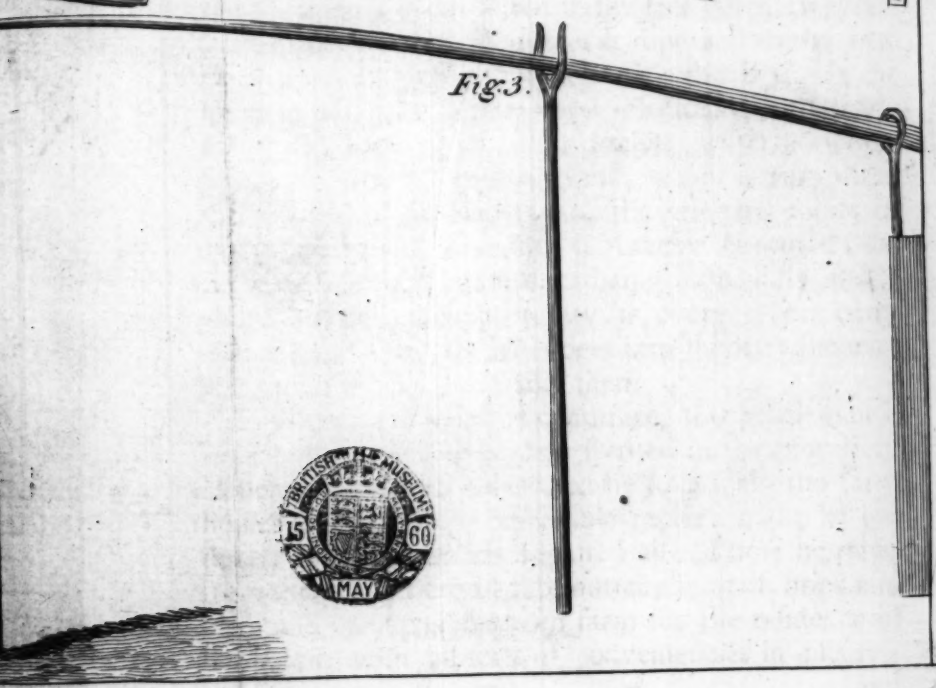


*Fig.3.*

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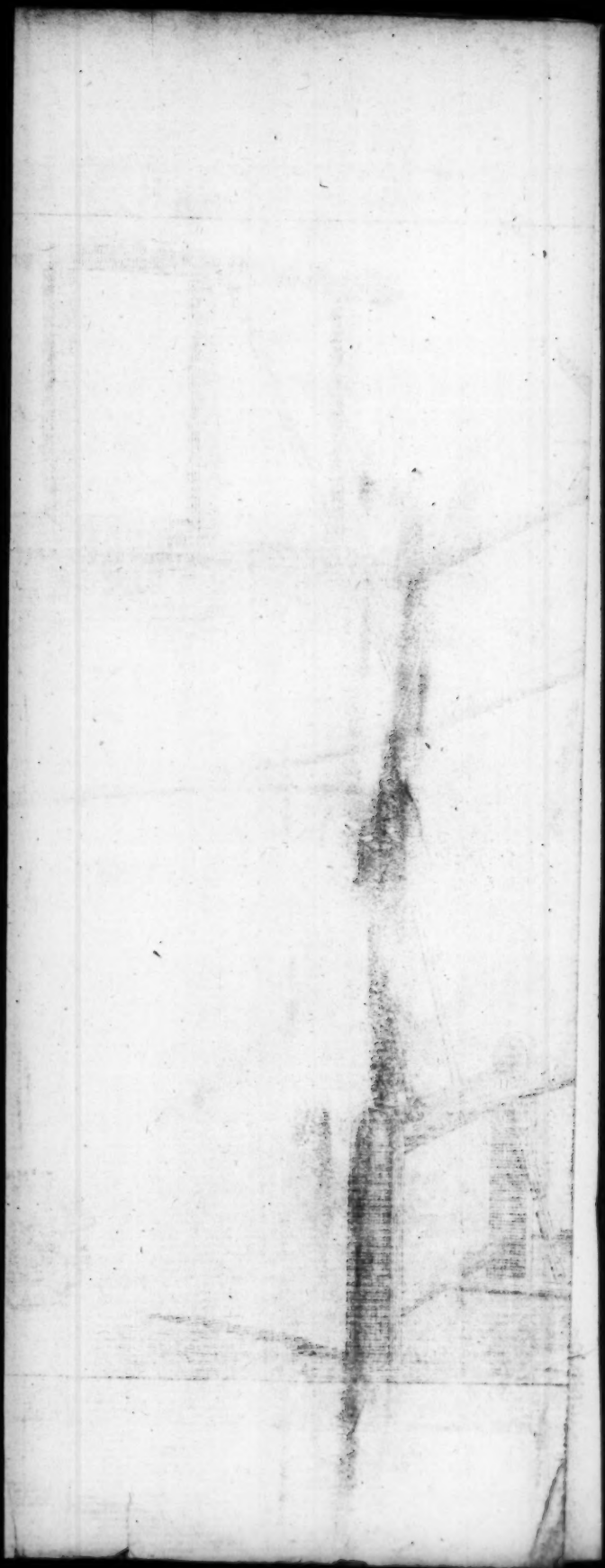
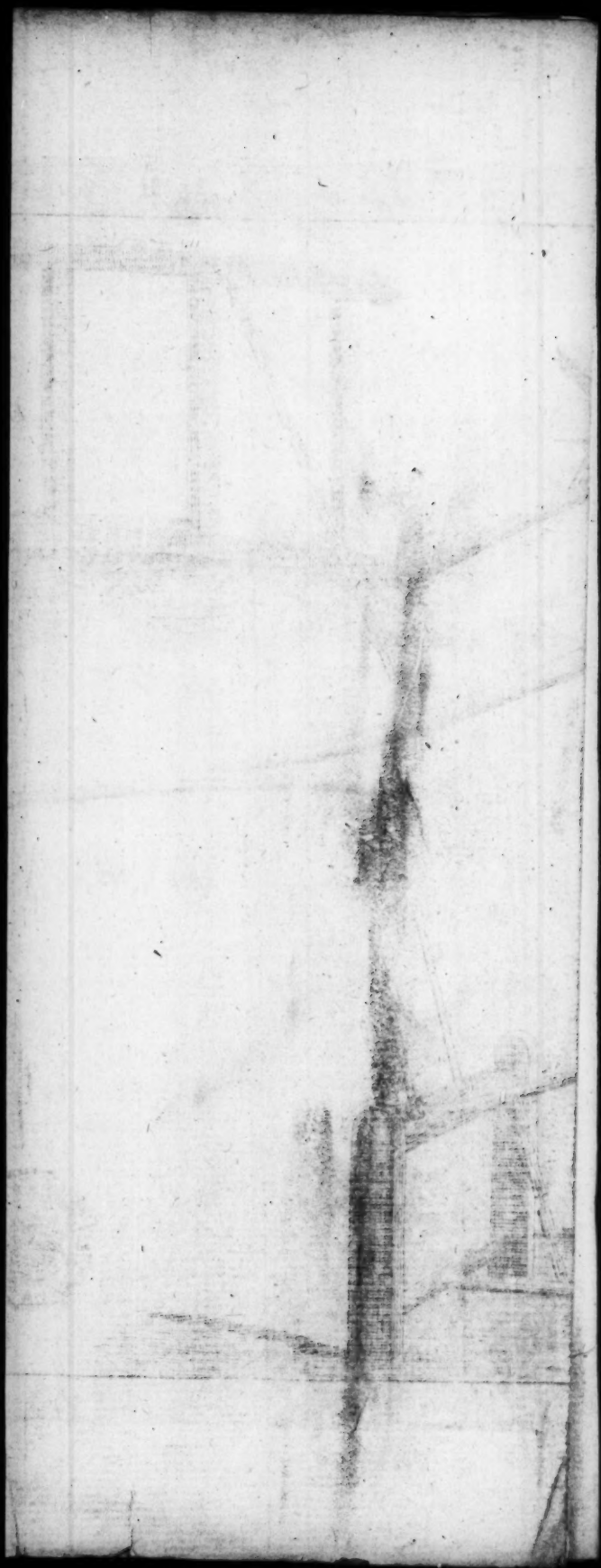


and a neat room for drinking tea in, (as it is at a proper diſtance from the houſe:) This building is no ſlight ornament to his grounds; it is elegant as well as uſeful.

Further let me remark, that Mr. *Crowe* is as attentive to the improvement of his eſtate by planting, as by good huſbandry; and this likewiſe is a very judicious method. He totally diſapproves of ſetting trees in hedges, for various and good reaſons——ſuch as the neceſſity (for want of being well defended) of planting them at too great an age——their dripping on to the lands in farming, and thereby damaging the crops——their affording an opportunity of paſſing over the fences—with many other reaſons, that muſt be obvious to every one. To rows likewiſe many of theſe objections hold equally ſtrong:——but the method uſed by this gentleman is to plant ſcreens in ſuch ſituations about his eſtate, as beſt defend it from the injury of winds, and ſo as to command in every farm a dry warm-ſheltered paſture or two, open to the ſouth, for ewes and lambs in the ſpring; which is a point of conſequence, though little attended to in general.

By means likewiſe of appropriating ſlips of land to this purpoſe, the trees are planted of any age, and as they are well fenced in, are ſecured from all injuries; which, when ſingly done, is an endleſs and a moſt expenſive buſineſs.——This way of planting cannot, upon the whole, be too much recommended, as it is attended with numerous and great advantages, and quite free from the objections which lie againſt all other methods.

One ſlight contrivance in mechanics, this gentleman has found of ſingular uſe. It is the erection of a large blackſmith's hammer, to be worked by his foot, while he uſes the ſmall one in his hand. It would be of excellent ſervice to all country ſmiths. See plate III. fig. 3.



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I cannot conclude this regiſter of Mr. *Crowe*'s huſbandry without remarking, that his neighbourhood in particular, and the public in general, are highly obliged to him for the ſpirit with which he has conducted ſo many agricultural inquiries. It is an employment truly worthy of a country gentleman of fortune; who, without being ſolicitous about profit, commands it in a high degree; and lays a foundation in his diſcoveries for the abſolute ſupport of thouſands.

I muſt not quit *Kiplin*, without obſerving that Mr. *Crowe* has a collection of pictures, which, though not ſo generally known as many others, yet contains ſome very capital pieces. The following is a catalogue.

*Baſſan.* Adoration of the ſhepherds. A moſt capital picture. The expreſſion exceedingly fine; and the colours excellent. The attitude of the virgin is graceful and delicate: The expreſſion of her countenance admirable, and the drapery of the veil about her head well deſigned. The boy is excellently performed; his attitude fine, and the bold relief of his head incomparable; but, like all the children of painting, has too much animation in his countenance. The old man's head, who leans it on his hand, in a fine ſtile. The figure who kneels, and holds the aſs by a rope, is extremely well deſigned; the relief noble, and the ſpirit of the tints fine: But excellently as this figure is executed in ſome reſpects, in others it is equally faulty; it is of no expreſſion, and the attitude moſt unmeaning. The figures by the aſs, are ſomewhat expreſſive, but in nothing relative to the ſubject of the picture; indeed the whole group of the aſs and the three ſhepherds is ſtrangely introduced, having ſcarce any thing to do with the buſineſs of the piece. The aſs's head is ſurprizingly finiſhed.—— The landſcape is not pleaſing.

Upon the whole, the ſpirit and relief of the figures, with the ſtrength of the colouring, render it a moſt noble picture; and it is not done in the coarſe

coarſe blotching ſtile, ſo common to the pieces which paſs under the name of *Baſſan.*

*Venetian School.* Two courtezans, a brown and a fair woman; the latter is very fine, the attitude and the countenance pleaſing; and the drapery good: The expreſſion of the light and relief ſtrong.

*Horizonti.* A large landſcape. A caſtle on a hill, with a river at the foot. The trees with the light behind them well done; the attitudes of the figures very natural; and the goats well executed.

*Ditto.* A ſacrifice. The variety and attitudes of the figures very well imagined; the light between the trunks of the trees on the right lively, and gives a full relief: The colours more natural than in the other piece: Upon the whole, a pleaſing picture.

*Luca Carlovarli.* Four views of *Rome.*

No. 1. A quay. The attitudes, buſineſs, variety, and expreſſion of the figures, good. The water natural; and the architecture in a good taſte; but the ſameneſs of the colours unpleaſing.

No. 2. The figures ſpirited, the architecture fine, and the general effect pleaſing.

No. 3. The figures good, but the architecture and ruins not very pictureſque.

No. 4. Fine. The ſhrubby wood, growing out of the rock, with the light behind it, picturesque and pleaſing; the architecture not in the beſt ſtile for painting.

Four views of *Venice.* The vaſt variety of the figures in theſe pictures, very well executed and expreſſive; the architecture minutely finiſhed; the perſpective excellent, and the colours pleaſing.

*School of the Carrachi.* A woman pointing out two boy angels to a girl: At preſent in two pieces. Her figure is very maſculine; the relief bold and fine; her left leg almoſt projects from the canvas. The drapery is good; and the attitudes of the boys excellent.

*Luca Giordano.* Two gateways; fine. The colours very good; and the architecture the ſame.
Four pieces of ruins. Very fine.

*Unknown.* Marriage of *Joſeph* before the High Prieſt. Excellent. The group, attitudes, colours, and expreſſion, fine.

*Ditto.* An *Ecce Homo*, and a *Mater Doloroſa:* Companions. The expreſſion of the countenances very great; and the finiſhing exquiſite.

*Ditto.* *Leda*, and *Danae*, companions. Moſt pleaſing; the naked finely deſigned and very well coloured, but both their countenances are devoid of the animation of the moment. *Leda* turns from her ſwan with the moſt perfect indifference.

*Flemiſh School.* Four pieces of family buſineſs in low life. Very expreſſive and well coloured.

*Roſalba.* *Cymon* and *Iphigenia.* Very pleaſing. *Iphigenia*'s attitude and body fine; but the colours gone.

*Unknown.* Virgin and child; an oval. Fine.

*Flemiſh School.* Boors at cards. Expreſſive.

*Unknown.* Six cattle-pieces, roughly finiſhed, but well executed.

*Brammante.* The offering of the wiſe men. The finiſhing of this piece is very fine: but the ideas are all thoſe of a boor; and one of the necks is twiſted even to paining the eye.

*Unknown.* Three ſmall landſcapes; companions. The centre one ſpirited and well finiſhed.

*Scarlatti.* A madman's brains. This is truly, phrenſy embodied.

*Viviano.* Landſcape. Very fine; the colours elegant, and the perſpective light through the rock picturesque.

*Unknown.* Four ſmall cattle-pieces on copper. The colours very fine, and the deſign ſpirited.

*Ditto.* Landſcape; the flight into *Egypt.* Excellent.

*Ditto.* Landſcape; a hermit's cave. The rocks and trees very wild and fine; and the light through the cavities natural and picturesque.

*Jan.*

*Jan. Steen.* Two ſmall landſcapes. Pleaſing.

*Unknown.* Two pieces on copper: One a wild romantic wood, trunks of trees, *&c.* The other, rocks by the ſea.—The laſt pleaſing; the colours of both fine.

*Borgognone.* Two battle-pieces. Done in his wild rough manner, but exceeding ſpirited.

*Unknown.* A cat's and a grey-hound's head: Fine. The latter exquiſite.

*Ditto.* Dogs and dead game: Good. Their poſtures fine.

*Ditto.* *Diana*; moſt admirable finiſhing: Nothing more exquiſite than the naked; but incomplete where it ought to be moſt highly touched.

*Ditto.* *Saturn* and *Ops.* Ditto. Exceeding fine.

*Ditto.* *Paris* and the three goddeſſes. Exquiſite finiſhing: Their attitudes varied, and the naked elegant.

*Ditto.* *Hercules* and *Dejanira.* Incomparably finiſhed.

*Ditto.* Seven pieces of fruit, *&c.* Pleaſing.

*Ditto.* A fiſh-piece, excellent.

*Ditto.* Ditto and cellery. Ditto.

*Ditto.* Another of fiſh. Ditto.

*Ditto.* Two cattle-pieces. Very pretty.

*Ditto.* Woman with two children.

*Ditto.* A *Magdalen.* Attitude and colours moſt pleaſing and delicate.

*Ditto.* *Cupid* and *Pſyche.* Incomparably finiſhed.

*Ditto.* *Pan* and *Cyrinx.* Fine.

*Ditto.* *Venus* and a ſleeping *Cupid.* Exceeding fine finiſhing, expreſſion and attitudes.

*Brughle.* Two figures with fruit and fowls, *&c. &c.* moſt capital. The hen in the baſket is abſolute life; the boldneſs of the relief one would think beyond the power of paint; for the hollowneſs of the baſket, and the repreſentation of ſpace between the twigs and the hen, incomparably done. The ducks alſo excellent. The colouring of the whole picture ſtrong and natural. But the vacancy, the

unmeaning inanity of the woman's countenance, beyond conception. In ſome ſubjects where ideotiſm was wanted, ſhe would figure nobly.

*Hannibal Carrache.* An old woman ſitting in her chair and reeling. The expreſſion of this piece is ſurprizingly great. The face and hands moſt incomparably done——they are nature itſelf——the drapery a moſt true imitation; the attitude eaſy and natural: And, in one word, the whole piece aſtoniſhingly executed.

*Unknown.* Two *Venetian Gondoliers* at cards. Great ſtrength of expreſſion.

*Giſolphi.* Two pieces of architecture. Very fine; two figures with ſpears wonderfully ſpirited.

*Holbein.* Portrait of count *Bragadino*, a *Venetian* nobleman. Fine.

*School of Raphael.* Virgin and child. The common attitude very graceful and fine.

*Lely.* King *Charles* II. The frame cut out of the royal oak: and the king's privy ſeal upon it; *viz.* a *Cupid* drawn in a car by a lion and a goat; under it *Charlotte Litchfield.*

*Ditto.* Lady *Litchfield.*

*Kneller.* Earl of *Litchfield.*

*Ditto.* Lord treaſurer *Godolphin.*

*Ditto.* The great Duke of *Marlborough.*

I made uſe of the opportunity of being at *Kiplin*, to view the experimental agriculture of —— *Smelt*, Eſq; at the leaſes; of which he was ſo obliging as to give me the following account. It chiefly conſiſts of the culture of cabbages: he began in 1763.

That year he had two acres, upon a ſoil partly ſand and partly clay, mixed; not good land, being very binding. The ſeed was ſown the beginning of *March*; and tranſplanted from the ſeed-bed into the field in *March*; which had been prepared by a winter fallow of three ploughings, beſides harrowings. The rows were four feet aſunder, and 22 inches from plant to plant.

plant. They were horſe-hoed four times, beſides hand-hoeing and hand-weeding. They were begun in *November*, and laſted till the end of *March*; weighed, upon an average, 7lb. each. They wintered three ſteers, ſeven milch cows, and 20 ſheep. The ſteers (which were of 60 ſtone) eat 12 ſtone a day; had them in a graſs field.

The cows eat ſeven ſtone a day. They never milked better in the height of the ſummer; the butter was prodigiouſly good, and kept exceeding well: But this depended upon their eating no decayed leaves; which made the butter taſte. It kept a fortnight perfectly good; and the cabbages yielded proportionally more butter from a given quantity of milk, than from any other food.

1764.

This year Mr. *Smelt* cultivated four acres upon the ſame ſoil, which he prepared for as before. When the ridges were formed, a furrow was cut by a plough four inches deep, and ſprinkled with rotten dung, by women out of baſkets, at the rate of ſeven loads *per* acre: After this the plough turns a furrow on each ſide the drill, and covers the dung with a ſmall ridge; laſtly a wooden roller was run along the ridge to preſs the ſoil; for the plants Mr. *Smelt* has obſerved to canker, if the ſoil is looſe about the roots. The average weight *per* cabbage was 8lb. uſed for the ſame cattle as laſt year; and with equal ſucceſs in every reſpect.

1766.

In the year 1765, this gentleman had no cabbages; and found the want of them in winter very great, for the production of ſweet freſh butter: Turnip butter is not eatable; and hay very apt to dry the cows; or at beſt to give but little milk. This year he planted the ſame field as uſed in 1764; the management, product, and uſe, nearly the ſame as laſt crop.

1767.

1767.

The old cabbage field was again planted this year; culture, product, and uſe the ſame as before.

1768.

This year five acres were planted, but in the ſame field as before: Management in all reſpects the ſame; they promiſe to be a very profitable crop, but not equal to the preceeding ones, owing to the extreme unfavourableneſs of the ſeaſon juſt after planting.

Upon the whole, Mr. *Smelt* has found cabbages to be a moſt advantageous crop; of admirable uſe for all ſorts of cattle; but peculiarly ſo for milch cows: He is determined never to be without them for that purpoſe, as the butter is found to be excellent, from the conſtant experience of ſo many winters: And every one will acknowledge that a green vegetable, which will make good butter in the depth of winter, is a moſt valuable acquiſition, not to huſbandry alone, but the convenience of all families unconnected with it.

Beſides theſe trials on cabbages, Mr. *Smelt* executed ſome other experiments which deſerve particular attention. One upon the breaking up and laying down to graſs, is very curious.

A field, of 22 acres, old lay, that had not been ploughed for 40 years, was grown ſo bad, moſſy, and hide-bound, that he determined to break it up: The ſoil ſeemingly gravel, but found from experiment to be of a marley nature. It was all pared and burnt, in *April* and *May* 1766, as thin as poſſible; ploughed once and ſown with turnips. The crop was eat off by ſheep, by the middle of *April*. It was then ploughed thrice level, and harrowed ſeven or eight times, till quite ſmooth. It was then ſown with barley, ſeven pecks to the acre; and alſo with 12lb. of white clover, 4lb. of rib-graſs, and 4lb. of treſoile. The crop of barley turned out very great; for five quarters *per* acre were ſold; beſides the ſcreenings and the tythe which was taken in kind; this is an immenſe crop.

In

In 1768, it was mowed, but not till the latter end of *July*, that the ſeeds might be quite ripe. The hay was ſtacked; the ſtack contained 200 ſquare yards, and Mr. *Smelt* calculates that a ſquare yard weighs 14 ſtone, which makes it 17 ton 10 Cwt.——The after-graſs in one month has maintained 22 beaſts, and will maintain them a month or ſix weeks longer.

Buck-wheat as a manure this very ſenſible cultivator has tried. He ploughed nine acres in, in full flower; a very fine thick crop: It was mown and turned in directly. In three weeks it was quite gone; but the ſoil had no appearance of blackneſs, nor richneſs, nor did it lighten it. It was ſown with rye; a good crop, but not better than common, without any manure at all.

Mr. *Smelt*'s method of curing old hide-bound moſſy graſs, is by harrowing with a common harrow, loaded with a weight: It requires four horſes, and cuts an inch and half, or two inches deep. It ſhould go both ways acroſs the field. This operation alone will improve it greatly; but if you add a ſprinkling of graſs-ſeeds, and ſome well-rotted manure, it will then totally deſtroy the moſs, and be attended with very great profit.

This gentleman has generally had three fourths of an acre of potatoes every year, for theſe ten years. His method of cultivating them is this; he manures for them with four loads of long dung, to lighten rather than enrich. He ſets them in rows 15 inches aſunder, and ten inches from ſet to ſet, in the furrows after the plough. Thoſe which have more than one eye he ſlices; 15 buſhels plant an acre; and the end of *April* is the time he uſually performed it in. When juſt up, the ridges are harrowed down, and then thrown up again with the plough. While growing, they are kept clean from weeds. The product has been, upon an average, 100 buſhels from the three roods.

Theſe very well deſigned and accurately executed experiments are ſuch, that every underſtanding reader

der will join with me in acknowledging their merit. It is to be regreted that this gentleman did not apply more of his farm to experimental agriculture, for this ſpecimen proves the juſtneſs of his ideas of correct farming.

The leaſes is a very beautiful *ferme ornée:* The ſituation is very fine, commanding a moſt extenſive and lively proſpect, and Mr. *Smelt* has ornamented it with much taſte.

Another little excurſion from *Kiplin* was to *Hornbycaſtle*, the ſeat of the earl of *Holderneſs*; now receiving great additions and improvements: It will be an excellent, convenient, and agreeable houſe; commands a moſt noble proſpect of the whole country in front, the environs abounding with capabilities of all kinds.——But one uncommon circumſtance ſhould not be forgot: It is a true magnificence: All the by-roads through his lordſhip's eſtate are admirably good, ſuperior to moſt turnpikes, and all done at his own expence. Too much cannot be ſaid in praiſe of ſuch a conduct; It is noble.

Near the caſtle, obſerving ſome graſs fields more level than common in this country, (for moſt of them are in ridge and furrow) and enquiring the reaſon I found they were of his lordſhip's doing, and in a very complete manner. The land was fallowed for two complete years, then ſown with graſſes alone, and the firſt crop left to rot upon the ground; that is, three years were employed in gaining the graſs: But ſuch methods are much too expenſive to be imitated any where.

I returned to *Kiplin* by *Kirkby*, one of the ſeats of *William Aiſlabie*, Eſq; of *Studley*, and the grounds greatly ornamented by him. They chiefly conſiſt of a range of high land, winding through a large valley, the edge of it planted, and temples, *&c.* built at thoſe points which command the beſt views: At the bottom a ſtream winds in a beautiful manner and forms ſeveral caſcades:

caſcades: The principal proſpect is from a temple about the middle of the plantation; from which you look down upon the river very picturesquely, and command a very noble proſpect over a fine country, beautifully variegated with woods, villages, ſcattered houſes, incloſures, *&c. &c. &c.*

As I leave this place to-morrow, intending to take *Swinton* next in my route, thro' the towns of *Bedet* and *Maſſam*, I ſhall conclude this letter. Believe me ever to remain, *&c. &c.*

*Kiplin.*

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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# APPENDIX to VOL. I.

I Omitted one circumſtance in my account of Mr. *Turner*'s huſbandry at *Kirkleatham*, much worthy of noting. A piece of nine acres in three diviſions, *viz.* three of winter corn ſtubble, three ſpring corn ditto, and three fallow. In *October* they were all three ploughed, and winter fallowed. In *May* ſown with buckwheat, which was ploughed in *Auguſt*: after which it received two ploughings more, and was ſown in *September* with meadow feſcue and white clover. This is an important trial, and the reſult will doubtleſs prove the neceſſity of laying land in this manner.

*End of the* FIRST VOLUME.

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